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SERIES C.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,

AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.

I.

**A GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN SWALEDALE,
YORKSHIRE.**

BY

CAPTAIN JOHN HARLAND,

OF REETH, NEAR RICHMOND.

LONDON:

**PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY,
BY TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.**

MDCCCLXXIII.

INTRODUCTION;

BY THE REV. WALTER W. SKEAT AND C. CLOUGH ROBINSON.

¹ THE circumstances under which the following Glossary was written are sufficiently explained in Captain Harland's letter prefixed to the Glossary. The MS. copy was kindly given to the Society by Mr Aldis Wright, and I have had much pleasure in undertaking the duty of seeing it through the press, a duty which has been much lightened by the fact that the MS. is written in a perfectly clear and distinct handwriting. Except in correcting one or two very trifling slips of the pen, I have made no alteration in it, beyond the addition of a very few remarks which have been added within square brackets; some of these suggestions (marked with the initials 'J. C. A.') being due to the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, author of the Cleveland Glossary, and some (marked 'C. C. R.') to Mr C. Clough Robinson; both these members of the E. D. S. having kindly assisted me in revising the proof-sheets. I have also added, after each word, its part of speech (as *sb.*, *v.*, &c.), which is not, in any case, in the MS. copy. Wherever, too, a word is illustrated by the poem of 'Reeth Bartle Fair' (see p. 3), I have supplied the reference to the line where the word occurs. But the principal addition has been the insertion, against every word, of its most usual pronunciation, as denoted by Glossic symbols, which important matter has only been accomplished by the care and diligence of Mr C. C. Robinson. Mr Goodchild also most kindly assisted, by forwarding, for Mr Robinson's use, numerous notes on the pronunciation, due to his own intimate acquaintance with the Swaledale district. Mr Robinson has also contributed some remarks upon certain peculiarities of the pronunciation. Some of these will be found in the Glossary, in their due places; the remainder, being of a more general character, seemed better suited for a place in this Introduction, and follow here accordingly.²

With regard to the spelling of the word *Bout*, a bolt, which might also have been spelt *Bout*, it may be remarked that the change from *u* to *w* is a mere caprice, by reason of there being words with different meanings, which could not be so readily distinguished if the eye were not assisted in this way. Thus, in this case, we may write *bout* for *bought*, and *bout* for *bolt*, but *bout*, an attack, or turn, as

¹ The first portion of this Introduction is by Mr Skeat.

² The rest of this Introduction is by Mr Robinson.

'a *bout* of pain,' 'a poorly *bout*,' &c., and *bout* for without. Here the arbitrary use of one of these respective forms is, to some extent, a convenience.

Clotted. Here only the past participle is noted. The vb. and sb. ('as cold as *clot*') are common. I do not note these deficiencies, as it does not appear to have occurred to Capt. Harland to exhaust varying applications.

Crune. It has been noted that this is properly a verb; it is occasionally used as a substantive. Mr Skeat suggests a reference to Southey's ballad of Brough Bells, which seems to have been written with the very intention of illustrating the use of this dialectal word, and should be read through for that purpose. The most significant stanzas are—

'Thou hear'st that lordly bull of mine,
Neighbour,' quoth Brunskill then;
'How loudly to the hills he *crunes*,
That *crune* to him again.

Think'st thou, if yon whole herd at once
Their voices should combine,
Were they at Brough, that we might not
Hear plainly from this upland spot
The *cruning* of the kine?'

'That were a *crune* indeed,' replied
His comrade, 'which, I ween,
Might at the Spital well be heard,
And in all dales between.'

Knack. In these words, with initial *kn*, the sound of *k* is almost like a *g*, or as if it was attempted to sound both the *k* and the *n*. *K*, in whatever position, always comes deeply from the throat, and where *l* follows is especially noticeable. So also *gl* and *gh* are quite semi-gutturals in the speech of some individuals. In the word *seagle* [si'h'gu'l], e. g. meaning to idle about objectionably, the *gl* is usually a thick throat-sound; and *gh* is usually a faint guttural, not explosive.

Souk and *Soul* are common terms in many localities. The last is more generally heard in Yorkshire. You *souk* a person by ducking his head in water, and *soul* him by throwing water at him, with a drenching effect. The last word is much used in figure; a *souling* being a fierce or vehement scolding. Still, I have many times heard both terms used in quite the same sense; only *souk* is never used figuratively.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE.

By CAPTAIN JOHN HARLAND, OF REETH.

THE following Glossary of Swaledale words was compiled some years ago by Captain Harland, who kindly communicated the MS. to Mr Aldis Wright, of Trinity College, Cambridge, in May, 1870. The Glossary was accompanied by a letter, which so well explains the circumstances under which it was compiled that it is here printed in full, with the writer's kind permission.

Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire, May, 1870.

SIR,

In one of the York newspapers I lately noticed, and read with considerable interest, your communication to 'Notes and Queries' on the subject of Provincial Dialects. I am a native of Swaledale, and an octogenarian. I may therefore be supposed to be tolerably well acquainted with the dialect of the district. Up to the close of the last century the Dale was sparsely populated by a peculiarly primitive people. The lead mines, which almost from time immemorial had been in the hands of the proprietors, afforded the chief employment of the labourers, and few strangers made their appearance among them. So few were their surnames, that it was necessary that a great proportion of the men should each be distinguished by some particular sobriquet, and so late as 1804, when the 'Dales Volunteers' were on permanent duty at Richmond, it was found necessary to add the nicknames to the proper names in the muster-rolls of the companies; and the custom is still partially continued. At the commencement of the present century the mines were taken by a company of adventurers, principally from the

neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the consequence was, a vast influx of strangers from the mining districts of the western parts of Northumberland, and the neighbouring borders of Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. Shortly after this time I left the neighbourhood for ten years; on my return, I found the dialect wonderfully changed; many expressive and comprehensive words had become nearly obsolete, and I then determined, so far as I was able, to collect and preserve them, hoping that I might at some period meet with some person skilled in Teutonic and Scandinavian lore, to whom the collection might be of some little value, and the roots of many of the words be known or discovered. It was then that I began, and have continued my glossary, when and so often as an almost forgotten word or phrase occurred to my recollection, or came to my ears. I rejoice at the long-looked-for advent; and hoping that it may indeed be of some little service, should such a project as you suggest be carried out, I have taken the liberty of sending the collection to you, which I have put into, not a very perfect, but the best shape I could in the short time which has elapsed since I saw your letter. I am well aware that the orthography is very imperfect, but I have found great difficulty in at once preserving the idiomatic and the phonetic value. In attempting to effect this, different modes of spelling may be adopted without success, e. g. The one or the other—'Teean or t'other,' or 'Tyan or t'other.'

Glossaries, unless written by a native, or a person long resident in the district, are seldom of much use. Many that I have seen of dialects with which I am tolerably well acquainted, are more calculated to mislead than to instruct. In some cases, a slight inflection of voice is sufficient to give a different signification to a word or phrase.

In some respects the Swaledale dialect is rather peculiar: there are few or no gutturals; every syllable is distinctly articulated. It is altogether different from the barbarous jargon of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the north of Lancashire, or the colliery districts of Durham and Northumberland. Westmoreland makes the nearest approach, but its dialect is, I believe, of Pictish origin, and contains a great number of Scotticisms.

Leaving you to make what use you please of this, and apologizing
for the intrusion,

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. HARLAND.

ALDIS WRIGHT, ESQ.,

Trinity College, Cambridge.

In a second letter, dated May 17, 1870, Mr Harland communicated to Mr Wright a Swaledale ballad of his own composition, which he has kindly permitted the English Dialect Society to print, as well as the Glossary. He remarks that since sending the Glossary, it had occurred to him that 'a bit of doggerel, written shortly after its commencement (i. e. the commencement of the Glossary) may help to elucidate the true signification of some of the words. It was in some measure intended for that purpose, as well as to preserve the memory of the humours of a dale's fair (which has already lost some of its characteristics), and the habits and manners of the people.' The title 'Reeth Bartle Fair' means a fair held at Reeth on St Bartholomew's day, August 24. See Chambers' Book of Days, ii. 263.

REETH BARTLE FAIR.

THIS mworning as I went to wark,

I met *Curly* just cumman hecam ;

He had on a new flannin sark,

An he saw 'at I'd just gitten'd t' seeam. 4

'Whar's te been?' sed awd *Curly* to me ;

'I've been down to Reeth Bartle Fair.'

'Swat¹ te down, mun, sex needles,'² sed he,

'An tell us what seets te saw thar.' 8

'Wya,³ t' lads all ther best shun⁴ had put on,

An t' lasses donn'd all ther best cwoats ;

¹ Squat.

² A common phrase, signifying an interval during which a woman knitting would work the loops off 'six needles.'

³ Well.

⁴ Shoes.

I saw five pund of Scotch wether mutton
 Sell'd by *Ward* and *Tish Tom* for five grwoats. 12
Bowlaway had fine cottons to sell ;
Butteroy lace an hankutchers¹ browt ;
 Young *Tom Cwoats* had a stall tuv his-sel,
 An had ribbins for varra near nowt. 16

Thar was *Enos* had good brandy-snaps,²
Bill Brown as good spice³ as cud be ;
Potter Robin an mar syke-like chaps
 Had t' bonniest pots te cud see ; 20
John Ridley an awd *Willy Walls*,
 An *Naylor*, an twea or three mar,
 Had apples an pears at ther stalls,
 An *Gardener Joe* teaa was thar. 24

Thar was sizzors an knives an reaad purses,
 An plenty of awd cleethes o' t' nogs ;⁴
 An tweea or three awd spavin'd horses,
 An plenty of shun an new clogs. 28
 Thar was plenty of gud iron pans,
 An pigs 'at wad fill all t' deeale's hulls ;
 Thar was baskets an skeps an tin cans,
 An bowls, an wood thivles for gulls. 32

Thar was plenty of all macks o' meeat,
 An plenty of all sworts o' drink ;
 An t' lasses gat monny a treeat,
 For t' gruvvers⁵ war all full o' chink.⁶ 36
 I cowp'd⁷ my black hat for a white in ;
Lile Jonas had varra cheeap cleeth ;
Jem Peacock and *Tom* talk'd o' feightin',
 But *Gudgeon Jem Puke*⁸ lick'd 'em beeath. 40

¹ Handkerchiefs.² Small cakes of ginger-bread.³ Ginger-bread.⁴ Wooden pegs.⁵ Miners.⁶ Money.⁷ Exchanged, bartered, swapped.⁸ A change from the surname 'Peacock' to distinguish a particular family or branch.

Thar was dancing an feightin' forever ;
Will Wade sed 'at he was quite grieved ;
An Pedlety tell'd 'em hee't never
 Forgit 'em as lang as he lieved. 44
 They knock'd yan another about,
 Just warse than a sham to be seen ;
Charlie Will luk'd as white as a clout,
Kit Puke gat a pair o' black een. 48

I spied our awd lass in a nuke,
 Drinkan shrub wi' grim *Freesteeane*, fond lad.
 I gav her a varra grou luke,
 O, connies, but I was just mad. 52
 Seea I went to *John Whaites's* to drink,
 Whar I war'd tweea an seeumpins¹ i' gin ;
 I knaw not what follow'd, but think
 I'd paddled through 't muck thick an thin. 56

For to-day, when I gat out o' bed,
 My cleeathes wer all sullied sea sar ;
 Our Peggy and all our fwoak sed
 To Reeth Fair I sud never gang mar ; 60
 But it's rake-time, seea I mun away,
 For my partners are all g'yan to wark : '—
 Seea I lowp'd up an bad him gud day,
 An wrowt at t' Awd Gang² tell 't was dark. 64

¹ Spent 2s. 7d.² The name of a lead mine.

[The numbers occasionally subjoined to the explanations refer to the lines of 'Reeth Barle Fair.']

Aboon, [uboo'n] *adv.* above. Ex. 'Gang t'll *aboon*,' or 'gang t'uv *aboon*,' go to above, i. e. upstairs.

Ackward, [aak'ud, yaak'ud] *adj.* awkward. (In Cleveland pronounced [ok'ud].—Atkinson.)

Actilly, [aak'tili; also aak'kli] *adv.* actually.

Addle, [aad'l] *v.* to earn.

Addlings, [aad'linz] *sb. pl.* earnings.

Aglet, to an, [aag'lit] to a nicety, to a tittle. Ex. 'it fits to an *aglet*.' [Contracted from *aiguillette*, a tag, point.—J. O. A.]

Aim, [e'h'm, ye'h'm] *sb.* intention, purpose. Ex. 'I miss'd my *aim*,' I was disappointed in my purpose.

Aither, [e'h'dhur] *indef. pron.* either.

Ajye, [ujee'] *adj.* awry, crooked, askew. See *Aswin*.

Aleean, [uli'h'n] *adj.* alone. 'Let me *aleean*,' let me be.

Amang, [umaang'] *prep.* among.

Anenst, [unenst'] *prep.* opposite.

Anklet, [aang'klit] *sb.* a short stocking or sock.

Anters, An-anters, [aan't'uz, un-aan't'uz] *conj.* in case of, should it happen. Ex. 'I'll tak my greet owoat, *anters* it sud anaw; I'll take my great coat, lest it should snow.

Appern, [aap'ur'n] *sb.* an apron.

Arr, [aar'] *sb.* a cicatrice, a mark of small pox. See *Pock-arr'd*.

Ask, [aask] *sb.* a lizard.

Ass, [aas] *v.* to ask.

Ass, [aas] *sb. pl.* coal ashes.

Assletree, [aas'lt'ree] *sb.* axle.

Assle-tuth, [aas'ltiwth] *sb.* double-tooth, masticator.

Aswin, [uswin'] *adj.* oblique, askew. See *Ajye*.

At, [ut] *conj.* that; 4. [This form occurs only in running conversation; never in pause or emphasis.—O. C. R.]

Awd, [ao'h'd] *adj.* old; 21.

Awdfarrand, [ao'h'dfaar'und] *adj.* old-fashioned, precociously witty. Ex. 'he's an *awdfarrand* lile chap.'

Awd Scrat, [ao'h'd scraat] *sb.* the devil.

Awm, [aoh'm] *sb.* elm.

Awm, [aoh'm] *sb.* the beard of barley.

Babby, [baab'i] *sb.* a baby, a pretty picture.

Backerly, [baak'uli] *adj.* backward, late, of late growth.

Backstane, [baak'steh'n] *sb.* a circular iron plate for baking cakes.

Badger, [baaj'ur] *sb.* a meal-seller.

Badly, [baad'li] *adj.* sick, poorly.

Bain, [beh'n] *adj.* near.

Baith, Beeth, [be'h'th, bi'h'th] *adj.* both; 40. [*Baith* is the more refined form; both forms may be heard from the same person.—O. C. R.]

Bale Hill, [be'h'l-il] *sb.* an ancient smelting-place, heap of scoria.

Band, [baand] *sb.* a string or cord.

Bar, [baa'r] *adj.* bare.

Barf, [baa'f] *sb.* an elevated fort, lofty grazing-ground, a tumulus, barugh, or barrow. [*Barf* (also *barugh*, *baurgh* in

- Cleveland, as in *Langbaurgh* Wapentake) is a long ridge or hill, dependent on A.S. *beorh*, *beorg*; but not a fort, tumulus, or barrow. The latter is called *Brough* or *Bruff*.—J. C. A.]
- Barfam**, [baa'fm] *sb.* a horse-collar. See *Braffam*.
- Barghaist**, [baa'geh'st] *sb.* a goblin.
- Bark'd**, [baa'kt] *adj.* encrusted, as blood or dirt encrusted or dried on the skin.
- Barn**, [baa'n] *sb.* a child.
- Bartle**, [baa'tl] *sb.* Bartholomew; see the Introduction.
- Bat**, [baat] *sb.* a blow.
- Bawk**, [baoh'k] *sb.* a balk or beam.
- Becaker**, [bi'h'kur] *sb.* a tumbler, glass.
- Becal**, [bi'h'ul] *v.* to bellow, to low as a cow.
- Becany**, **Byanny**, [bi'h'ni] *adj.* bony.
- Beastings**, **Beastlings**, [bih'stinz, bih'stlinz] *sb. pl.* the milk of a cow immediately after calving.
- Beck**, [bek] *sb.* a rivulet.
- Belive**, [bila'yv] *adv.* presently, after a while.
- Belk**, [belk] *v.* to belch, to eructate.
- Bevish**, with a, [bev-ish] with violent and rapid motion.
- Bezom**, [beezm, bih'zm] *sb.* a broom.
- Bide**, [baayd] *v.* (1) to stay; (2) to endure. Ex. 'I can *bide* as mickle pain as ony body.' [The [aa] is usually medial. The pronunciations [baa'yd, baa'd] are also casual to the dale.—C. C. R.]
- Bield**, [beeld] *sb.* a shelter.
- Bink**, [bingk] *sb.* a stone bench.
- Birk**, [bur'k] *sb.* birch.
- Birr**, [bur'] *sb.* a violent motion. See *Bevish*.
- Black-a-vised**, [blaak-ava'yzd] *adj.* of a dark complexion.
- Black ouzel**, [blaak oor'l; also oawz'l] *sb.* blackbird.
- Blake**, [ble'h'k] *adj.* sallow, of a dull yellow colour.
- Blaash**, [blaash] *v.* to splash.
- Blaw**, [blao'] *v.* to blow. [[*Blaoh'*] is also heard, in pause, and before consonants.—C. C. R.]
- Blea-berry**, [bli'h'buri] *sb.* a bilberry.
- Bleah**, [bli'h'] *adj.* livid.
- Bledder**, [bled'ur] *sb.* a bladder.
- Blether**, [bledh'ur] *sb.* noisy vulgar discourse.
- Blindfeald**, [blin'fi'h'ld] *adj.* blindfolded.
- Blirr**, [blur'] *sb.* a blaze.
- Blirt**, [blur't] *sb.* a flash.
- Blish**, [blish] *sb.* a blister. Also as a *vb.* to blister. Ex. 'I ran till my feet was *blish'd*.' See *Flash*.
- Blob**, [blob] *sb.* a bubble.
- Blob**, [blob] *sb.* the best of anything.
- Blude**, [bliwd] *sb.* blood.
- Bodwill**, [baod-wil, baod'il] *sb.* a half-farthing, a bodle.
- Boggle**, [baog'l] *sb.* a goblin. See *Barghaist*.
- Boggle**, [baog'l] *v.* to shy, to start, to recoil from.
- Bonny**, [baon'i] *adj.* fine; 20.
- Botchet**, [baoch'it] *sb.* a liquor made from honey, mead. (Cf. *brachet*.—Atkinson.)
- Bouk**, [boawk] *sb.* size or height.
- Boun**, [boawn, boon] going to. Ex. 'Whar's te *boun* tee'a?'
- Bowt**, [boawt] *sb.* a bolt.

- Brabble**, [braab'l] *sb.* a squabble.
- Brabblement**, [braab'ulment] *sb.* squabbling.
- Braffam**, [braaf'm] *sb.* the same as *Barfam*.
- Brandling**, [braan'dlin] *sb.* a small worm generally found in old horse-dung, a favourite bait for trout.
- Brandy-snaps**, [braan'disnaaps; the d often dental] *sb. pl.* small wafer-like cakes of gingerbread; 17.
- Branken**, [braangk'in] *pres. part.* prancing.
- Bran-new**, [braan'neew] *adj.* quite new.
- Brant**, [braant] *adj.* steep.
- Brass**, [braas] *sb.* money.
- Brat**, [braat] *sb.* a child's pinafore.
- Brazent**, [braaz'nt] *adj.* impudent, pert.
- Brea**, [bri'h'] *sb.* a broken bank.
- Breckon**, [brek'un] *sb.* fern. [*The bracken*; *Pteris aquilina*. — J. C. A.]
- Bread**, [bri'h'd] *adj.* broad.
- Breer**, [bri'h'r] *sb.* briar.
- Breest**, [breest] *sb.* breast. [Several pronunciations are current, as [brist, br'ist, brih'st, bri'h'st]. The form I have most often heard in Swaledale is [br'ist]. — C. C. B.]
- Breet**, [breet] *adj.* bright.
- Breethir**, [breedh'ur] *sb. pl.* brethren.
- Brig**, [brig] *sb.* a bridge.
- Brist**, [brist] *v.* to burst.
- Briz**, [briz] *v.* to bruise.
- Broach**, [bruo'h'ch] *sb.* (1) a church-spire; (2) a wooden spindle, from which a cop of yarn is wound upon a clew. [The *oa* in Cleveland has the sound of *oa* in *toast* [oa]. — J. C. A.]
- Brossen**, [bros'n] *burst.*
- Browt**, [browt] *brought*; *pt. t.* of *bring*; 14.
- Brude**, [briw'd] *sb.* a brood.
- Brule**, [briw'l] *v.* to broil or grill.
- Bull-spink**, [buol' spink] *sb.* a chaffinch.
- Bumble-bee**, [buom'l-bee] *sb.* a large bee.
- Bummlekite**, [buom'l ka'yt] *sb.* a bramble-berry.
- Bunch**, [buonch] *v.* to kick.
- Burtree**, [buor'tree] *sb.* elder-tree.
- Byebegit**, [baay'bigit] *sb.* a bastard.
- Cack**, [kaak] *sb.* excrement.
- Cack**, [kaak] *v.* to void excrement.
- Caff**, [kaaf] *sb.* chaff.
- Caingy**, [ke'h'nji] *adj.* snarling, peevish.
- Cairn**, [ke'h'n] *sb.* a pile of stones.
- Calliatt**, [kaal'yut, sometimes kaal'yud] *sb.* a hard refractory kind of stone not laminated.
- Calliever**, [kulee'vur] *v.* to skip and scamper in a riotous manner.
- Cample**, [kaamp'l] *v.* to bully, to speak saucily.
- Canker**, [kaangk'ur] *sb.* rust.
- Canker'd**, [kaang'kud] *adj.* rusty, ill-natured.
- Cannily**, [kaan'ili] *adv.* gently, softly. See *Defly*.
- Cannle**, [kaan'l] *sb.* a candle.
- Cannlestick**, [kaan'lestik] *sb.* a candlestick.
- Canny**, [kaan'i] *adj.* comely, pretty, gentle.
- Cap**, [kaap] *v.* to overtop, to exceed everything. Ex. 'that *caps* all;' — equivalent to the Irish 'beats Banagher.'
- Carling**, [kaa'lin] *sb.* an old shrew.

Carlings, [kaa'linz] *sb. pl.* grey peas, steeped in water, fried and eaten on the fifth Sunday in Lent, called in the North of England *Carling Sunday*.

Cauf, [kao'h'f] *sb.* a calf.

Cawker, [kao'h'kur] *sb.* a narrow piece of iron nailed on the soles of wooden shoes.

Chamer, [che'h'mur] *sb.* a chamber.

Chamerly, [che'h'mulaay, che'h'muli] *sb.* urine. [The latter is an occasional form, but over the greater part of the county the only recognised one.—C. C. R.]

Chap, [chaap] *sb.* a customer.

Chass, [chaas] *v.* to chase.

Chagh, [chaoh''] *sb.* the chap or under jaw. [In Cleveland, *Chaff*.—J. C. A.]

Channy, [chi'h'ni; also chi'h'nu] *sb.* china.

Cheean, [chi'h'n] *sb.* a chain.

Cheerer, [chi'h'ru] *sb.* a glass of grog.

Chip up, [chip' uop'] *v.* to trip up.

Chittery, [chit'uri] *adj.* shaley, applied to stone in a brittle or crumbling state.

Choops, [chuo'pz; in many other places chuobz] *sb. pl.* hips, the fruit of the briar.

Chorr, [chaor'] *v.* to poke violently, to use the fire-poker clumsily.

Chuck, [chuok] *interj.* a word used to call poultry.

Chuck, [chuok] *v.* to pitch.

Chumpin, [chuomp'in] *sb.* a block of fire-wood.

Chwoak, [chwuo'h'k] *v.* to choke.

Clag, [klaag] *v.* to cling, to adhere to, to daub or affix by something adhesive.

Claggy, [klaag'i] *adj.* adhesive.

Clame, [kle'h'm] *v.* to daub, to stick.

Clart, [klaa't] *v.* to daub. See *Clame*.

Clarty, [klaa'ti] *adj.* dirty, clammy.

Clat, [klaat] *sb.* idle talk.

Cleeths, [kli'h'z] *sb. pl.* clothes.

Cleg, [kleg] *sb.* a horse-fly.

Clemmed, [klemd] *pp.* used with reference to the sensation produced by a dry substance sticking or passing slowly down the oesophagus. In Lancashire, to be *clemmed* is used to express hunger.

Cletch, [klech] *sb.* a brood of chickens. See *Lowter*.

Cleuf, **Cleugh**, [kliwf, kliw'h] *sb.* the hoof of a cow, sheep, or deer. [The word *Clough*, a descent between high banks and cliffs, has precisely similar changes of vowels at various places in the N. Riding. At this moment I call to mind [kluof, kli'h'f, kliwf, kle'h'f] which are used in both senses. By rule, however, *cl* is [tl].—C. C. R.]

Click, [klik] *v.* to snatch.

Clint, [klint] *sb.* a natural shelf or ledge of rock.

Clogs, [klogz] *sb. pl.* wooden-soled shoes; 28.

Clotch, [kloch] *v.* to jog, to shake.

Clotted, [klot'id] *pp.* coagulated, daubed with mud.

Clow, [kloaw] *sb.* an unseemly bustle and confusion. See *Scrov*.

Cludder, [tlud'ur] *v.* to crowd. [When [k] is used at the beginning of this word, the *d* is not dental.—C. C. R.]

Cluddered, [tlud'ud] *pp.* crowded.

Clumpsed, [kluompst] *pp.* benumbed.

Cobble, [kob'l] *sb.* a large pebble.

Cobble, [kob·l] *v.* to build carelessly or clumsily.

Cobby, [kob·i] *adj.* pert, lively, cheerful, hilarious. Ex. 'cobby as a lop,' lively as a flea.

Cockstule, [kok·stiwl] *sb.* a fungus.

Cod, [kod] *sb.* the scrotum.

Coggers, [kog·uz] *sb. pl.* a pair of old stocking-legs worn over the shoes to keep out the snow.

Com, [kom] *pt. t.* came.

Come-by-chance, [kuo·m-bi-chaans] *sb.* the same as *Bye-begit*.

Conny, [kon·i] *sb.* an ancient word without any signification—thus a man will say to any one whom he may meet, whether male or female, 'It's a fine day, *conny*;' to which he or she may reply, 'Ey, *conny*.' It is also a term of endearment; thus, in the introduction to Beaumont and Fletcher's play of 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle,' the citizen replies to his wife, 'Ay, *conny*.' See l. 52. [Not without signification. It is an adjective used elliptically, e.g. 'conny man,' 'conny lass.'—J. C. A. Cf. Scotch *canny*. The modern equivalent in standard English is *dear*.]

Consait, [konseh·t] *sb.* conceit.

Consait, [konseh·t] *v.* to conceive, to imagine.

Coorse, [kuo·h's] *adj.* coarse.

Coortin, [kuo·h'tin] *sb.* a curtain.

Cop, [kop] *sb.* yarn wound on a spindle.

Corn-crake, [kaoh·n-kre·h'k] *sb.* landrail. See *Daker-hen*.

Cotterell, [kot·ril] *sb.* a cloven pin to fasten a bolt.

Cower, [koawr, koor] *v.* to crouch. See *Crowdle*. [The [oaw] in this and following words is

the refined form. In the word *cow*, *sb.*, with its compounds, [oaw] is the exception. Perhaps the glossarist would have made this appear but for his attention being naturally concentrated on the last part of the compounds *cow-stripling*, *cow-stripping*.—C. C. B.]

Cowl, [koawl, kool] *v.* to scrape or rake mud or other matter.

Cowlrake, [koawl or kool·re'h'k] *sb.* a long-shafted mud-scraper.

Cowp, [koawp, kuop] *v.* to barter; 37.

Cowstripling, [koo or koaw·striplin] *sb.* a cowlip.

Cow-strippings, [koo or koaw·st'ripinz] *sb. pl.* the last few drops of milk drained from a cow.

Cowt, [kaawt, koot] *sb.* a colt.

Cowter, [kaawt·ur, koot·ur] *sb.* a coulter.

Crack, [kraak] *v.* to brag.

Crack, [kraak] *sb.* talk, conversation.

Crack on, [kraak·on·] *v.* to praise.

Crackly, [kraak·li] *adj.* brittle.

Crake, [kre·h'k] *sb.* a crow.

Crammle, [kraam·l] *v.* to crawl, to creep on the hands and knees.

Cranch, [kraanah] *sb.* a square truss of hay. See *Dess*.

Cranch, [kraanah] *v.* to grind with the teeth.

Cranky, [kraangk·i] *adj.* not firm, unsteady. See *Wankle*.

Crate, [kre·h't] *sb.* the same as *Creel*.

Creel, [kree·l] *sb.* a sort of basket in which earthenware is packed.

Creel, [kree·l] *v.* to shrink.

Creely, **Creepy**, [kree·li, kree·pi] *sb.* a nervous chill.

Crinkle, [kring·kl] *v.* to recede

- from an avowed resolution or the performance of a promise.
- Crocket**, [krok'it] *sb.* a small wooden stool.
- Crood**, [krood-'] *sb.* a crowd.
- Crowdle**, [krowd'l] *v.* to huddle or creep together.
- Crowdy**, [krowd-i] *sb.* oatmeal mixed with broth, hasty pudding.
- Crowner**, [krow'nur] *sb.* a coroner.
- Cruddle**, [kruod'l] *v.* to curdle.
- Cruke**, [kriwk] *sb.* a hook.
- Cruked**, [kriwkt] *adj.* crooked.
- Crune**, [kriw'n] *sb.* a complaining or angry noise made by a bull or cow. [Properly a *verb.*—C. C. R.]
- Cuddle**, [kuod'l] *v.* to embrace.
- Cuke**, [kiwk] *v.* to cook.
- Cule**, [kiw'l] *v.* to cool.
- Cush**, [kuosh] *interj.* a word used to call cows.
- Cute**, [kiwt] *adj.* acute, cunning, quick.
- Cwoats**, [kwoh'ts] *sb. pl.* coats; but used also of female apparel; 10.
- Dacity**, [daas'uti] *sb.* address, penetration, quick perception.
- Daffle**, [daaf'l] *v.* to talk incoherently.
- Daffing**, [daaf'lin] *adj.* mentally wandering, silly, superannuated.
- Daft**, [daaft] *adj.* stupid.
- Daker-hen**, [de'h'kur-en'] *sb.* the same as *Corncrake*.
- Dang**, [daang] *pret.* of *Ding*, which see.
- Dar**, [daar] *v.* to dare.
- Dark**, [daa'k] *v.* to watch or listen slyly.
- Dasher**, [daash'ur] *sb.* a large tooth'd comb. Ex. 'Tak thy *dasher*, and reet thy hair out.'
- Daytale-wark**, [de'h'tl-waa'k] *sb.* daily labour.
- Daytal-man**, [de'h'tl-maan'] *sb.* a day-labourer.
- Dazzed**, [daazd] *pp.* chilled.
- Deave**, [di'h'v] *v.* to deafen.
- Deevil**, [d:ivl] *sb.* devil.
- Deft**, [deft] *adj.* neat, pretty.
- Deftly**, [deft'li] *adv.* neatly, gently, softly, orderly. See *Can-nily*.
- Denshed**, [densht] *adj.* fastidious as regards food.
- Deas**, [des] *sb.* a pile or truss of hay. See *Cranch*.
- Deas**, [des] *v.* to pile up trusses of hay.
- Ding**, [ding] *v.* to drive or push with violence. Ex. 'Ding a nail into t' wall.' 'Ding him ower.'
- Dodder**, [dod'ur] *sb.* a shaking-fit.
- Dodder**, [dod'ur] *adj.* trembling.
- Doff**, [dof] *v.* to undress, to strip off.
- Dog-daisy**, [dog'de'h'zi] *sb.* a common daisy.
- Don**, [don] *v.* to dress; to *do on* or put on clothes; 10.
- Donnot**, [don'ot] *sb.* a worthless woman; also, a modest way of speaking of the devil.
- Donfron**, [don'frun] *sb.* labourers' afternoon drinkings.
- Dormon**, [daoh'mun] *sb.* a main cross-beam.
- Douk**, [doawk] *v.* to bathe.
- Dow**, [doaw] *v.* to do well, to thrive; negatively, 'nowt at *dow*,' not worth much. Of a sick man whose health does not improve, it is said, 'he neither dees nor *dows*,' i. e. he neither dies nor grows better.
- Dowdy-cow**, [doaw'di-koo'] *sb.* a

- small, shining beetle, sometimes called *lady-cow*. [*Judy-cow* in Cleveland.—J. O. A.]
- Dowk**, [doawk] *sb.* tenacious black clay in a lead vein.
- Dowley**, [doaw'li] *adj.* dull.
- Down-bank**, [doawn-'baangk] *adv.* downwards.
- Dowp**, [doawp] *sb.* a carrion crow.
- Dowter**, [doaw't'r] *sb.* a daughter.
- Dozzened**, [doz'nd] *pp.* sodden.
- Draff**, [d'raaf] *sb.* brewer's grains.
- Dree**, [d'ree'] *adj.* dreary, tedious, tiresome.
- Dreep**, [d'rip] *v.* to drawl.
- Droked**, [druoh'kt] *pp.* saturated with rain.
- Dry**, [d'raay'] *adj.* thirsty.
- Dryte**, [d'ra'yt] *v.* to drawl. See *Dreep*.
- Dub**, [duob] *sb.* a small pool.
- Dubbler**, [duob'lur] *sb.* a large brown earthenware bowl.
- Duds**, [duodz] *sb. pl.* clothes.
- Dunderknowl**, [duon-d'unoawl] *sb.* a dunce.
- Durdum**, [duor'dum] *sb.* a row, disturbance. See *Hubbleshow* and *Shindy*.
- Earles**, [i'h'lz, yi'h'lz] *sb.* earnest money given to close a bargain or hiring.
- Easings**, [i'h'zinz, yi'h'zinz] *sb. pl.* the eaves of a house.
- Ee**, [ee'] *sb.* eye; *pl.* 'een'; 48.
- Efter**, [ef't'ur] *prep.* after.
- E'ternune**, [ef't'urni-wn] *sb.* afternoon.
- Egg on**, [eg'on] *v.* to encourage, to stimulate.
- Elfather**, [el-faad'ur] *sb.* father-in-law.
- Elding**, [el'din, yel'din] *sb.* fuel.
- Eller**, [el'ur] *sb.* an alder.
- Elson**, [els'n] *sb.* a shoemaker's awl.
- Endwise**, [end-way'yz] *adv.* from end to end, forward. Ex. 'gang *endwise*,' go on. [I have never heard the *-wise* sounded otherwise than (uz); we say (eend uz) in Cleveland.—J. O. A.]
- Er**, [ur] *v. pres. t.* are.
- Esh**, [esh] *sb.* an ash(tree).
- Esp**, [esp] *sb.* an aspen.
- Fadge**, [faadi] *v.* to budge or trot leisurely on.
- Fadge-trot**, [faadi-'t-rot] *sb.* a jog-trot.
- Faffled**, [faaf'ld] *pp.* entangled, bothered.
- Fagged**, [faagd] *pp.* fatigued.
- Fansome**, [faan'sum] *adj.* winsome, showing affection.
- Fant**, [faant] *adj.* faint.
- Farweel**, [faa'weel] *adv.* farewell.
- Fash**, [faash] *v.* to trouble, to disturb.
- Fawf**, [faoh'f] *sb.* a fallow.
- Fawt**, [faoh't] *sb.* a fault.
- Feal**, [fi'h'li] *v.* to hide; *pt. t.* 'felt,' i. e. hid.
- Feek**, [fek] *sb.* the greatest part, nearly all.
- Feckless**, [fek'lus] *adj.* feeble-minded.
- Feeks**, [feeks] *sb. pl.* fidgets.
- Feekey**, [feek'i] *adj.* fidgetty.
- Feight**, [faeyt] *v.* to fight; 39.
- Fell-faw**, [fel'faoh'] *sb.* fieldfare.
- Felly**, [fel'i] *sb.* part of the rim of a wheel.
- Femmer**, [fem'ur] *adj.* weak, slight, slender.
- Fend**, [fend] *v.* to provide for oneself, to endeavour. Ex. 'fend for thyself,' seek thy own subsistence.

Fendy, [fendi] *adj.* painstaking, industrious, provident, thrifty, a good caterer.

Fest, [fest] *v.* to bind as an apprentice, to give orders for. See *Formel*.

Fet, [fet] *v.* to suit or serve, be sufficient. Ex. 'less mud *fet*,' less might do.

Fetch, [fech] *sb.* a pretence. See *Whaysay*.

Fetch, [fech] *sb.* an apparition; the fac-simile of a person about to die or just dead. See *Waft*.

Fettle, [fet'l] *sb.* condition, order. See *Tift*.

Fettle, [fet'l] *v.* to arrange, to prepare, to furnish, to dress, to put in order. See *Graith*.

Fidge, [fidj] *v.* to keep the feet in constant motion.

Fitches, [fich'iz] *sb. pl.* vetches or tares.

Fixfax, [fiks-faaks] *sb.* gristle, cartilage. [The great white tendon of the neck.—Brockett.]

Flaich, [fle'h'ch] *v.* to flatter, to coax, to fawn.

Flannin, [flaan'in] *adj.* flannel; 3.

Flayed, [fle'h'd] *pp. as adj.* frightened.

Flecked, [fлект] *pp.* freckled, speckled, flea-bitten, spotted. See *Franticle*.

Flee, [flee] *sb.* a fly.

Flee, [flee] *v.* to fly.

Fleecak, [fi'h'k] *sb.* a sort of hurdle hung in a horizontal position in a kitchen, just below the ceiling, on which to deposit bread, bacon, dried herbs, &c.

Fleer, [flee'h'r] *v.* to laugh scornfully.

Flipe, [fla'yp] *sb.* the brim of a hat.

Flash, [flash] *sb.* a blister. See *Blish*.

Flished, [flisht] *pp.* blistered with the sun or fire.

Flite, [fla'yt] *v.* to scold. The past tense is *fleeat* [fleh't], and the *pp.* *flitten* [flit'n].

Flowed, [floawd] *adj.* unsettled, crazy.

Flude, [fliwd] *sb.* a flood.

Fluster, [fluos'tur] *sb.* a flutter.

Fluz, [fluoz] *v.* to bruise with the fist. Ex. 'I'll *fluz* thy mun,' I'll disfigure thy mouth.

Fog, [fog] *sb.* aftergrass.

Foisty, [faoysti] *adj.* fusty.

Fond, [fond] *adj.* foolish; 50.

Fore-elders, [faor'eld'uz] *sb. pl.* ancestors.

Formel, [faormel] *v.* to give orders for anything to be made.

Fortherly, [faoh'dhuli] *adj.* early, forward, applied to anything of early growth.

Foss, [faos] *sb.* a waterfall; spelt *force* in some places.

Foumart, [foaw'mut, foo'mut] *sb.* a pole-cat.

Fouty, [foawti] *adj.* paltry, contemptible, disgusting, worthless.

Franticle, [fraan'tikl] *sb.* freckle. See *Flecked*.

Fratch, [fraach] *v.* to lie, to quarrel.

Fratch, [fraach] *sb.* a lie.

Freend, [fr:ind] *sb.* a friend.

Freet, [freet] *sb.* fright.

Freetened, [free'tnd] *pp.* frightened.

Freetful, [free'tfuol] *adj.* frightful.

Fremd, [fremd] *adj.* strange, not related to. See *Uncoth*.

Fridge, [fridj] *v.* to chafe, to excoriate.

Froak, [fraosk] *sb.* a frog.

Frow, [froaw] *sb.* a dirty woman, a slut.

Fruitas, [friwt'us] *sb.* a fritter.

Fute-brig, [fiwt-brig] *sb.* a foot-bridge.

Gain, [geh'n] *adj.* near. See *Bain*.

Galloway, [gaal'uwe'h'] *sb.* a pony.

Gam, [gaam] *sb.* game.

Gamaashes, [gaam'ushiz] *sb. pl.* gaiters, spatterdashes.

Gang, [gaang] *v.* to go; 60.

Gangrel, [gaang'ril] *sb.* an awkward fellow, a stroller.

Gar, [gaar] *v.* to compel, to induce.

Garth, [gaa'th; often gaa'dh] *sb.* a paddock, a small field, a yard. Ex. *kirk-garth*, church-yard.

Gavelock, [geh'v'luk, gaav'luk] *sb.* an iron crow-bar.

Gear, [gi'h'r] *sb.* harness.

Geld, [geld] *adj.* barren.

Gewgam, [giw'gaam] *sb.* a Jew's harp.

Gezling, [gez'lin] *sb.* a gosling.

Gill, [gil] *sb.* a glen or valley.

Girn, [gu'n] *v.* to grin. [This word has two pronunciations. When the vowel is long, as indicated, the *r* is not trilled; but when short, also a very usual sound, the *r* is strongly trilled; as [gu'r'n]. The same remark applies to *girt*, but not so forcibly. The *u* of this word is mostly medial.—C. C. R.]

Girt, [g:ut] *adj.* great.

Giss, [gis] *interj.* a word used to call pigs.

Git, [git] *v.* to get; *pp.* 'git-ten'd; '4.

Give owr, [giv oawr] *v.* to cease, leave off, let alone.

Glead, [gli'h'd] *sb.* a kite.

Glee, [glee] *v.* to squint.

Glent, [glent] *v.* to glance, or fly off.

Gliff, [glif] *sb.* a glimpse. Ex. 'I gat a *gliff* o' thee,' I got a slight view of thee.

Glime, [gla'ym] *v.* to look askance.

Glish, [glish] *v.* to sparkle, to glitter.

Glish, [glish] *sb.* a flash, a sparkle, a sudden gleam.

Glisby, [glish'i] *adj.* sparkling.

Glockening, [glok'nin] *sb.* glimmering, a partial thaw.

Glowr, [gloawh'r] *v.* to stare.

Glumpy, [gluom'pi] *adj.* sulky, in the dumps.

Gob, [gob] *sb.* the mouth. See *Mun*.

Gobful, [gob'fuol] *sb.* a mouthful.

Goddardly, [gaod'ud'li] *adv.* demurely, unconcernedly.

God's-penny, [gaoh'dzpeni] *sb.* earnest given on hiring a servant. See *Earles*.

Goitstead, [gaoyt'sti'h'd] *sb.* an old watercourse.

Golling, [gol'ing] *sb.* an unfledged bird.

Gostering, [gos't'ring] *adj.* hectoring, bullying.

Gove, [guoh'v] *v.* to stare about foolishly. See *Glowr*.

Govison, [guoh'vian] *sb.* a dunce, a blockhead.

Gowpens, [goawp'nz] *sb. pl.* handfuls.

Graidly, [greh'dli] *adv.* gently, by degrees.

Grain, [greh'n] *sb.* an offshoot from a valley or ravine.

Graith, [gre'h'dh] *v.* to furnish, to prepare, to harness. See *Fettle*.

Graithed, [gre'h'dhd] *pp.* furnished, harnessed, dressed.

Groean, [gri'h'n] *v.* to groan.
Greeap, [grih'p] *v.* to feel, to grope.
Greeave, [gri'h'v] *sb.* a grave.
Greeave, [grih'v] *v.* to dig.
Grip, [grip] *v.* to grasp.
Grip, [grip] *sb.* a narrow channel. See *Grupe*.
Gripe, [gra'yp] *sb.* a dung-fork.
Grots, [grots] *sb. pl.* shelled oats.
Grou, [groaw] *adj.* ugly, grim; 51.
Grounge, [groawnj] *v.* to grumble, growl. See *Mounge*.
Gruff, [gruof] *v.* to grunt.
Gruff, [gruof] *adj.* surly.
Grund, [gruond] *sb.* ground.
Grund, [gruond] *v.* to grind.
Grupe, [griwp] *sb.* a narrow channel behind stalled cattle to catch the urine and dung. See *Grip*.
Gruve, [griwv] *sb.* a lead mine.
Gruver, [griwv'ur] *sb.* a lead miner; 36.
Gulla, [gulz] *sb.* hasty pudding made of oatmeal; 32.
Gully, [guoli] *sb.* a large knife.
Hack, [aak] *sb.* a mattock.
Hag, [aag] *sb.* a break in the surface of a peat bog.
Hag, [aag] *v.* to chop or cut with an axe.
Haggle, [aag'l] *v.* to dispute pertinaciously in bargaining.
Hag-worm, [aag-waor'm] *sb.* a large snake. (The common snake.—Brockett.)
Halliday, [aal'idu] *sb.* holiday.
Ham-sam, [aam'saam] *adv.* pell-mell, confusedly, recklessly, disorderly.
Handsel, [aan'sl] *sb.* the first sale or purchase.

Hang'dly, [aang'dli] *adv.* reluctantly.
Hank, [aangk] *v.* to fasten by a loop.
Hap, [aap] *v.* to cover, to clothe.
Hash, [aash] *adj.* harsh.
Hask, [aask] *adj.* dry, parched.
Haugh, **Hawes** [aoh'; aoh'z]. See *Holm*, *Thwaite*. [*Haugh* and *Haw* are different spellings which do not admit of distinction in sound.—C. C. R.]
Haver-cake, [aav'ur ke'h'k] *sb.* oat-cake.
Haver-meal, [aav'ur mi'h'l] *sb.* oatmeal.
Hawd, [aoh'd] *interj.* hold!
Hawf, [aoh'f] *adj.* half.
Hay-bay, [e'h'-be'h'] *sb.* a disturbance. See *Durdum*, *Hubblesheew*.
Hee, [ee] *adj.* high.
Heead, [i'h'd, yi'h'd] *sb.* head.
Heead-wark, [i'h'd or yi'h'd-waa'k] *sb.* headache.
Heeah, [i'h'] *interj.* here! take that!
Heeal, [i'h'l] *adj.* whole.
Heecam, [i'h'm] *sb.* home; 2.
Hell out, [el oot] *v.* to pour out.
Helter, [el't'u] *sb.* a halter.
Heronsew, [ur'unsiw, i'h'run-siw] *sb.* a heron.
Het, **Heeat**, [et, i'h't; also yet, yi'h't] *adj.* hot.
Heugh, [iw] *sb.* a grassy top or side of a mountain.
Heuk, [iwk, yiwk] *sb.* the hip.
Heuk-beean, [iwk-bi'h'n] *sb.* the hip-joint. See *Hucklebeean*.
Hing, [ing] *v.* to hang up.
Hippens, [ip'unz] *sb.* infant's cloths.
Hippings, [ip'inz] *sb. pl.* stepping-stones across a river.

Hitch, [ich] *v.* to hop on one leg.
Ex. 'Hitch, stride, and lowp,'
hop, skip, and jump.

Hobthrush, [ob'thruosh] *sb.* a wall-louse.

Hocker, [ok'ur] *v.* to clamber; applied specially to cattle climbing on each other's backs.

Holm, [oaw'm] *sb.* a meadow near a river. See *Haugh*, *Thwaite*.

Houghs, [oaw'z] *sb. pl.* the hocks of a horse or cow; also applied to a man's dirty shoes or clumsy feet.

How, [oaw'] *sb.* a round hill.

Howder, [oaw'd'ur] *sb.* rubbish.

Howder, [oawd'ur] *v.* to heap together in a disorderly manner.

Howdy, [oaw'di] *sb.* a midwife.

Hawk, [oawk] *v.* to dig or scratch, to scoop.

Hub, [uob] *sb.* a thick sod, pared off before cutting peat.

Hub-end, [uob'end; uob'ind'] *sb.* the hob at the end of a fireplace.

Hubblesheiw, [uob'l-shiw] *sb.* turmoil, bustle, confusion. See *Durdum*.

Hucklebeean, [uok'l-bi'h'n] *sb.* hip-joint. See *Heuk*.

Hug, [uog] *v.* to carry.

Hull, [uol'] *sb.* a pig-stye; 30.

Hulls, [uol'z] *sb. pl.* bean-swads, bean-pods.

Hummled, [uom'uld] *adj.* without horns.

Hump-back, [uomp'-baak] *sb.* a hunchback.

Hund, [uond] *sb.* a hound.

Hype, [a'yp] *v.* to gore.

Hyven, [aayv'n] *sb.* ivy.

Ice-shockle, [a'ys'shokl] *sb.* icicle.

Ill-heppen, [il'epn] *adj.* ill-favoured.

Illion-end, [il'yun end] *sb.* shoemaker's waxed thread.

Inbank, [in'baangk] *adv.* downwards. See *Down-bank*.

Ings, [ingz] *sb. pl.* meadows, pastures. See *Holm*.

Inkling, [ingk'lin] *sb.* a hint.

Ise, [aayz] *used for* I am; or I will. Lit. *I is*.

Jabber, [jaab'r] *v.* to prate, to chatter.

Jack-o-legs, [jaak'ulegz] *v.* a large clasp-knife.

Jagger, [jaag'ur] *sb.* a driver of pack-horses.

Jagger-horse, [jaag'ur-aoh's] *sb.* a pack-horse.

Jannock, [jaan'uk] *sb.* leavened oat cake.

Jannock, [jaan'uk] *adj.* used negatively only; *not jannock*, i. e. not right, not correct, not proper, not as it ought to be.

Jice, [ja'ys] *sb. pl.* joists.

Jimmers, [jim'urs] *sb. pl.* hinges.

Jinny-hewlet, [jin'i-iw'lut] *sb.* an owl.

Jinny-jay, [jin'ije h'] *sb.* a jay.

Joggle, [jog'l] *v.* to shake.

Jowl, [joawl] *v.* to jangle bells.

Jowl, [joawl] *v.* to push a man's head against a wall.

Jowl, [joawl] *sb.* a jaw; the head of a large fish.

Jyke, [ja'yk] *v.* to creak.

Kale pot, [ke'h'l pot] *sb.* a round iron pot, on three feet, used for boiling meat.

Kaw-waw, [kao'h'-wao'h'] *adj.* crooked, distorted, ill-natured, cross-grained. See *Ajye*.

Keeah, [kih'] *interj.* begone! avault!

- Keeam**, [ki'h'm] *sb.* a comb.
- Keeave**, [ki'h'v] *v.* to break ore with a hammer from a stone.
- Keld**, [keld] *sb.* a spring, generally a 'holy' well.
- Kelk**, [kelk] *sb.* a violent blow on the body.
- Kelk-keeksy**, [kelk'keksi] *sb.* a large meadow-plant. [A large hemlock; see *Kelk* in Brockett.]
- Ken**, [ken] *v.* to know.
- Kenspeckle**, [ken'spekl] *adj.* easily known, conspicuous.
- Kep**, [kep] *v.* to catch.
- Kessen**, [kes'n] *pp.* cast.
- Kest**, [kest] *v.* to cast.
- Ket**, [ket] *sb.* rubbish, carrion.
- Kibble**, [kib'l] *sb.* a small tub or bucket used to draw ore from a lead mine.
- Kill**, [kil] *sb.* a kiln.
- Kink**, [kingk] *sb.* the peculiar whoop or crow accompanying the whooping-cough.
- Kink-cough**, **King-cough**, [kingk'kuof, king-kaof] *sb.* whooping-cough.
- Kirk**, [kur'k] *sb.* a church.
- Kirk-garth**, [kur'k'gaa'th or dh] *sb.* a churchyard.
- Kirk-maister**, [kur'k'meh'stur] *sb.* a churchwarden.
- Kirn**, [kur'n] *sb.* a churn.
- Kirn**, [kur'n] *sb.* harvest-home. See *Mell*. [In less primitive localities called a *kirn-supper* or *churn-supper* [kur'n-suop'ur, chu'n-suop'ur], there being plenty of work for the churn beforehand.—C. C. R.]
- Kist**, [kist] *sb.* a chest.
- Kit**, [kit] *sb.* Christopher.
- Kit**, [kit] *sb.* a pail.
- Kitling**, [kit'lin] *sb.* a kitten.
- Kittle**, [kit'l] *adj.* too ready, hasty, on tiptoe, ready to be off, unstable, ready to fall. See *Wankle*.
- Kittle**, [kit'l] *v.* to tickle.
- Kittle**, [kit'l] *v.* to bring forth kittens.
- Kizzened**, [kiz'nd] *pp.* as *adj.* wizened, parched, withered.
- Knack**, [naak] *v.* when a peasant drops the dialect of his district, and affects the court language of his country, he is said to *knack*.
- Knarl**, [naa'l] *v.* to gnarl, gnaw.
- Knep**, [nep] *v.* to snatch with the teeth, to bite hastily.
- Knitchell**, [nich'ul] *sb.* a cluster of lice or other vermin.
- Knockle**, [nok'l] *sb.* knuckle.
- Kowp**, [koawp] *v.* to exchange, to barter. See *Swap*.
- Kye**, [kaay'] *sb.* *pl.* kine, cows.
- Lad-lowper**, [laad' lowpur] *sb.* a romp.
- Laithe**, [le'h'dh] *sb.* a barn.
- Lake**, [le'h'k] *v.* to play.
- Lakewake**, [le'h'kweh'k] *sb.* a meeting at the house of a deceased friend the night before the funeral.
- Laking**, **Babby-laking**, [baab' ile'h'kin] *sb.* a plaything.
- Lallocking**, [laal'ukin] *sb.* unrestrained junketting, or scampering.
- Lam**, [laam] *v.* to beat, to chastise. See *Lounder*, *Whale*.
- Land-lowper**, [laand' lowp'ur] *sb.* a stroller, a vagrant.
- Lang**, [laang] *adj.* long.
- Langlaved**, [laang'le'h'vd] *adj.* oval.
- Lang-settle**, [laang'setl] *sb.* a

- long wooden seat with arms and back.
- Lang-streaked**, [laang'st'ri'h'kt] *pp.* laid at full length; lit. long-stretched.
- Lang syne**, [laang' sa'yn] *adv.* long since.
- Lap**, [laap] *v.* to wrap, to fold.
- Lap**, [laap] *pt. t.* leaped.
- Ledge**, [ledj] *sb.* a narrow shelf of earth or rock. See *Olint*.
- Lee**, [lee-] *sb.* a lie.
- Leeah**, [li'h'] *sb.* a scythe.
- Leeanly**, [li'h'nli] *adj.* lonely.
- Leer**, [li'h'r] *sb.* a liar.
- Leet**, [leet-] *sb.* light.
- Leet-headed**, [leet-i'h'did] *adj.* light-headed, deranged.
- Leet-heeled**, [leet'eeld] *adj.* giddy, unsteady, unchaste.
- Leetly-farrend** [leet'lifaar'und]. See *Leet-heeled*.
- Leetning**, [leet'nin] *sb.* lightning.
- Leet on**, [leet'on-] *v.* to find, to meet with.
- Len**, [len] *v.* to lend.
- Let wit, or weet**, [let' weet-] to pretend. Ex. 'I *let weet* to greet,' I pretended to cry.
- Lib**, [lib] *v.* to castrate.
- Lig**, [lig] *v.* to lie down.
- Limber**, [lim'bur] *adj.* flexible.
- Ling**, [ling] *sb.* heather.
- Lingy**, [lin'ji] *adj.* tall, active, athletic.
- Lin-pin**, [lin'pin] *sb.* a lynch-pin.
- Lish**, [lish] *adj.* active.
- Lisk**, [lisk] *sb.* the groin.
- Lite**, [laayt] *v.* to expect.
- Loaning**, [lwuoh'nin] *sb.* a lane.
- Lop**, [lop] *sb.* a flea.
- Lopper**, [lop'ur] *sb.* sour milk. [Bather, curdled milk.—J. C. A.]
- Lot**, [lot] *v.* to ballot.
- Lough**, [lof, luof] *sb.* a small cavity.
- Lounder**, [loawn'd'ur] *v.* to beat. See *Lam*.
- Low**, [loaw-] *sb.* a blaze, a flame.
- Lown**, [loawn] *adj.* calm, not windy, sheltered.
- Lowp**, [loawp] *sb.* a leap. Also *v.* to leap; 'I *lowped*,' I leapt; 63.
- Lowter**, [loawt'ur] *sb.* a brood of chickens or ducks.
- Lufter**, [luoft'ur] *sb.* a growing bunch of coarse grass.
- Lug**, [luog] *sb.* the ear.
- Lug**, [luog] *v.* to tug, to pull the hair.
- Luke**, [liwk] *v.* to look.
- Lutha**, [luodh'u] *interj.* lo there, look or see there, behold!
- Luther**, [luodh'ur] *sb.* a heap, a great quantity.
- Lyle**, [la'yl] *adj.* little.
- Lyle-house**, [la'yl' oos] *sb.* a privy; lit. a little house.
- Lythe**, [laaydh] *v.* to thicken broth with flour or oatmeal.
- Mack**, [maak] *sb.* kind, sort; 'all *macks* o' meet,' all sorts of meat; 33. Also *v.* to make.
- Maddle**, [maad'l] *v.* to puzzle, to confuse.
- Maddled**, [maad'ld] *pp.* puzzled, bewildered.
- Maister**, [me'h'st'ur] *sb.* master.
- Mammy**, [maam'i] *sb.* mother.
- Mangrel**, [maang'ril] *adj.* mongrel, crossbred.
- Mar**, [maar] *adj.* more; 22.
- Marrows**, [maar'uz] *sb. pl.* fellows, alike.
- Mash**, [maash] *v.* to smash, break in pieces.

Mash, [maash] *sb.* scalded bran for a horse or beast.

Mawk, [mao'h'k] *sb.* a maggot.

Mawm, [mao'h'm] *adj.* demure.

Mawt, [mao'h't] *sb.* malt.

Maybe, [meh'bi, mebi] *adv.* perhaps.

May-gezling, [me'h'-gezlin] *sb.* a blockhead; lit. May-goosling.

Maze, [me'h'z] *v.* to amaze, to astonish.

Mazeling, [me'h'zlin] *sb.* a simpleton.

Mear, [mi'h'r] *sb.* a mare.

Mell, [mel] *v.* to meddle.

Mell, [mel] *sb.* a mallet.

Mell, [mel] *sb.* end of haymaking.

Mense, [mens] *sb.* decency, liberality.

Mense, [mens] *v.* to make decent, respectable.

Menseful, [mensfuol] *adj.* decent, respectable, modest, proper, well-behaved, liberal, the reverse of 'shabby' in apparel, or demeanour.

Mere, [mi'h'r] *sb.* a lake. [I have heard old people of other rural localities call a piece of marshy ground, when under water, a *mere*. These people would call sodden reedy ground a *marish*. But the usual Mid. Yks. word for anything like a pond is *dike* [da'yk].—C. C. R.]

Mich, [mich] *adv.* much.

Mickle, [mik'l] *adj.* much.

Midden, [mid'in, mid'un] *sb.* a dung-hill.

Midge, [midj] *sb.* a small gnat.

Misteean, [misti'h'n] *pp.* mistaken.

Moie, [mao'y] *sb.* a muddle, riot, confusion.

Monny, [mon'i] *adj.* many.

Moor-gam, [muo'h'gaam] *sb.* grouse; lit. moor-game.

Moor-poot, [muo'h'puot] *sb.* a young grouse.

Mounge, [moaw'nj] *v.* to grumble. See *Grounge*.

Mowter, [moawt'ur] *sb.* corn taken by the miller in lieu of money for grinding.

Muck, [muok] *sb.* dirt; 56.

Mucky, [muoki] *adj.* dirty.

Mud, [muod] *aux. v.* might.

Muggy, [muogi] *adj.* damp, foggy, but warm; as applied to the weather.

Mun, [muon] *aux. v.* must. Ex. 'I *mun* gang heeam,' I must go home. See l. 61.

Mun, [muon] *sb.* mouth. Ex. 'I'll fluz thy *mun*.' See *Gob*, *Fluz*.

Mune, [miw'n] *sb.* moon.

Murl, [muor'l] *v.* to crumble.

Mush, [muosh] *sb.* dust, rubbish.

Myself, [misel] *pron.* myself.

Nab, [naab] *sb.* a promontory.

Nab, [naab] *v.* to catch, to trap.

Naff, [naaf] *sb.* a nave of a wheel.

Naggy, [naagi] *adj.* snarling.

Nay, **Neah**, [ne'yu, ni'yu] both in pause, *adv.* no.

Neaf, [ni'h'f] *sb.* the fist.

Neon, **Nen**, [ni'h'n, nen] *adj.* none.

Neb, [neb] *sb.* the bill of a bird.

Needles, [nee'dlz]; the phrase 'sex needles' means a short interval, viz. the time during which a woman knitting would work the loops off the needles six times; 7.

Nekk'd, [nekt] *adj.* naked.

Nep-hazel, [nep'aazl] *sb.* a greedy fellow.

Neuk, Newkin, [niwk, niwkin] *sb.* a nook, a corner; 49.

Nib, [nib] *sb.* the handle on a mower's scythe.

Ninny-hammer, [nin-i-aamur] *sb.* a silly girl. See *Govison*. [Used of both sexes.—C. C. R.]

Nip, [nip] *v.* to pinch.

Nobbut, [nob'ut, naob'ut] *adv.* only.

Nog, [nog] *sb.* a wooden peg; 26.

Noggin, [nog'in] *sb.* a small wooden vessel, a small spirit measure.

Noration, [naor'e'h'shn] *sb.* (for oration) a confusion. See *Durdum*, *Moie*, &c.

Nowt, [noawt] *sb.* nothing; 16.

Nub, [nuob] *v.* to nudge or jog.

Onbethink, [on'bithingk'] *v.* to recollect.

Onder, [on-d'ur] *prep.* under.

Ondergrund, [on-d'urgruond] *adj.* underground.

Ondertak, [on-d'urtaak] *v.* to undertake.

Ony, [aon'i] *indef. pron.* any.

Oppen, [op'un] *adj.* open.

Oppen-mouthed [op'unmoodhd'] *adj.* open-mouthed, indiscreetly talkative.

Owr, [oawr, oawh'r] *prep.* over.

Owt, [oawt] *sb.* anything.

Oxter, [ok'st'ur] *sb.* the armpit.

Pan, [paan] *v.* to fit, to suit the position, to set about handily.

Pannable, [paan'ubl] *adj.* handy, suitable.

Parlish, [paa'lish] *adj.* perilous, dangerous.

Parfit, [paa'fit] *adj.* perfect.

Pash, [paash] *sb.* violence. See *Bevish*.

Pash, [paash] *sb.* a sudden and heavy fall of rain.

Pate, [pe'h't] *sb.* a badger.

Pawky, [paoh'ki] *adj.* pert, saucy.

Peff, Pegh, [pef] *v.* to breathe short or with difficulty, or spasmodically. [There is also another similar word, constantly heard in several Southern localities as well as in N., Mid., and S. Yorksh., viz. the verb [pey'] *South*, or [paey'] *North*, as I should write it. Thus, one person says of another—'I met him coming along *peying* at all i-vers' (all evers), i. e. pushing along at no end of a pace. In the present participle there is a faint *g*, or a rough aspirate; but the verb is innocent of this.—C. C. R.]

Pennorth, [pen'uth] *sb.* penny-worth.

Pent, [pent] *sb.* paint.

Pez, [pez] *sb. pl.* peas.

Piannot, [pih'nut] *sb.* a magpie.

Pick up, [pik'uoop'] *v.* to vomit.

Piggen, [pig'in] *sb.* a small wooden pail.

Pig-hull, [pig'uol'] *sb.* a sty.

Pike, [pa'yk] *v.* to pick.

Pirn, [pur'n] *sb.* a stick with a noose at the end to hold an unruly horse.

Pirn, [pur'n] *v.* to seize or secure, to punish.

Pittle, [pit'l] *v.* to piddle.

Pleeace, [pli'h's] *sb.* place.

Plough, [pliw] *sb.* a plough.

Plwoat, [plwuoh't] *v.* to pluck the feathers off a bird.

Pock-arr'd, [pok'aa'd] *adj.* marked with small pox. See *Arr*.

Poddish, [pod'ish] *sb.* potage, porridge, broth.

Potter, [pot'ur] *v.* to trifle.

Prent, [prent] *sb.* print.

Prouce, [proaws or proos] *v.* to talk and strut affectedly, or proudly.

Prufe, [priwf] *sb.* proof.

Pruve, [priwv] *v.* to prove.

Puke, [piwk] *v.* to vomit. See *Pick up*.

Puzzum, [puoz'um] *sb.* poison.

Pwoak, [pwuoh'k] *sb.* a sack.

Queshion, [kwesh'n] *sb.* a question.

Quy, **Whye**, [kaay, waay] *sb.* a heifer.

Rackle, [raak'l] *adj.* head-strong, unsteady, rash.

Raff, [raaf] *sb.* rubbish; disorderly blackguard company.

Rannle-bawk, [raan'l bao'h'k] *sb.* an iron bar across a chimney from which the pot hooks or reckens are suspended.

Rash, [raash] *sb.* an eruption on the skin.

Ratten, [raat'n] *sb.* a rat.

Rave, [re'h'v] *pret. of* to rive or tear. See *Rive*.

Ravle, [raav'l] *v.* to entangle.

Reap up, [ri'h'p uop] *v.* to recall an old grievance.

Becken, **Becken-cruke**, [rek'n, rek'n-criwk] *sb.* a pot-hook.

Reckling, [rek'lin] *sb.* the last child; the last or smallest pig of the litter.

Reddish, [red-ish] *sb.* a radish.

Reean, **R'yan**, [ri'h'n; ri..yn] *sb.* a ridge, a dyke; cannot be translated so as to be perfectly understood by any but a native. [Also called *rain* [re'h'n] in Craven. If the tourist in Yorkshire should observe some grassy terraces or flat strips rising like

steps one above the other on a hill-side, resembling sheep-tracks, but of greater breadth, he may know that he is looking at *reins*. They are said to denote ancient cultivation, and to be artificial. The word is simply the local *rein*, a strip of land.—W. W. S. Much oftener used of the usual strip of uncultivated ground, generally used as a cart-way, alongside a hedge.—C. C. B. The *Rein* is the name of a raised bank, enclosing a considerable extent on the estate of the Hon. P. Dawnay, Benington Hall, near York.—J. C. A.]

Reeap, **Rape**, [ri'h'p, re'h'p] *sb.* a rope.

Reeasty, [ri'h'sti] *adj.* rusty; applied to bacon.

Reek, [ree'k] *sb.* smoke.

Rench, [rensh] *v.* to rince.

Rid, [rid] *v.* to clear away.

Rid, [rid] *sb.* progress. Ex. 'Thou comes neeah *rid*,' thou makest no progress, thou gettest on slowly.

Ridding, [rid'in] *sb.* a clearing.

Rift, [rift] *v.* to belch. See *Belk*.

Rig, [rig] *sb.* a ridge.

Rigging-tree, [rigint'ree] *sb.* the ridge of a house.

Riggot, [rig'ut] *sb.* a horse with but one testicle.

Rip, [rip] *sb.* a blackguard.

Rive, [raayv] *v.* to tear.

Roidy, [rao'yd] *adj.* coarse, rough; chiefly applied to grass or hay; it has the same signification in the patois of Normandy.

Roister, [raoys'tur] *sb.* a bully.

Roistering, [raoys'tring] *adj.* bullying, hectoring.

Roke, [ruoh'k] *sb.* damp, flying mist.

Rotten-st'yan, [rot'n-sti..yn] *sb.*

fuller's earth. [No; rotten-stone.]
Roup, [roawp] *sb.* a hoarseness.
Rouped, [roawpt] *adj.* hoarse.
Row'n, [rov'n] *pp.* torn.
Row, [roaw] *adj.* raw.
Rowk, [roawk] *v.* to rummage; to poke in lumber or dirt. See *Hawk*.
Rufe, [riwf] *sb.* a roof.
Rummeduster, [ruom'lduos't'ur] *sb.* an unruly, noisy, troublesome fellow. See *Gostering*.
Rute, [riwt] *sb.* a root.
Sackless, [saak'lus] *adj.* silly, bashful, innocent. See *Swamous*.
Sagged, [saagd] *pp.* distended; bent under pressure, deflected.
Sal, [saal] *aux. v.* shall.
Sang, [saang] *sb.* a song.
Sappy, [saap'i] *adj.* oily, moist, heavy.
Sapskull, [saap'skuol] *sb.* a simpleton. See *Govison*.
Sar, [saar'] *adj.* sore; *also adv.* sorely, badly; 68.
Sark, [saa'k] *sb.* a shirt; 3.
Sarra, [saaru] *v.* serve.
Sartin, [saat'in] *adj.* certain.
Scab, [skaab] *sb.* the itch.
Scab-Andrew, [skaab'-Aan'd'ru] *sb.* a worthless fellow. See *Gangrel*.
Scallion, [skaal'yun] *sb.* a small young onion, a leek.
Scawp, [skaoh'p] *sb.* the scalp.
Scawpy, [skaoh'pi] *adj.* applied to land, rocky, hard, and thinly covered with soil.
Scopperil, [skop'uril] *sb.* a plaything made by putting a small peg through a button-metal; a child's teetotum.
Scowdered, [skoaw'd'ud] *pp.* applied to bread, burnt or scorched

without being sufficiently baked.
Scowp, [skoawp] *v.* to scoop, to excavate. See *Hawk*.
Serat, [skraat] *v.* to scratch; *also sb.* a scratch.
Scrog, [skrog] *sb.* broken ground, with underwood, rushes, &c.
Scrow, [skroaw] *sb.* bustling confusion; when a house is dirty and the furniture, &c. out of their proper places. See *Unsyded*.
Scruty, [skruon'ti] *adj.* short or stumpy.
Scumfish, [skuom'fish] *v.* to suffocate with heat.
Seck, [sek] *sb.* a sack.
Seeap, [si'h'p] *sb.* soap.
Seeaves, [si'h'vz] *sb. pl.* rushes.
Seeing-glass, [see..in-glaas] *sb.* a looking-glass.
Seet, [seet'] *sb.* a sight; 8.
Sel, [sel] *pron.* self; whence *his sel*, himself; 15.
Selled, [seld] *pp.* sold; 12.
Seg, [seg] *sb.* a mature bull gelded.
Semmently, [sem'untili] *adj.* affectedly modest, delicate, niminy-piminy.
Sen, [sen] *adv.* since.
Sen-syne, [sensa'yn'] *adv.* since that time.
Sew, [siw'] *sb.* a sow.
Shack, [shaak] *v.* to shake.
Shales, [she'h'lz] *sb. pl.* schistose slate.
Sham, [shaam] *sb.* shame; 46.
Shamful, [shaam'fuol] *adj.* shameful.
Shawm, [shaoh'm] *v.* to sit on a low stool before the fire with the front of the petticoat raised above the knees, and thus direct the heat to the inside of the thighs. [Rather, of the legs. Corrupted from Fr. *jambe*.—J. C. A.]

- Shear**, [shi'h'r] *v.* to reap.
Shear, [shi'h'r] *sb.* a small wooden implement belted to the waist to hold the end of the needle when knitting.
Sheekle, [shek'l] *sb.* a swivel.
Sheekle [shek'l] (of the arm), *sb.* the wrist joint.
Sheddle, [shed'l] *sb.* a shuffling gait.
Sheepshanks, [sheep'shaangks] *sb. pl.* bandy legs.
Shift, [shift] *v.* to change the dress.
Shifty, [shift'i] *adj.* shirking; not to be depended upon.
Shirl, [shur'l] *v.* to shuffle, to slide.
Shive, [sha'yv] *sb.* a slice of bread.
Shool, [shoo'l] *sb.* a shovel.
Shun, [shuon] *sb. pl.* shoes; 9.
Shut, [shuot] *v.* to shoot.
Sib, [sib] *adj.* related to.
Side, [saayd] *adj.* long and wide, applied to apparel. See *Syed*.
Side, [saayd] *v.* to arrange.
Sided, [saayd'id] *pp.* everything in its proper place.
Sike, [sa'yk] *adj.* such.
Sike, [sa'yk] *sb.* a small rivulet.
Sike-like, [sa'yk-la'yk] *adj.* similar; 19.
Sile, [saayl] *sb.* a milk-strainer.
Silly, [sil'i] *adj.* feeble.
Simmeren, [sim'urun] *sb.* a primrose.
Sind, [sind] *v.* to rinse.
Sine, [sa'yn] *v.* to drain.
Sipe, [sa'yp] *v.* to ooze, to drain; also *sb.* a sip, a drop.
Siping, [sa'yp'ing] *sb.* a sip, a drop.
Skeel, [skee'l] *sb.* a large wooden milk-pail.
Skellet, [skel'it] *sb.* a saucepan.
Skelly, [skel'i] *v.* to squint.
Skelp, [skelp] *v.* to switch.
Skelp, [skelp] *sb.* a long bound or leap.
Skep, [skep] *sb.* a shallow basket with handles at each end; 31. See *Swill*.
Skew, [skeew'] *adj.* awry.
Skime, [ska'ym] *v.* to leer; to look askance.
Skirl, [skur'l] *v.* to shriek, scream.
Skitter, [skit'ur] *sb.* looseness of bowels, purging, sewage.
Skittish, [skit-ish] *adj.* waggish.
Skrike, [skra'yk] *v.* to shriek.
Skule, [skiw'l] *sb.* school.
Slack, [slaak'] *sb.* a hollow, a depression.
Sladder, [slaad'ur] *v.* to scatter, to spill.
Slaich, [sleh'ch] *sb.* a lazy worthless fellow. See *Slem*.
Slaiching, [sleh'chin] *adj.* sneaking.
Slap, [slaap] *v.* to slop, scatter, spill.
Slape, [sle'h'p] *adj.* slippery, smooth.
Sleek, [slek] *v.* to slake.
Sled, [sled] *sb.* a sledge.
Slee, [slee'] *adj.* sly.
Sleas, [sli'h'z] *sb. pl.* sloes.
Slem, [slem] *sb.* a sloven. See *Slaich*, *Slindge*, *Slodder*.
Sliddery, [slid'uri] *adj.* in a loose condition; said of the gradual sliding of the *débris* on a broken hill-side.
Slindge, [slinj] *sb.* a sloven. See *Slem*, *Slaich*.
Sliver, [sla'yv'ur] *sb.* a splinter of wood.
Slocken, [slok'n] *v.* to slake the thirst.

Slodder, [słod'ur] *sb.* a sloven.
See *Slem*.

Slush, Slosch, [sluosh, slosh] *sb.* a puddle, melting snow; also a wasteful slattern.

Smit, [smit] *v.* to infect.

Smittle, [smit'l] *adj.* infectious.

Smock, [smok] *sb.* a shift.

Smoor, [smuoo'h'r] *v.* to smother.

Smout, [smoawt, smoo't] *sb.* a hare's muse. [A *muse* is a hole in a hedge through which hares and rabbits pass.]

Smudge, [smuoj] *v.* to smoulder.

Smuke, [smiwk] *sb.* smoke.

Snag, [snaag] *v.* to lop off.

Snagger, [snaag'ur] *sb.* a bill-hook.

Snap, [snaap] *sb.* a small cake of gingerbread.

Snape, [sne'h'p] *v.* to check a snarling cur. [Very wide in application. "I's seán (soon) *snaped*, as t' chap said when he wur boon to be hung"—a Mid. Yks. phrase.—C. C. R.]

Snapper, [snaap'ur] *sb.* a false step, a stumble.

Sneck, [snek] *sb.* a latch.

Sneel, [snee'l] *sb.* a snail.

Snerl, [snu'l] *v.* to shrivel, to sneer, to turn up the nose. Ex. 'he *snerl'd* up his smout.'

Snert, [snu't] *v.* to sneeze; lit. to snort.

Snert, [snu't] *sb.* a sudden ill-suppressed laugh, a snore.

Snite, [sna'yt] *v.* to blow the nose between the thumb and finger.

Snizy, [snaazy'i] *adj.* cold, biting, raw (weather).

Snock-snarl, [snok'snaa'l] *sb.* when yarn or thread is hard twisted, it will, if not kept tight wound,

suddenly twist into short knots, which are called *snock-snarls*.

Snod, [snod] *adj.* smooth. See *Slape*.

Snowk, [snoawk] *sb.* a violent noisy inspiration through the nose.

Sock, [sok] *sb.* a plough-share.

Soss, [sos] *v.* to lap like a dog.

Sove, [suo'h'v; occasionally saoh'v] *sb.* salve.

Sowk, [soawk] *v.* to suck.

Sowk, Sowl, [soawk, soawl] *v.* to immerse in water, to soak. [*Sowl* is anything but synonymous with *sowk* in Cleveland.—Atkinson. See the Preface.]

Spang, [spaang] *v.* to fling with violence.

Spang-hew, [spaang'iw] *v.* to flip; the object to be thrown is placed on the end of a board laid across a block, and the other end struck with a heavy mallet. Cf. 'Fillip me with a three-man beetle.'—Shakespeare. [Seldom heard elsewhere except as [spaang'wiw] or [spaang'whiw], and with a wider meaning, viz. to throw or sweep out of the way, with a violent motion.—C. C. R.]

Speeaks, [spi'h'ks] *sb. pl.* spokes.

Speean, [spi'h'n] *v.* to wean a suckling.

Speeat, [spi'h't] *sb.* a sudden and heavy fall of rain. [Qu. the result of the same in the river.—Atkinson.]

Speer, [spi'h'r] *v.* to inquire.

Speer, [spi'h'r] *v.* to shut and latch a door; lit. to *spar*.

Spice, [spaays] *sb.* gingerbread; 18.

Splet, [splet] *v.* to split.

Sproats, [spruoh'ts] *sb. pl.* small twigs or sticks.

Squab, [skwaab] *sb.* a narrow wooden-framed couch, used in place of a sofa.

Stag, [staag] *sb.* a yearling colt.

Stang, [staang] *sb.* a sudden pain.

Stang, [staang] *sb.* the shaft of a cart.

Starken, [staa'kun] *v.* to congeal, stiffen. [Elsewhere, in the N. Riding, *storken* (staoh'kun) is common; but the Swaledale sound is different.—C. C. R.]

Stee, [stee'] *sb.* a ladder.

Steead, [sti'h'd] *sb.* a site; e. g. *homestead, gatestead.*

Steean, [sti'h'n] *sb.* stone.

Steel, [sta'yl] *sb.* a stile.

Steg, [steg] *sb.* a gander.

Stevin, [stev'in] *sb.* the violent delivery of a sentence, ranting. [Also a *v.* in Swaledale, with the sense of to rant. Elsewhere *stevon* [stev'u'n].—C. C. R.]

Stirk, [stur'k] *sb.* a yearling bull or heifer.

Stithy, [stidh'i] *sb.* a blacksmith's anvil.

Stoit, [staoyt] *sb.* a clumsy overgrown woman.

Stot, [stot] *sb.* an ox or steer.

Stottering, [stot'uring] *sb.* a stumbling gait.

Stoup, [stoawp, stoop] *sb.* a post. [*Stoup* and *Stour* have also a common refined sound [stuoh'p, stuoh'r]. The sounds given above are the broad dialect sounds.—C. C. R.]

Stour, [stoawr, stoor] *sb.* dust.

Stowps, [stoawps] *sb. pl.* deep footprints of cattle in soft land.

Strackling, [st'raak'lin] *sb.* a graceless fellow.

Streak, [st'ri'h'k] *v.* to lay a

newly-dead body straight; lit. to stretch.

Streaked, [st'ri'h'kt] *pp.* stretched, at full stretch. See *Lang-streak'd.*

Streean, [st'ri'h'n] *sb.* a sprain.

Streean, [st'ri'h'n] *v.* to strain.

Strickle, [st'rik'l] *sb.* a wooden implement used to sharpen scythes.

Strippings, [st'rip'inz] *sb. pl.* the last drops of milk drawn from a cow.

Stub, [stuob] *sb.* an old horse-shoe nail.

Stub, [stuob] *v.* to grub up trees by the roots.

Stubbing-hack, [stuob'in-aak'] *sb.* a mattock for taking up trees.

Stubs, [stuobz] *sb. pl.* remains of hay left uneaten by cows in their stalls.

Stule, [stiwl] *sb.* a stool.

Styth, [sta'ydh] *sb.* a stench, a suffocating vapour.

Sud, [suod] *aux. v.* should; 60.

Summot, [suom'ut] *sb.* something, somewhat.

Sump, [suo'mp] *sb.* a sink, a bog.

Swad, [awaad] *sb.* a pod of bean or pea.

Swamous, **Swamish**, [swaam'us, swaam'ish] *adj.* bashful.

Swang, [swaang] *sb.* a marshy hollow. Ex. 'A seavy *swang* 'll nayther bog a horse ner man.'

Swap, [swaap] *v.* to exchange or barter. See *Kowp.*

Swar, [swaa'r] *pt. t.* swore.

Swarble, [swaa'bl] *v.* to climb or swarm up a tree or maypole.

Swat, [swaat] *v.* to squat or sit down; 7.

Swath, [swaath, swaadh] *sb.* the skin of bacon.

Sweeal, [swi'h'l] *v.* a candle is said to *sweal* when wasting rapidly from a bad wick or in a current of air.

Swelter, [swelt'tur] *v.* to melt with heat; also *sb.* a violent perspiration.

Swidden, [swid'un] *v.* to singe.

Swill, [swil] *sb.* a basket. See *Skep*.

Swingle-tree, [swing'lt'ree] *sb.* the bars to which plough-traces are yoked.

Swirt, [swur't] *v.* to squirt.

Sye, [saay] *v.* to stretch.

Syed, [saayd] *pp.* stretched.

Syne, [sa'yn] *adv.* since, ago. See *Sen syne*.

T', [t] *a shortened form of the*; hence *t'eeam*, the same; 4.

Taistrel, [te'h'st'ril] *sb.* a rascal.

Tak, [taak] *v.* to take.

Tale-pyot, [te'h'l-paayut] *sb.* a tale-bearer.

Tarn, [taa'n] *sb.* a small lake.

Taylor, [te'h'lyur] *sb.* a tailor.

Te, [tu] *for thee*; but *used for thou*; 'whar's *te* been?' where hast thou been? 5.

Tee, [ti'h'] *sb.* toe.

Teead, [ti'h'd] *sb.* a toad.

Teeave, [ti'h'v] *v.* to wade in snow.

Teeny, [teen'i] *adj.* tiny.

Telled, [teld] *pt. t.* told; 43.

Temse, [tems] *sb.* a flour sieve.

Teuk, [tiwk] *took*; *pt. t.* of take.

Tew, [tiw] *v.* to disturb, disarrange.

Thack, [thaak] *sb.* thatch.

Tharm, [thaa'm] *sb.* catgut.

Theek, [theek] *v.* to thatch.

[The commoner pronunciations of *theek* and *theeker* are [thi'h'k, thi'h'kur].—C. O. R.]

Theeker, [theek'ur] *sb.* a thatcher.

Ther, [dhur] *pron.* these, their.

Thible, **Thivel**, [thib'l, thiv'l] a stick to stir hasty pudding; 32.

Thick-head, [thik'i'h'd] *sb.* a blockhead.

Thrang, [thraang] *sb.* a throng.

Thraw, [thrao'] *v.* to throw.

Thraw owr, [thrao' aowh'r] *v.* to throw over, overturn. See *Whemle*.

Threave, [thri'h'v] *sb.* twelve bundles of straw.

Threed, [three'd] *sb.* thread.

Threep, [threep] *v.* to argue pertinaciously. [More commonly [thri'h'p, thri'h'p].—C. O. R.]

Thresh, [thresh] *v.* to thrash.

Thropple, [throp'l] *sb.* the wind-pipe, trachea.

Thwaite, [thwe'h't] *sb.* See *Holm*. [Seldom used but with the def. art., and then the *th* is modified. At all times it has a semi-dental sound, and [t'we'h't] is not uncommon.—C. O. R.]

Tift, [tift] *sb.* pettishness.

Tift, [tift] *sb.* condition, order. Ex. 'In good *tift*,' in good fettle. See *Fettle*.

Trail, [t're'h'l] *v.* to drag.

Traily, [t're'h'li] *adj.* slatternly. See *Trapesy*.

Trapes, [t're'h'ps] *sb.* a slattern, a draggletail, trollop.

Trapesy, [t're'h'psi] *adj.* slatternly, sluttish.

Treecad, [t'ri'h'd] *trod*; *pret. of* to tread.

Trod, [t'rod] *sb.* a foot-path.

Trones, [t'ruoh'nz] *sb.* a steel-yard.

Trute, [t'riwt] *sb.* a trout.

Tufe, Tough, [tiw'f, tiw'] *adj.* tough.

Tule, [tiw'l] *sb.* a tool.

Tupe, [tiwp] *sb.* a tup, a ram.

Tuth, [tiwth] *sb.* tooth.

Tuth-wark, [tiwth-waa'k] *sb.* tooth-ache.

Tuv, [tuov] *prep.* to ; 15.

Twill, [twil] *sb.* a quill.

Twilt, [twilt] *sb.* a quilt.

T'yan, [ti..yun] the one, one of them.

Uncooth, [uo'nkoth', uo'nkuoth'] *adj.* strange, not acquainted with. See *Fremd*. [In Garsdale I have heard [uo'nkuoth']; this is more common in the north-west.—C. C. R.]

Unsided, [uon'saayd'id] *adj.* disordered. See *Sided* and *Scrow*.

Up-aboon, [uo'p uboo'n] *adv.* up above.

Up-haud, [uo'p-ao'h'd] *v.* to uphold.

Up o' heet, [uo'p u-ee't] *adj.* on high ; lit. up on height.

Urchin, [uoh'chin] *sb.* a hedgehog.

Uven, [uov'n, yuov'n] *sb.* an oven.

Varmin, [vaa'min] *sb.* vermin.

Varra, [vaar'u] *adv.* very ; 16.

Wabble, [waab'l] *v.* to bend and shake ; said of the motion of a willow or piece of whalebone.

Wacken, Weaken, [waak'n, wi'h'kn] *v.* to awake.

Wad, [waad] *aux. v.* would ; 30.

Wad, [waad] *sb.* plumbago.

Waffles, [waaf'lz] *sb.* a trifling undecided man or woman.

Waffing, [waaf'lin] *adj.* undetermined, hesitating.

Waft, [waaft] *sb.* an apparition. See *Fetch*.

Waggle, [waag'l] *v.* to shake.

Wake, [we'h'k] *adj.* weak.

Wake, [we'h'k] *sb.* See *Lake-wake*.

Walsh, [waalsh] *adj.* vapid, insipid.

Wankle, [waank'l] *adj.* unsteady, unstable, uncertain, unsafe, not firm, tottering, ticklish ; not to be depended on. See *Cranky*.

Wannle, [waan'l] *adj.* slender, supple.

War, [waa'r] *pret. of* to wear.

War, [waa'r] *v.* to spend ; 'I war'd, I spent ; 54.

Wark, [waa'k] *sb.* work ; 1.

Wark, [waa'k] *v.* to ache.

Warse, [waa's] *adj.* worse.

Wath, [waath] *sb.* a ford.

Watter, [waat'ur] *sb.* water.

Watter-poddish, [waat'ur pod-ish] *sb.* gruel ; lit. water-pottage.

Wawk, [wao'h'k] *quasi felt*. [This must mean that *Wawk* is used sometimes as a *sb.* with the sense of 'fulled cloth.' It is more common as a *verb*, meaning 'to full cloth.']

Wawkmill, [wao'h'k-mil] *sb.* a fulling mill.

Wawl, [wao'h'l] *v.* to whine, to mew.

Wax, [waaks] *v.* to grow.

Weea, [wi'h'a] *adj.* sorry. [Old Eng. *wo*, *adj.* woful.]

Weeny, [wee'ni] *adj.* very little. See *Teeny*.

Wesh, [waesh] *v.* to wash.

Whale, [whe'h'l] *v.* to beat. See *Lam*, *Lounder*.

Wharrel, [waar'il] *sb.* a quarry.

Whay-say, [we'h'se'h'] *sb.* a pretence, a fancy, a whim.

Whean, [wi'h'n] *sb.* a quean (*Scottice*), a dirty woman, a shrew.

Wheem, [wee'm] *adj.* smooth, demure, still, slyly quiet, mock-modest. Ex. 't' *wheem* sew yet's t' draff, the still sow eats the pig's-wash.

Whemmlé, [wem'ul] *v.* to overturn, overwhelm.

Wheng, [weng] *sb.* a leather shoe-string, a thong.

Whent, [went] *adj.* quaint, queer, extraordinary.

Whidder, [wid'ur] *v.* to shudder. See *Dodder*. [An old man's head *dodders*, when he is half palsied; a wall against which some very heavy object has been hurled *whidders*.—J. C. A.]

Whilk, [whilk] *pron.* which.

Whinge, [winj] *v.* to whine, complain, mourn.

Whinny, [win'i] *v.* to neigh.

Whins, [winz] *sb.* furze.

Whisht, [wisht] *interj.* be silent!

Whisht, [wisht] *adj.* hushed, silent.

Whitlow, [wit'loaw] *sb.* an abscess at the root of a nail.

Wick, [wik] *adj.* quick, alive. [Also *Whick*. After *w*, the *h* is very often indeed aspirated, with an emission of breath almost amounting to a whistle; but dialect-speakers are met with who never produce this sound. As an initial letter, the aspirate [h] is never heard unless by accident.—O. C. B.]

Wizened, [wiz'nd] *adj.* shrivelled, withered, parched. See *Kizzened*.

Wrowt, [wroawt] *pt. t.* worked; 64.

Wurle, [wuos'l] *v.* to wrestle.

Yabble, [yaab'l] *adj.* able.

Yah, Yan, [yaa', yaan] *ord.* one.

Yak, [yaak] *sb.* an oak.

Yal, [yaal] *sb.* ale.

Yalhouse, [yaal'oo's] *sb.* an ale-house.

Yance, [yaans] *adv.* once.

Yap, [yaap] *sb.* an ape.

Yark, [y'aak] *v.* to jerk, to wrench.

Yass, [yaas] *sb.* an ace.

Yat, [yaat] *sb.* a gate.

Yat-stoup, [yaat'stoawp or stoop] *sb.* a gate-post.

Yaud, [yao'h'd] *sb.* a horse; lit. a jade.

Yerd, [yur'd] *sb.* a cave, a fox's earth or den.

Yet, [yet] *v.* to eat.

Yetlin, [yet'lin] *sb.* a small pan, or large saucepan for boiling vegetables. See *Skellet*.

Yoller, [yaol'ur] *v.* to bellow.

Yowden, [yoawd'n] *v.* to enlarge, expand; applied to a fissure in a rock or the earth.

Yowl, [yoaw'l] *v.* to howl.

Yule-candle, [yiwl' kaanl] *sb.* a candle burnt on Christmas eve.

Yule-candle, [yiwl' kaoh'dl] *sb.* Christmas cake.

Yule-clog, [yiwl' klog] *sb.* a log of wood burnt on Christmas eve.

Yure, [yiwr] *sb.* an udder.

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

REPORT FOR 1873.

Page 8, l. 28. *Shū* (for *she*) is unknown in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

„ l. 32. S. W. and S. Yorkshire cannot be classed together.

„ l. 34. S. Lancashire and N. Central Yorkshire cannot be classed together.

„ l. 35. The sound *dh'* is unknown in Yorkshire as an equivalent for the definite article *the*.—R. STEAD.

NOTES TO GLOSSARY B. 1 ; NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Bariham. I fancy this has been a misprint in the original, for the usual pronunciation of the word would be represented by *Barcham*.

Bass; pronounced more like *Barse*. The fish is frequently called a *Tom-Barse*.

To Bread of; a nearer representation would be *to braid of*. He *braids o' me* = he is just affected as I am.

Claim, to paste up, is pronounced rather as if it were written *clawm*.

Coak. The heart of anything: is more nearly represented by *cowk*; as *Apple-cowk* = the pipe and all that surrounds them in the apple.

Cowl is pronounced in its last three letters like *soul*.

Dubler. The sound would be more nearly represented if another *b* were inserted, as in Gloss. B. 2.

Earls = earnest money, is sounded as if it were *arles*.

Gail-fat. The first syllable is exactly sounded like *guile* [geil].

Gloo, to squint, is more usually *glee*.

Gome, more commonly sounded like *gawm* [gaum].

Heams; more like *hames* [hainz].

Leath = a barn, rather pronounced as *laith* [laidh].

Moider'd; rather *moither'd*.

Neaf, better represented by some orthography which would give to the vowels the sound of *eigh* in weigh, and the *f* a *v*-sound [ne'h'v].

Plean; rather *pleyn*.

Roke; better represented by *rouk* [rouk].

Seigh; pronounced exactly as we pronounce *sigh*.

Snocksnares would be better written *Snicksnarls*.

Steak; rather *steek*.

Swoap; more like *swop*.

Titter is a comparative. *I'd titter gae nor hev him here* = I would rather go than have him here.

Warday. The *r* is scarcely heard, the *a* being like that in *father*.

Welt also equals *to fall over*; as a sheep which has fallen down and in struggling worked itself on to its back is said to be *rig-welted*. See *Owerwelt* in Gloss. B. 2.

J. RAWSON LUMBY.

ADDITIONAL NOTE TO GLOSSARY B. 1.

The author gives 'Manshut, a load of bread.' No doubt he means the O.E. *manchet*, and 'load' is a misprint (in *his* book) for 'loaf.'—W. W. SKEAT.

GLOSSARY B. 2.

Page 18, note 2. The sound of *ea* is peculiar; it comes near the glossic [i'h'], but there is nothing dissyllabic about it; the combination is uttered so rapidly and in such close conjunction as to form hardly more than a single simple sound.

P. 21. Marshall's note on *aw*. He means, in effect, 'if you want to get the sound I intend to represent by *aw*, you must take the short sound of *a* as in *hat* [*haat sounded shortly, not hat*], and join to it the sound of *w*, as we find it in the initial *w* in *word*, and then you will have it.' See his word *Waw* intended to represent the noise made by a cat.

P. 30, &c. Where Marshall, as under the words *Holl*, *Holm*, *Overget*, &c., uses the symbol *ow*, he does not at all mean the Glossic [ou]. It is far more like [oa] with a large after-sound of [oo]. It is like *ow* in *know*, but with the lips far wider apart. It is peculiar to Yorkshire, as far as I know.—R. STEAD.

Further notes:—

P. 16, paragraph 2. In the Leeds *cow* Mr Marshall indicates [k:aaw]. This quantity is the usual one. But the more characteristic pronunciation of this and similar words at Leeds is [kaa'].

P. 16, par. 3. At the present time the speech of Wakefield and that of Dewsbury, in the *parish* of Wakefield, have essential points of distinction, and in Wakefield itself the Leeds dialect is spoken.—C. C. ROBINSON.

LETTER FROM MR C. CLOUGH ROBINSON.

Mr C. C. Robinson solicits contributions, &c., for the work on which he is engaged, which he describes in the following letter :—

‘I have three glossaries in hand, and a word-list, besides, of a special character. The glossaries embrace the localities of

1. Mid-Yorkshire.
2. Nidderdale.
3. Leeds.

The first and last are, I must think, of a nearly exhaustive character.

‘I have, too, a considerable list of words, unmarked by any orthographical peculiarity, but used in a different sense to the received one. These words, picked up at odd times and under many conditions of place and circumstance, were included with notes of a general character, nor did it occur to me until many years had elapsed that they might have a numerical importance which would render them presentable as a list. When this idea was conceived it neither seemed necessary to refer such words to their *exact* localities in the county, nor was it really possible in many cases to tax the memory for this purpose. A large proportion of these words were picked up in my described “Mid-Yorkshire” area; and about an equal proportion at and about Leeds; while there is hardly a locality in Yorkshire which has not been laid under some slight contribution.

‘I should be glad to receive and acknowledge any additions to this list from any part of Yorkshire. As any strong list of such words can only come from one who has been a long and a careful observer, I trust no one will refrain from sending a word because it happens to be a single one in note-book or memory.

‘Some simple sentence of spoken speech, involving the use of such words, is desirable, but the dialect need not necessarily be employed. It would be as well, however, to preserve the idiomatic construction of sentences as much as possible.’

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
USED IN THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF WHITBY.

SERIES C.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,

AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.

IV.

A GLOSSARY

OF WORDS USED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF

WHITBY.

BY

F. K. ROBINSON,

OF WHITBY.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY

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MDCCLXXVI.

JOHN CHILDS AND SON, PRINTERS.

PREFACE.

‘Our old words are our oldest monuments. They are more expressive and picturesque than their modern synonyms.’

‘A GLOSSARY of Yorkshire Words and Phrases collected in Whitby and the Neighbourhood, with Examples of their Colloquial use, and Allusions to Local Customs and Traditions,’ was published in 1855, ‘by an Inhabitant.’ The present collection, in reference to the same locality, and by the same compiler, issued by the English Dialect Society, 1875-6, is entitled ‘A Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Whitby,—by F. K. Robinson of Whitby.’ The size of this last production, beyond that of the first, is the result of further research on the subject during the interval between the respective dates, or over a space of twenty-one years.

Whitby and its Vicinity will be found one of the richest fields a folk-lore collector can take in hand, though the ‘old heads,’ who spoke the dialect more forcibly than we now hear it, have disappeared; so that if a transmitted saying is now quoted in the old way, it is barely comprehended. Hence, it is well observed, that glossaries should be rich in examples of local expressions, for without a plentiful supply of instances, ‘it is impossible for a stranger to enter into the peculiarities of the tongue which it is intended to illustrate.’ This intimation the compiler trusts he has not neglected. See Mr Atkinson’s remarks on the Whitby Glossary of 1855, at page 10 of the Introduction to his Cleveland Glossary, published in 1868.

To the kindness of friends in the present instance, many additional words and matters are due. To Dr Dowson of Whitby, as

acquainted with dialects, and having an ear for the true ring and expressiveness of our own, these pages are variously indebted. Thanks to the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, author of the *Cleveland Glossary*, for replies to inquiries when the compiler has not been satisfied with his own solutions. To Thomas Stephenson, Esq., of Whitby, for a goodly number of terms chiefly relating to farming pursuits. Many of these have been inserted in the present collection. Mr Richard Craven of Whitby has contributed, from memory, several passages of folk-lore current hereabouts forty years ago. We wish, as in the case of this timely rescue, that other contributors of the kind, with Mr Craven's recollection, could have been added to the list. The Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A., the Society's first Editor, has the compiler's thanks for the benefit these pages have derived from his suggestions, corrections, and annotations, as they passed through the press.

There are terms and folk-lore particulars in the Glossary, to which some extended allusions are here subjoined. These are *Bridewain*, *By*, *Christmas* or *Kessenmas Customs*, *Easter day*, *Fishermen's Customs*, *Funerals*, *Good Friday*, *Kink cough*, *Meean* (moon), *Penny hedge Legend*, *Rider*, *Riding*, *Robin Hood*, *Scarborough warning*, *Wade*, *Wise man*, *Witchcraft*.

Bridewain. To the account relating to this term in the Glossary, we note its application to those old chests or cabinets once common in our dales. They are spoken of as wedding gifts to grandmothers; and the custom had not quite ceased some fifty years ago at Danby in this part, observes the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, to place one of these cabinets stored with the necessary Gear or Graithing for a newly married couple in a Wain, and harnessing it to several yoke of oxen gaily garlanded, it was driven as part of the bridal procession to the church. Arrived there, it was lifted off and carried within the church porch, remaining the whole time the service was going on, while presents were put into it by friends, at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony. The quaintly carved oak 'dresser-shaped sideboards' in the country, are termed bride-wains; upon which we have seen, cut in relief, the dates, 1638, 1674.

the more ornate fabrics being charged with faces human and animal, and having the variform interspaces filled in with scroll devices. This kind of carving in its degrees of fair and inferior, akin to the style known as the 'Jacobæan,' is also found among the oaken or wainscot pulpits in several of the village churches in this vicinity.

By. In the 9th century the Danes had effected a footing in the kingdom of Northumbria, or that part of the country extending coastwise from the Humber on the south to the Tyne, or beyond it, on the north. About midway between these two rivers, the port of Whitby opens to the German ocean, with vast tracts of moorland rising behind it, which overlook many an interspersion of cultivated dale; and in these latter quarters we find a host of places indicative of old Danish origin from their names ending in *by*, a settlement or town; Icel. *bær*. In our North Riding of Yorkshire, Worsaae has enumerated one hundred villages and towns with the *by* termination, being more, he adds, by thrice in amount, than can be met with anywhere else in the same portion of possession; and there is found remaining more of the Danish element in the dialect than in the speech of any other part. So far Worsaae; but since he wrote, an inspection of the six-inch Ordnance map, and some local knowledge, observes the Rev. Mr Atkinson, will show that this author's calculations fall short of the actual state of the case. A list is then given of name-endings in *bi* or *by* for the district of Cleveland (inclusive of Whitby Strand) alone:—Ellerby, Aislaby, Battersby, Barnby, Baldby, Borrowby, Bordlebi, Barnaby, Bergoldbi, Bolebi, Busby, Cherchbi (Kirby), Coleby, Crossby, Danebi (Danby), Dromonby, Englebi (Ingleby Hill), Englebi (Ingleby Arncliffe), Englebi (Ingleby Greenhaw), Easby, Grimesbi, Haxby, Irby, Lackenby, Lazenby, Maltby, Mickleby, Netherby, Newby, Two Normanbys, Overby, Ormsby, Priestby or Whitby, Rudby (Hutton), Two Sourbys, Stakesby, Swainby, Tolesby, Thornaby, Thoraldby, Ugglebarnby, Westonby, Wragby, Yearby. 'In this list,' adds Mr. Atkinson, 'which still, I do not believe is altogether exhaustive,' there are 49 names ending in *by*;—and there are 12 in *thorpe*, and 8 in *thwaite*, these last, being more by 5 than Prof. Worsaae assigns to the

whole N. Riding, while our *by's* are only one short of his total number. See *Thorp, Thwaite*.

Christmas or Kessenmas Customs. Christmas is here announced two or three weeks beforehand by the 'Vessel cups' or carol singers, the representatives of the former-day carriers of the Wassail bowl, the symbol of the joyousness of the season. The bowl exposition is now substituted by that of the Bethlehem babe, a small figure in an upright case amid green sprigs of box (a leaf from the same being a specific for the toothache); while an orange or two, or a few red apples, are stuck on the top for further decoration. Their upraised voices are a signal for the household's attention.

'God rest you merry gentlemen!
May no ill you dismay;
Remember Christ our Saviour
Was born on Christmas day.
Glory to God! the angels sing,
Peace and good will to man we bring.

In swaddling clothes the babe was wrapp'd,
And in a manger lay,
With Mary his blest mother,
Where oxen fed on hay.
Glory to God! the angels sing,
Peace and good will to man we bring.

God bless the master of this house,
The mistress also;
And all the little children
That round the table go.
God bless your kith and kindred
That live both far and near;
We wish you a merry Christmas
And a happy new year.'

To the first set of these heralds who come to your door, or rather to the old or recognized group, a gratuity must be given for good luck to the house through the following year, not forgetting the consecration of the threshold by their passing across it during the recital of the foregoing verses, or scraps of similar import, for the lays are apt to be varied by different comers.

Now the red-berried holly is in request for the decoration of

churches, houses, and shop-windows; grocers enclose presents of Yule-candles to their customers, and the Yule-log is duly sent by the carpenter. Christmas eve at length arrives; the bells ring out a merry peal, the family and friends assemble for supper, not in an odd, but an *even* number; and the Yule-candles are not to be snuffed, for that would be an unlucky perpetration. The smoking bowl of Frumity, the Mince-pies, the Yule-cake, the Cheese and Gingerbread, the lemonized Apple-pie, receive especial laudation; the mince-pies, by the way, according to the old mode, being oblong in shape, in imitation of the cradle, or cratch for the babe, in old Nativity pictures,—the spices within ‘denoting the offerings of the eastern Wise men’ at the birth-place recorded. Our host is reminded to save a bit of the Yule-candle for luck, and to put under the bed a piece of the Yule-clog to preserve the house from fire during the forthcoming year, as well as to kindle the fresh clog with, when Christmas comes again. No light must be given out of the house either on Christmas day or on New-Year’s day; and it is unlucky on those days to throw out the ashes or sweep out the dust.

The ‘Frumity,’ *frumentum*, ‘more particularly a north country dish,’ is a wheat and milk porridge spiced, and sometimes fruited with raisins, the creaved or pre-boiled wheat, as well as the milk, forming large items in the market transactions at Whitby for Christmas materials held the day before Christmas day. The Christmas gingerbread of the shops was wont to be brought from London by shipping in numbers of tons, but it is now chiefly home made, and sent for its celebrity to the surrounding towns.

Early on Christmas day morning, every door has its callers, chiefly among the boys,—‘I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,’ the first lot being sure to be treated with money, and the local combination, cheese and gingerbread; a reward is also distributed, but less bountifully, to some of the succeeding visitors. ‘No person, boys excepted,’ observes our historian Young, ‘must presume to go out of doors on Christmas day until the threshold has been consecrated by the entrance of a male; and should a damsel lovely as an angel enter first, her fair form would be viewed with dismay as the foreboding of ill luck for the twelve months to follow.’

The mode of announcing the season in our country places is similar to what has been told of the town; though the rustic, when he calls at the farmstead, lacks not his peculiar address on the occasion:—

‘I wish ye a merry Kessenmas an’ a happy New Year,
A poakful o’ money an’ a cellar full o’ beer;
A good fat pig an’ a new cawven coo,
Good maisther an’ misthress, hoo de yo do;’

and to this he will add at leave-taking, ‘Good luck te yer feather-fewl,’ i. e. to your poultry brood. At twelve o’clock on Christmas eve (and we know that the practice has not altogether ceased in this neighbourhood), the farmer was wont to give his stalled cattle each a sheaf of unthrashed oats; and it is related, that if the byre is entered at this hour, the oxen will be found on their knees, a token of adoration harmonizing with the touches of Shakespeare on the like traditions—

‘So hallow’d and so gracious is the time.’

The bands of ‘Plough Stots’ who follow shortly after Christmas, belong to the pageantry of former days. They are got up chiefly by our country youths, who were wont to be followed by a plough; but that ponderous implement is now represented by a small model carried on a staff. Their white shirts over their jackets are garnished with flourishes cut out in vari-coloured paper or cloth. Sashes of ribbon cross the back and the breast; and rosettes of every hue decorate their hats; while some in the procession, showily dressed in female costume, are termed ‘Beesybabs,’ ‘Ladymadams,’ ‘Queens.’ The set have their sword-dancers, and musicians, who play on the tambourine, fiddle, and flute. When the dancers perform, the Madgipegs, or mummers grotesquely attired, blackened in face, and sometimes bodily enveloped in a hairy hide, with their heads horned, and a tail in due place, go round and rattle their canisters for pence while passing their jokes, and flapping the heads of the crowd with a bladder hung at the end of a stick. In this way they traverse the town, and from village to village; the money collected being spent in enjoyment with their friends and sweethearts. The sword-dance, of Scandinavian origin, is described in its evolutions by Olaus Magnus in his ‘History of the Northern Nations.’ From these youths

dragging the plough in procession, and thus officiating for oxen, observes Dr Young in his *Hist. Whitby*, vol. ii. p. 880, they are called *Plough Stots*. See *Stotteril*, or *Stot* in the Glossary. '*Stott*,' Whitby Abbey Rolls, 14th century.

Easter, or Paste Egg day. This festival is marked here by the extensive consumption of custards, baked at the public ovens in 'dubblers,' or large dishes; and it is deemed unlucky if something new is not worn on Easter Sunday, if it is but a pair of new garters or new shoe-strings. On Easter Monday and Tuesday, at Whitby, a fair is held in the space between the parish church and the abbey, when children assemble to roll or 'troll' eggs in the fields adjoining. The egg, we learn, was held by the Egyptians as an emblem of the renovation of mankind after the deluge, and Christians have adopted eggs at this season, from their retaining the principle of future life, and thus significant of the resurrection. The eggs are first boiled hard with some coloured preparation, pink, yellow, and so on, marked, if you like, with the owner's initials, and dotted with gilding. On Easter Monday, the boys assail the females for the sake of their shoes, which they take off unless quieted with money; Easter Tuesday, being the girls' turn with the boys for their hats; and we have known men's hats removed by the women, where the joke could be safely practised, and redeemed with a shilling. No object appears in the 'egg-trolling,' except in the way of exercise for the children, a remark leading to the notice of Easter as being 'Ball time,' when it is said, if balls are not 'well played' by our country youths, more particularly on the preceding Shrove Tuesday, when the time commences, they will be sure to fall sick at harvest.

Fishermen's Customs. We have seen a quotation from a manuscript of the 16th century, stating that the fishermen of this quarter, on the feast of their patron St Peter, were wont to invite their kins-folks 'to a feestyval kept after their fashion, with a free heart and no show of niggardness. That day their boats are dressed (or decked) curiously, their mastes are painted, and certain rytes observed amongst them, with sprinklinge their prowes with good liquor solde with them at a grote the quart; which custom or superstition suckt from their ancestors, continueth to the present tyme.'

Children in our fishing towns are seen 'spelling' or leaping up and down on the cliffs for a fair wind to the home-coming boats of their relatives, while they keep chanting the following couplet,—

'Souther wind, souther!
An' blaw mah faather heeam te mah mother,'—

'souther,' by the way, being liable to alteration according to the quarter from which they wish the wind to come. On these points, Lambert, the antiquary of the 16th century, relates that seafarers had recourse to an Eolus, so named after the god of the east wind, and further refers to a 'picture of St Leonard,' in a church on the coast, 'holding a fane or Eolus sceptre in his hand,' which could be turned to the point of the compass that any one sought for, 'and so after that done, and offering made, they promised themselves the desired wind, both speedie and prosperous.'

When the sea-birds fly high, we are told, the fishermen say it is a sign that the price of bread is going to rise, and to counteract the omen, the housewife lets the loaf *fall* from the table to the floor—an old practice common in dear times; while the notion respecting particular days and circumstances being lucky or unlucky for putting out to sea, as well as the unpropitious augurings from certain things crossing one's path at the beginning of a day's work, and so on, are matters regarded similarly in other quarters.

We gather from the Rev. J. C. Atkinson's 'History of Cleveland,' a district running coastwise north from Whitby, that their 'yawls' or fishing boats are usually held in shares, and when the 'dole' or division of the profit takes place, which is very frequently, it is done in a most primitive fashion. 'One of the number takes charge of the money, and instead of handing his share reckoned in one sum, he commences the dole by handing a piece of money to one, another piece of the same value to the next, and so on all round till the whole amount is exhausted.'

Funerals. 'Happy is the corpse that the rain rains on.' Old people in this part have dwelt on the adherence to former-day customs in funeral matters, with allusions to the keeping of corpse linen for laying-out purposes, which had done duty on family occa-

sions in past generations. Long ago, we were shown, by a Whitby lady, her provision of caps for both sexes; a cambric material for folding upon the breast and neck while the body lay upon the corpse-bed, sheeting of the snowiest hue, along with draperies for the bed-hangings and festooning purposes. These fabrics, after use, were again consigned to the linen-chest which contained other productions of the loom, some being marked with the date 1668. At the funerals of the rich, 'burnt wine from a silver flagon' was handed with macaroons or sweet biscuits to the company, before the body was removed,—this cordial being a heated preparation of port wine with spices and sugar. Moreover, the passing bell was tolled at all hours of the night, and not deferred, as at present in the case of night deaths, until the following morning; while to the burying, the parish clerk was the usual 'Bidder;' for the neighbours and acquaintances, much the same as in our day, were invited to attend. Many of the old inhabitants had an aversion to be hearsed, choosing rather to be 'carried by hand, and sung before,' as it was the mode of their families in time past; and in the suspensary manner of 'hand-carrying' with the hold of linen towels passing beneath the coffin, we still see women borne by women, as men by men, and grown-up children by young people. Infants are carried under the arm of a female; while women who have died in childbed have a white sheet thrown over the coffin by way of distinction. All this, however, is to be taken with our old parish church in the background; for owing to the discontinuance of burials in crowded grounds, except in unfilled family vaults already made, the churchyard of St Mary's, in use for the last 700 years, is now closed. Much regret attended this circumstance owing to the separation that must now ensue, for with the ashes of our kindred we had hoped our own should mingle. 'Walking burials' have now become superseded by carriage conveyance to the cemetery, formed in 1862; that mode, in point of cost, being now placed within the common reach.

'When do they lift?' that is, at what time is the funeral. To be 'decently brought out,' or in other words, to have 'a menesful burying,' we have known to be a prevailing desire with old-fashioned folks; who, in order to leave behind them the means for securing

their wish, have abridged themselves of many little comforts in their life-time. Others again, in earlier periods, are found to have willed a provision 'for a decent forthbringing on the day of my burial,' or 'when brought forth to my lay-bed,' stipulating also for certain 'divine observances' at the interment. 'Uncovered coffins' of polished wainscot, as well as of fir-coloured yellow, were prevalent in our day with the initials of the name and the figures of the age studded on the lid in brass-headed nails; but these are now superseded by the plated 'black cloth coffin' in general use. At a walking funeral with singing, after the corpse was brought out and set upon stools, and the mourners and the rest of the company were arranged, a psalm or a hymn was given out, the body 'lifted,' and the singing continued as the procession moved through the streets to the church.

It is customary to send gloves to the friends of the deceased, white for a young and unmarried person, and black otherwise; while at the burial hour, couples of females called 'servers,' with decanters, salvers, and glasses, hand wine and sweet biscuits to the relatives in the house, and to the 'sitters,' or those who are waiting in the neighbouring dwellings to join the procession, as well as to the numbers met for the same purpose outside the doors. The servers precede the corpse to the grave, dressed in white for a young or unmarried person, and in black for the aged and married; with a broad ribbon, white or black, crossing over one shoulder like a scarf; and a silken rosette in accordance, pinned to the breast. If by hearse conveyance, the sable plumes of that vehicle, and the mourning hatbands of the white-gloved carriage drivers, are entwined with white ribbons for the young and unmarried of both sexes. When the corpse of a girl or a spinster is to be borne by hand from the hearse into the church, in both cases the bearers are usually young or unmarried women, dressed in white, or in a combination of white and black, with white gloves and white straw bonnets all trimmed with white alike; and in the case of an unmarried man, his bearers are distinguished by white gloves to the usual suit of black. To these particulars, of course, the poorer classes cannot throughout adhere; hence in those cases the hand-carrying is a voluntary act of kind-

ness on the part of the neighbours. In some places in this vicinity the mourners kneel around the coffin in the chancel during the service.

As our funerals are largely attended, particularly those in the afternoon,—for the upper classes usually bury in a morning,—numbers are invited to return after the interment with the mourners to tea; and if ‘the burying house’ itself is not large enough, the neighbours offer their apartments as well as their tea utensils and attendance. To burials in our moorland parts, people gather from wide distances, and in such numbers, that the farm out-buildings are put into requisition, and then we hear ‘there was a brave fat dool,’ or ‘a rare flesh funeral,’ that is, a profusion of joints and similar solids, along with cheese and gingerbread, cakes, ale, and spirits, with smoking of tobacco. According to the ‘Annual Register,’ a publication of 1760, there was expended at the funeral of farmer Keld of Whitby, in that year, ‘110 dozen penny loaves, 9 large hams, 8 legs of veal, 20 stone of beef (14 lbs. to the stone), 16 stone of mutton, 15 stone of Cheshire cheese, and 30 ankers of ale; besides what was distributed to 1000 poor people who had 6*d.* each in money.’ We have witnessed the primitive manner of carrying the corpse ‘bauk-ways,’ that is, upon cross sticks beneath the coffin, half-a-dozen or eight bearers having hold of the projecting ends, three or four on each side; but the country parts have now their respective hearses. Pall funerals are the same as those of other places.

It was formerly a custom in this quarter for a couple of white-robed maidens to walk before a virgin corpse, holding aloft a garland of coloured ribbons having a white glove suspended in the centre, and marked in the palm with the initials and age of the deceased. Examples of these garlands remain hung up in the old church at Robin Hood’s bay, and in the church of Hinderwell, in this part; while garlands of ‘silver filagree’ have been disclosed elsewhere, as if placed with the coffin in the grave. Further, 70 years ago, it was the practice at Whitby, not to toll, but to ring at full speed, one of St Mary’s bells for poor-house deaths,—a custom alluded to by our poet Gibson:—

'From the squat steeple hear the jangling bell
The welcome fate of parish paupers tell;
Unlike that brazen mouth whose hollow tone
The pompous exit of the rich makes known.'

See *Yeth'd*.

Good Friday, or Passion day, when our monks crept 'unto the crosso.' The hot cross-bun here is still eaten; but the herb, or 'Pass-over pudding,' once usual, has departed. The partaking of herbs appears at the institution of the Jewish Passover, Exodus xii. 8; and in like manner the offering of Christ on the Cross, which Good Friday commemorates, is regarded as the Christian's Passover. Best flour biscuits are made on Good Friday, to be kept as a year's supply for grating into milk or brandy and water to cure the diarrhoea; and with holes in the centre, we have seen 'Good Friday biscuits' hanging from the ceiling. Further, if clothes are put out to dry on that day, they will be taken in spotted with blood.

Kinkcough, the whooping cough; for which, remedies and charms are numerous. Hob of Runswick, a sprite haunting Hob Hole (a seaside cave near that village in this quarter), was formerly famed for curing children in this complaint, when invoked a given number of times by those who took them in. 'Hobhole Hob! my bairn's gotten t' *kinkcough*; tak 't off, tak 't off.' Also, put a live hairy worm into a small bag, hang it round the neck, and as the worm decays, the cough will abate. Pass a child nine successive mornings under the belly of an ass; and we have known the animal brought to the fire-side for fear of giving the little one cold. The eating of a roasted mouse is another specific; and owl-broth is sometimes prescribed. Again, a female who has never known her father, is to blow into the child's mouth 'nine successive mornings,' with her fasting breath; and if ordered to be removed into country air for its cure, 'it should be to a place where three roads meet.'

Meean, moon.

'A Saturday's moon
Comes once in seven years over soon,'

as believed to have an unfavourable effect on the weather following that day.

'Saturday's moon, and Sunday's full,
Is always wet, and always wull' (will).

Besides bowing or curtseying to the new moon when first seen, we hear the children of this maritime part on moonlight nights, loudly reiterating the couplet—

'I see the moon and the moon sees me,
God bless the sailors on the sea.'

Turning over the money in your pocket for luck when you first observe the new moon, may be a general practice; but the following address to the orb, when a damsel wishes to know who is to become her sweetheart, has a somewhat provincial cast about it:—

'New moon, new moon! I hail thee,
This night my true love for to see,
Not in his best or worst array,
But in his apparel for every day;
That I to-morrow may him ken
Frev amang all other men.'

When the new moon is first seen as a slight curve 'laid on her back,' it is said to denote a rainy month, her shape being likened to that of a water-bowl. The moon's increase or decrease was once supposed to affect the quantity of marrow in the bones, as well as the size and flavour of shell-fish; cockles, with us, by the way, being said to be the best when there is an *r* in the month. Its effects upon moonlins or maniacs are credited, along with the full-moon period for administering worm-remedies. See *Bruff*, the halo.

Penny-hedge Legend. See *Penny-hedge*, *Holy Thursday*, or *Ascension day*, in the Glossary. The Narrative is as follows:—

'In the fifth year of the reign of King Henry the *Second*, after the Conquest of *England* by WILLIAM Duke of *Normandy*, the Lord of *Ugglebarnby* then called WILLIAM DE BRUCE, the Lord of *Sneaton* called RALPH DE PIERCIE, with a Gentleman and Freeholder of *Fylingdales*, called ALLATSON, did in the Month of *October*, the 16th Day of the same Month, appoint to meet and hunt the wild Boar, in a certain Wood or Desert, called *Eskdaleside*. The Wood or Place did belong to the Abbot of the Monastery of *Whitby*, who was called

SEDMAN. Then the aforesaid Gentlemen did meet with their Boar-Staves and Hounds in the Place aforesamed, and there found a great wild Boar, and the Hounds did run him very well, near about the Chapel and Hermitage of *Eskdaleside*, where there was a monk of *Whitby*, who was an Hermit. The Boar being sore wounded and hotly pursued, and dead-run, took in at the Chapel-Door, and there laid him down and presently died. The Hermit shut the Hounds forth of the Chapel, and kept himself within at his Meditation and Prayers, the hounds standing at Bay without. The Gentlemen in the Thick of the Wood, put behind their Game, following the Cry of their Hounds, came to the Hermitage, and found the Hounds round about the Chapel. Then came the Gentlemen to the Door of the Chapel, and called the Hermit, who did open the Door, and come forth; and within lay the Boar dead; for the which, the Gentlemen in a Fury, because their Hounds were put from their Game, did most violently and cruelly run at the Hermit with their Boar-Staves, whereof he died. Then the Gentlemen knowing and perceiving he was in Peril of Death, took Sanctuary at *Scarborough*; but at that Time, the Abbot, in great Favour with the King, did remove them out of the Sanctuary, whereby they came in danger of the Law, and could not be privileged, but like to have the severity of the Law, which was Death for Death. But the Hermit being a holy Man, and being very sick, and at the Point of Death, sent for the Abbot, and desired him to send for the Gentlemen, who had wounded him to Death. The Abbot so doing, the Gentlemen came, and the Hermit, being sore sick, said, *I am sure to die of these Wounds*. The Abbot answered, *They shall die for thee*. But the Hermit said, *Not so, for I freely forgive them my Death, if they be content to be enjoined to this Penance, for the Safeguard of their Souls*. The Gentlemen being there present, and terrified with the fear of Death, bid him enjoyn what he would, so he saved their Lives. Then said the Hermit, "You and yours shall hold your Lands of the Abbot of *Whitby*, and his Successors, in this Manner. That upon *Ascension eve*, you, or some for you, shall come to the Wood of the *Stray-Head*, which is in *Eskdale-Side*, the same Day at Sun-rising, and there shall the Officer of the Abbot blow his horn, to the intent that you may

know how to find him; and he shall deliver unto you WILLIAM DE BRUCE, *ten Stakes*, *ten Strout Stowers*, and *ten Yedders*, to be cut by you, or those that come for you, with a Knife of a Penny Price; and you RALPH DE PIERCE, shall take *one and twenty of each Sort*, to be cut in the same Manner; and you ALLATSON shall take *nine of each Sort*, to be cut as aforesaid; and to be taken on your Backs and carried to the town of *Whitby*, and so to be there before nine of the Clock of the same Day aforementioned. And at the Hour of nine of the Clock (if it be full Sea, to cease that Service), as long as it is low Water, at nine of the Clock, the same Hour each of you shall set your *Stakes* at the Brim of the Water each *Stake* a Yard from another, and so *Yedder* them as with your *Yedders*, and so stake on each Side with your *Strout-Stowers*, that they stand *three Tides* without removing by the Force of the Water. Each of you shall make them in several Places at the Hour aforementioned (except it be full Sea at that Hour, which, when it shall happen to pass, that Service shall cease), and you shall do this Service in Remembrance that you did (most cruelly) slay me. And that you may the better call to God for Repentance, and find Mercy, and do good Works, the Officer of *Eskdale Side* shall blow his Horn, *Out on you, Out on you, Out on you*, for the heinous Crime of you. And if you and your Successors do refuse this Service, so long as it shall not be full Sea, at that Hour aforesaid, you, and yours, shall forfeit all your Lands to the Abbot of *Whitby* or his Successors. Thus I do entreat the Abbot, that you may have your Lives and Goods for this Service, and you to promise by your Parts in Heaven, that it shall be done by you and your Successors, as it is aforesaid. And the Abbot said, *I grant all that you have said, and will confirm it by the Faith of an honest Man.* Then the Hermit said, *My Soul longeth for the Lord, and I do as freely forgive these Gentlemen my Death, as Christ forgave the Thief upon the Cross.* And in the Presence of the Abbot and the rest, he said, *In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum: a vinculis enim mortis redemisti me, Domine veritatis.—AMEN."*

'And so he yielded up the Ghost the 18th Day of Dec. upon whose Soul God have Mercy. Amen. Anno Domini 1160 (1159).'

The lands in *Fylingdales*, one of the places mentioned at the

opening of the Legend, are the portions for which the 'Horngarth Service' as it is called, is continued; but what the Horngarth was, which involved that service, still remains a matter for supposition. Some have viewed it as connected with the yearly repairs of an enclosure for beasts or horned cattle belonging to the Abbot and convent, and that the Legend was invented to enforce the duty. See Young's 'Hist. Whitby,' vol. i. p. 310.

Rider, a commercial traveller. As connected with business pursuits, *Rider* and 'Bagman' are now obsolete; but previous to the spread of turnpike roads in the provinces, the towns were usually reached by the *Rider* on horseback; and before the highways were planned around Whitby in 1759, the sea forming its main approach, our historian Charlton intimates, at page 338, that journeyers were wont to cross the moor-tracks in company for proceeding to the interior. These days were connected with the pack-horse period for the conveyance of goods, the narrow 'saddle-back' bridges occurring on the route having their parapets low, to allow the packs on the backs of the animals to swing clear. See *Bell-horse*, and *Seck-and-side roads*. In the journeyings alluded to, the man of traffic carried his money in specie, which he was ready to defend with the pistols, hung at his 'Jags' or saddle-bags; for the system of banking was not matured hereabouts at the period implied; and we further learn that travellers from Whitby to London were wont to take horse across the moors as part of the direction to York. from whence a stage-coach set out for the remainder of the journey to the metropolis. After reading the following advertisement, which, some years ago, hung in a frame over the chimney-piece of the Black Swan coffee-room at York, our present mode of transit will strongly contrast with the past, seeing that the 250 miles distance or thereabouts, between Whitby and London, by rail, is accomplished in little more than eight hours, stoppages included.

'York four-days Stage Coach begins on Friday the 12th of April, 1706.

'All that are desirous to pass from London to York, or from York to London or any other place on that road, let them repair to the Black Swan in Holborn, in London, or to the Black Swan in

Conney Street in York, at both which places they may be received in a Stage Coach every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which performs the whole journey in four days (if God permits), and sets forth at five in the morning; and returns from York to Stamford in two days, and from Stamford by Huntingdon, to London in two days more; and the like stages on their return; allowing each passenger 14lb. weight, and all above, 3d. per pound, &c.—From a similar announcement of the period, we find the journey from London to Edinburgh occupied thirteen days, the fare being £4 10s., and the weight of luggage allowed to each passenger 20lbs., with a payment of 6d. a pound beyond that quantity.—Also within memory, according to a writer on the subject, it took between five and six weeks to drive the herds of cattle from the North of Scotland to the English metropolis, but now they can be whirled there by train in a few hours; while the fish that is caught in the morning on the coast of Berwick on the Scottish border, may be boiling in the kitchens of London the same evening for dinner.

Riding, said to be 'Thrithing,' which here, having a topographical reference, implies a division into three parts, as the county of York with its three *Ridings*, North, East, and West. The North Riding, with Whitby as a principal town, is known to retain more of the Danish element in its dialect than any other part, doubtless arising from what is recorded by Hume,—that king Alfred, unable to expel the Danes from this portion of Britain, settled them as subjects in the lands more particularly north of the Humber, comprising the present entire coast of Yorkshire, and much of the province of East Anglia in the interior. Also Worsaae, referring to the North Riding, relates, that in this division of the shire, there are no less than one hundred names of places ending in the Danish *by*, a town or village; while in the East and West Ridings put together, there are only sixty-seven. See a later computation from the Rev. J. C. Atkinson's 'History of Cleveland,' under *By* in the present preface; p. iii, above. Further, Worsaae remarks, that the inhabitants of the North Riding of Yorkshire possess a personal resemblance to the Danes and Norwegians in a degree more decided than the occupiers of any other portion of that country; while, with regard to our surnames, the pre-

valence of those which end in *son* is noted as being peculiar to the Scandinavian people above alluded to; the Saxon names, he adds, never ending in that way. In Whitby, with its population of 13,000, we find about 144 family names with the *son* termination.

Robin Hood, or Robert Earl of Huntingdon. With respect to this sylvan outlaw of former times, we have a saying in this part, which he seems to have frequented:—‘Many speak of Robin Hood that never shot his bow,’ many talk of doing great things they never can accomplish. ‘Robin Hood’s Pillars,’ two rude stones, one four feet high, and the other two feet and a half, about a mile eastward of Whitby Abbey, are said to mark the spots where the arrows of Robin Hood and his mate Little John fell on a trial of archery from the top of the abbey, after dining with the abbot. They stand in separate fields called ‘Robin Hood and Little John’s Closes,’ John having outshot his master by a distance of one hundred feet, as shown by the position of the lesser pillar called by his name. These stones, a few years ago, were taken up and thrown aside as interfering with the surface tillage, but by entreaty they were allowed to be replaced. Robin is regarded as the founder of Robin Hood’s Bay town, in Fylingdales, and six miles south of Whitby; for one day, standing on a hill in that vicinity, he resolved to build a place where his arrow should alight, which he then shot towards the coast where the town with its twelve hundred inhabitants now stands, the hill, says traditional exaggeration, being Stoupe Brow at the southern point of the bay; though the saying has gone further, and some lay the scene of the exploit at Swarthoue, a tumulus north of Whitby, several miles across the country. However, all seem agreed that our hero at any time could shoot a mile; and we read that on a high part of Ludlow church, a large arrow sticks out in commemoration of a shot from Robin’s bow discharged from the ‘Old field a long mile distant, which hit the stepel.’¹ It is recorded that Robin was captain of a band of outlaws who once inhabited the forest of Sherwood in Nottinghamshire, as well as Barnsdale in the West Riding of York.

¹ This arrow really marks that the building, the gable of which it surmounts, is the Fletchers Chancel; see Wright’s Hist. of Ludlow, p. 148. The distance from the Old Field is a very ‘long mile’ indeed.—W. W. S.

shire, living by levying toll on wealthy travellers and ecclesiastics, in addition to the products of the chase. Born at Locksley in Nottinghamshire about the year 1160, he is stated to have died at the priory of Kirklees in Yorkshire, 'not without suspicion of being allowed, through instigation, to bleed to death from the opening of a vein, he having sought medical assistance at the hands of the prioress his relation. When perceiving the treachery, he summoned his remaining strength and blew a blast on his bugle. His call was answered by Little John from the adjoining forest, who forthwith hastened to the chamber, where his dying leader lay. At Robin's request, the bow being put into his hand, he discharged it through the open casement, so that the arrow might alight on the spot where he chose to be buried, which now forms a portion of Kirklees park not far from Huddersfield. His grave, marked by a stone with a florid cross and a worn-out inscription, has been lately railed round and the inscription, of which a version is extant, we hope is restored.

Scarborough warning. The antiquity of the phrase is shown by its occurrence in Puttenham's 'Arte of English Poetrie,' ed. 1589. The following is the passage, from p. 199 of Arber's reprint. [We have] 'many such prouerbiall speeches : as, *Totnesse' is turned French*, for a strange alteration : *Skarborow warning*, for a sodaine commandement, allowing no respect or delay to bethinke a man of his busines.' Tusser likewise uses the phrase ; see p. 22 of Mr Payne's edition (E. D. S.). It even appears in Heywood's Proverbs, ed. 1562 ; and Ray, in his Proverbs, fully accounts for it by saying that it took its original 'from Thomas Stafford, who in the reign of queen Mary, anno 1557, with a small company, seized on Scarborough castle (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the townsmen had the least notice of his approach. However, within six days, by the industry of the Earl of Westmoreland, he was taken, brought to London, and beheaded.' He explains the proverb accordingly as meaning—'no warning at all, but a sudden surprise when a mischief is felt before it is suspected.'—See Hazlitt's Collection of English Proverbs, p. 33.

Wade, or Wada. Respecting this Saxon duke, he lived, says the legend, about four miles north of Whitby ; was the builder of

the old castle of Mulgrave, and one of the conspirators who murdered Ethelred, king of Northumberland. Dying soon after, tradition places his burial on a hill near his fortress, between two stones seven feet high, which being twelve feet apart, the belief arose that he was a giant in stature. The tale also relates the building at the same time of Mulgrave and of Pickering castle, by Wade and his wife, the giantess Bell, who divided their labours; but, having only one hammer between them, they threw it backward and forward across the country every time it was wanted, and shouted, that the one, at Pickering, or the other, at Mulgrave, might be ready to catch it. The Roman road in this part, called Wade's causeway, was formed by them for the convenience of Bell crossing the moor to milk her cow, Wade paving it, and Bell bringing stones in her apron, which used to give way and leave large heaps on the spot; thus accounting for those collections still to be seen among the heath. They had a son called Wada, who, when an infant, could throw stones of an enormous size; for one day, being impatient for the breast, when his mother was milking her cow near Swarthouse, he seized a stone of great bulk, flung it across the valley, and hit her with such violence, that although she was not much hurt, her body made an impression on the stone, which remained on the ground until a few years ago, when it was broken up to mend the highways. The jaw-bone of a whale, covered with the initials of visitors, used to be shown at Mulgrave castle, as one of the ribs of Bell Wade's cow, who, it seems, partook of the gigantic proportions of its owners! Wade's grave was examined in 1875, but without any yield. It was then said that, about twenty-five years before, two urns had been taken from it. The Legend is from Young's 'History of Whitby,' 1817. Chaucer mentions 'a tale of Wade' in his Troilus, iii. 615 (ed. Tyrwhitt), and in his Canterbury Tales speaks of 'Wade's bote,' l. 9298; see Tyrwhitt's note to that line. In his glossary, Tyrwhitt refers us to Camden's Britannia, 907; and Charlton's Hist. of Whitby, p. 40.

Wise man. There are still believers in the powers of the wise man. An adept in what will avert evil and secure good, he is not only a foreteller of that which may befall yourself, but he can read you the fate of those at a distance about whom you are concerned.

Our seer is likewise a discoverer of stolen goods ; though the threat of sending to the *wise man* is not unusually followed by the secret restoration of the missing property. 'Lost,' as ran the ballwoman's announcement at a neighbouring fishing-place, 'or teean frae t' hedge at top o' t' toon, tweea linen shifts an' a handclout, a dimmity petty-kit, tweea pillowalips an' a smock frock. This is te gie nooatige that if they beeaent foorthcoming te neeght afoore te moorn, them 'at awns 'em, 'Il gan te t' *wise man* anent 'em ;' i. e. Lost, or taken from the hedge above the town, two shifts and a towel, a dimmity petticoat, two pillow-cases, and a man's linen overall. This is to signify, that if they are not returned before to-morrow morning, the owners will apply to the *wise man* about them. He can also trace you the person lost in the snow, and has been seen on the moors with his open books and mystic appliances, surrounded by his clients, engaged in the search. Versed in the healing art, he is declared to be 'akeely and knowful i' cow ills an' horse ills, or in all ailments owther i' beeaest or body.' A wight of his vocation has been summoned from a distance by those who required the working of the oracle ; and 'after crossing his hand with a golden fee,' he has prescribed remedially, the ingredients of his pharmacopœia rivalling the contents of the witches' cauldron in *Macbeth*. He has prescriptions, too, for the jaundice ; and we copy from a former-day hand-writing, minus the spelling, one of his recommendations. A rye meal cake is to be made up with the patient's morning urine, for burning 'bit by bit' through the day in the fire, and as it disappears, the complaint is supposed to abate ! When his medicaments fail, the probability is that the afflicted person is 'bewitched,' and the white-pigeon ordeal must now be resorted to. The bird is placed on the patient's shoulder,—the left, we believe, 'as nearest the heart,' and if there be anything dark in the malady from evil infliction, the feathered creature will drop and die, probably by being prepared for this issue beforehand ; but to what further discovery in the invalid's case the rite may lead, we are unable to tell.

Witchcraft. We hear of two kinds of witches, white, or good witches, who can cure diseases, and regain stolen property ; and *black witches*, who are only intent upon evil ; but both receiving their powers by compact with spiritual beings. As to witchcraft, the

notions here seem, on the whole, to be those that are general. Cattle and people under certain circumstances are believed to be bewitched, and cabalistic rites are resorted to for discovering the possessor of the baleful influence or the evil eye, to which the disorder is attributed. The burning of a sheep's heart stuck full of pins, with open doors and windows at midnight, while a form of words is recited, will discover the author of the malady either in bodily presence, or by impression on the minds of the operators.

Charms and spells are protections for dwellings and cattle, as well as preservatives for wearing about the person. See *Aufshots*, *Thunnerbolts*, *Haggomsteans*, *Rountree*. A black cat belonging to a reputed witch hereabouts, is remembered to have been everybody's dread; while the old woman, among her other vagaries, was wont to assert that a fearful storm would take place at the time of her death, and when that day came, she 'hoped every landsman would be well housed, and every sailor on the salt sea in a good ship.' A tempest, it is said, actually marked her exit.

In the country, care was wont to be taken that the shells of the eggs used by the household were not thrown out before they were broken up, to prevent their being turned into *witch-boats*; for by witches 'sailing about,' their power was diffused. Hence the rustic, after eating his eggs, habitually crushed the shells, 'for fear of their getting into worse hands than his own.' To bend the thumbs into the palms when you are meeting the witch, is probably general, as well as 'the running at her with a pin and drawing blood,' so that her influence upon you may be averted. Along with her knowledge of herbs and other medicaments, she can furnish the dairy-maid with a spell for churning days, 'to make butter come;' though we learn, by the way, that a check can be given to her power; for a priest hereabouts in former times, is said to have taken a witch in hand and 'quieten'd' her proceedings by making her 'hurtless' or harmless for seven years afterwards.

Who, as a glossary compiler, can say at the end of his work, that his materials are exhausted? We would venture, however, to state, in the present instance, after long perseverance, that not a little has

been gleaned in the way of rescuing the 'fast fading forms of archaic English' lingering in our district. The known seclusion of the parts has tended to the preservation of their antiquated provincialisms; while of Whitby itself it is observed, that after the dissolution of the Abbey in 1539, the place became but little known up to the middle of the last century, when it began to advance in those maritime pursuits which rank it among the important sea-ports of the nation. As old words prevail in remote quarters, so do traditions and customs of a certain cast occur in a spot like our own, which became in the 'olden tyme,' the site and possession of a large monastery. Thus at Whitby we have the Abbey of St Hilda, the abode of Cædmon the Anglo-Saxon Milton, as our oldest landmark,—Hilda, with the aid of king Oswy, being the foundress in the 7th century. The appended rhymes in our folklore style, apply to her and her miraculous operations. The lines are said to have been carved on one of the abbey pillars! They are, however, modern both in tone and language.

'An ancient building which you see
 Upon the hill, close by the sea,
 Was Streon[^e]halh abbey nam'd by me.
 I above mentioned was the dame,
 When I was living in the same,
 Great wonders did, as you shall hear,
 Having my God in constant fear.
 When Whitby town with snakes was fill'd,
 I to my God pray'd, and them kill'd,
 And for commemoration's sake,
 Upon the scar you may them take,
 All turn'd to stone, in the same shape,
 As they from me did make escape;
 But as for heads none can be seen,
 Except they've artificial been.
 Likewise the abbey now you see,
 I made that you might think of me;
 Also a window there I plac'd,
 That you might see me as undress'd,
 In morning gown and nightrail, there
 All the day long fairly appear:
 At the west end of the church¹ you'll see,
 Nine paces there in each degree;

¹ The parish church of St Mary, situated near the Abbey.

Yet if one foot you stir aside,
My comely presence is deny'd.
Now this is true what I have said,
So unto death my due I've paid.'

See *Snakestones, Nightrail*.

The 'Streoneshalh' of the foregoing verses, was the Whitby *in situ* of the Saxon period.¹ The Danes entirely destroyed the place in the 9th century,—hence the monastic remains we now see, are those of the second institution, or the abbey founded by the Percies soon after the Norman Conquest. At the suppression, the bells, it is said, were shipped for London, but they sunk outside the rock with the vessel conveying them, and in sight of their old situation. Tradition relates, that in heavy storms, their 'clang' is heard on the coast, above the roar of the wind and the turmoil of the sea!

¹ For the account of Hilda, abbess of the minster named Streoneshalh (Hild, abbudiase þæs mynstres þe is cweden Streoneshalh), see Ælfred's translation of Bede, and Bede's own account; Hist. Eccles. lib. iv. c. 23.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Be-raffed. Insert the *a*, omitted in the printing; see next word.

Berea. Read *Bere*; the *a* belongs to the word above.

Black-starv'd. The *r* is indistinct.

Bowdykite, or Bawdykite, adj. a term of derision and contempt. 'A saucy *bowdykite*, lad;' &c. [N. B. Brockett's derivation is a mere conjecture; it is more to the purpose to remember that *baudy* or *bawdy*, in Middle English, is the common word for *dirty*, and was applied to various articles, especially to clothing, as in Chaucer, C. T. 16103. It is obvious that the verb *to bow* would not produce the form *bowdy*, but *bowy*; just as *to totter* gives *tottery*, not *totterdy*.—W. W. S.]

Cam, sb. *Add*—*Camm'd up* or *Kemm'd up*, confined as within a boundary.

Crake's fecat. *Add*—The *Orchis mascula* of the naturalist.

Dayspring, a place in a field which is wet both winter and summer.

Dog. *Add*—See *Over-dog*.

Flauchy, adj. showy or fantastic in attire.

Fleet o' feeat. The *f* was omitted in the printing.

Fluke. *Add*—Also a downy particle on the dress fillipped off with one's finger. 'It isn't worth a *fluke*,' it is valueless.

Foorewit, knowledge beforehand. [It occurs in *Piers Plowman*, B. v. 166.—W. W. S.]

Foyman. Is connected with *Foy* in the Glossary, as we are told, but its precise meaning we cannot decide. [A *foy* (Dutch *foot*) is properly a treat, given at arrival or departure. That it may be given on arrival, is explained in the Glossary. That it may be given on departure, is equally clear from the following passage quoted from Pepys' Diary in the edition of Nares by Halliwell and Wright, a. v. *Foy*. Pepys says—'To Westminster with captain Lambert, and there he did, at the Dog, give me, and some other friends of his, his *foy*, he being to set sail today toward the Streights.' This being so, it is natural to suppose that the *foyman* is the person who stands treat, as Captain Lambert did in the above instance. It is amusing to find, at the place cited, that the explanation of *Foy* there given is 'a boat attendant upon a ship.' How this boat found its way into the Dog, and how Lambert contrived to give it to his friends, we are not informed. Surely the editors were thinking of a *hoy*!—W. W. S.]

Geeapsawmon. See *Gauvy*.

Geths, a. pl. hoops. See *Girds*.

Gowkthropple, one given to foul-mouthed language; a scolder or 'gobbler.'

Hagglng, (1) hailing; (2) contending or scolding.

Haggoma. The compiler has been requested to state that Hagworm properly means only the viper, *Pelias berus*; but is often, though wrongly, applied to the common harmless snake.

Hoorn-arr'd, or Hoorn-burnt, branded as cattle are on the horns with the owner's mark or initials. See *Arr*.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS IN USE AT WHITBY AND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

[The 'part of speech' is not added in the case of *substantives*.]

A-ah! interj. 'A-ah, said you?' what did you say? Pronounced as two syllables, with the *h* strongly aspirated.

Aback, adv. behind. See *Talcken*.

Aback o' beyont, adv. in the rear; an imaginary distance to which an angry person consigns his annoyers. 'I wish they were all *aback o' beyont*.' 'We were thrown *aback o' beyont* for the day,' we could not overtake the time from being too late at setting out. 'They live *aback o' beyont*,' in an uncouth or out-of-the-way place; and to heighten the picture, it is sometimes added, 'where they kessen cawvs and knee-band lops,' i. e. christen calves, and bind the fleas by the legs.

Aback o' Durham, phr. 'All *aback o' Durham* together,' thrown too late at the commencement. As to the origin of this saying, we know nothing satisfactory.

Abear, or Abide, v. to endure. 'She can't *abear* that man.' 'I cannot *abide* that spot.'

Abide. See *Abear*.

Ableeze, adv. blazing, lit. in a blaze. 'All *ableeze* like lunted tow,' burning flax; furious.

Ablins, adv. possibly, probably. 'I *ablins* might.'

Aboil, adv. 'Coming *aboil*,' bubbling up.

Aboon, adv. and prep. above, in all senses. See *Boonmost*.

Aboon grees, i. e. up-stairs.

Aboon hands. 'They've gitten sair *aboon hands*,' much beyond control. 'He's varry far *aboon hands*,' he has abilities beyond his teacher. 'Cummer gat *aboon hands* on 'em,' debt became their master.

Aboon heead, lit. above the head. 'It's wet *aboon heead*,' it rains. 'It's dry *aboon heead*,' it's fair weather.

Abraid, v. to reprove.

Abrede, adv. lit. in the breadth (Old Eng. *a brede*). 'Quite full *abrede*,' sufficient in breadth. 'The wall was only a brick *abrede*,' a single brick in thickness.

Abreded up, pp. upreared, as a partition divides an apartment.

Abroach'd, pp. set afloat as a report.

Abuseful, adj. insolent.

Ac, or Eke, adv. also.

Acant, adj. leaning to one side.

According-ly (-ly emphatically drawn out), adv. accordingly.

Ackerons, or Yakrons, s. pl. acorns.

A-cow, or A-crewk'd, on one side, twisted. 'His mind's a-cow,' he is crotchety.

A-craz'd, adj. wrong-headed.

A-crewk'd. See *A-cow*.

Addersteecans. See *Haggomsteecans*.

Addiwissen. 'To be sent *addi-wissen*,' says Mr Marshall, 'is to go on a fool's errand;' see E. D. S. Gloss., B. 2. See *Wissen*.

Addle, v. to earn. 'They live upon what they *addle*.' To 'addle oneself heat,' to grow warm with exercise.

Addled, pp. earned. 'A ready *addled* penny,' money easily earned. 'Saving's good *addling*,' is equivalent to the saying—'a penny saved is a penny gained.'

Addlings, s. pl. wages. 'Poor *addlings*,' small pay. 'Hard *addlings*,' hard-earned money.

Ae, Yah, or Yan, adj. one.

Afear'd, pp. *as* adj. afraid.

Afeeat, adv. on foot, or in motion. 'It'll be a whent while *afoeuvre* he's *afeeat* ageean,' a long time before he is well. 'Hae ye gotten *afeeat* wi' t' job?' have you made a beginning with your work?

Afoore, adv. before. 'Ahint an' *afoore*,' behind and before.

Afoorelang, adv. soon; ere long. 'Riddy for off *afoorelang*,' ready to set out soon. 'It'll happen *afoorelang* gans,' it will happen at no distant period.

Aforeshown, pp. before stated.

Afooretimes, belonging to former days. 'An aud *afooretimes* body,' an antiquated personage.

Aft, adv. backward as regards

position. 'They went *ast*, instead o' forrat,' met with reverses rather than things favourable.

After. As a prefix to many words; see under *Efther*.

Aftest, superl. adj. the hindmost; the laziest of the lot.

Agaan, prep. against, in the sense of near. See *Ageean*.

Agait. See *Ageeat*.

Age away. See *Away*.

Ageean, again. *Ageeanet*, against.

Ageeanwards, adv. towards. 'It flew *ageeanwards* o' me,' to the place where I was standing.

Ageeanways, adv. by or against the road-side.

Ageeat, or Agait, adv. lit. in the way (Old Eng. *a gate*). 'Get *ageeat* wi' your job,' get forward with your work. 'It keeps *ageeat* coming,' it continues to crumble, as a ruin. 'They've leeatly gotten *ageeat* on't,' they have got into the way or habit of doing so and so.

A-gin [u-gin'] (*g* hard), adv. as if. 'It leuk'd *agin* it was asleep.'

A-gleg, adv. asquint.

Agog, adv. 'Set *agog* on't,' afloat on the subject; incited.

A-hint, adv. behind. 'All's *a-hint*,' backward; used of the state of vegetation.

Aik, or Oche, an oak. Locally so written of old. More particularly heard as *Yak*. *Aikwright* is a family name in this part. See *Yakwreeght*.

Ail, v. 'That's in 'em that *ails* 'em,' persons have naturally the kind of temper they usually exhibit.

Ailments, s. pl. disorders. 'I's a bundle o' *ailments*,' I have all sorts of infirmities.

Ails, s. pl. evils.

Aim, v. to intend. 'I *aim* to

- gan,' I intend to go. 'I *aim*'d vary badly,' I acted on mistaken views.
- Aim**, v. to suppose. 'What o'clock is't, *aim* you?' 'I *aim* seea,' I believe so.
- Aimation**, guesswork. 'We shall get it by *aimation*,' by trying to do it. 'We rooaded it by *aimation*,' took the road we supposed to be the right one. 'A soort of *aimation*,' a piece of guess-work.
- Aimsome**, adj. ambitious; speculative.
- Aimstart**, a starting-point. 'This mun be your *aimstart*,' the starting-point for the route you have to take.
- Air-blebs**, s. pl. (1) bubbles; (2) unsound schemes.
- Airm**, arm. 'They'll shak ye by t' hand an wish your *airm* off by t' elbow,' i. e. will give you the hand, but with no good will at heart,—as hollow friends do.
- Airm-bend**, the elbow-joint.
- Airmlede**, the direction of the outstretched arm. 'This mun be your way by *airmlede*,' i. e. by the road to which I am pointing.
- Airmlood**, or **Airmleed**, an armful.
- Airmrax**. See *Airmtwist*.
- Airmset**. 'It nips at t' *airmset*,' at the setting on of the coat-sleeve,—the armpit.
- Airmshot**, arm's length.
- Airmakep**, a coarse twig basket without a bow, carried under the arm.
- Airmakew**. See *Airmtwist*.
- Airmstrength**, the muscularity of the arm. 'Foorced by *airmstrength*.'
- Airmstritch**, the effort of the arms, as at a rowing match.
- Airmtwist**, **Airmrax**, or **Airm-skew**, a sprain of the arm.
- Airt** (1), art. 'There's neea *airt* about it,' i. e. no intricacy or difficulty in the way.
- Airt** (2), beauty of design. 'There's nowther *airt* nor soul in't,' nothing either for ornament or use.
- Airt** (3), quarter or direction. 'The wind's frev an easterly *airt*,' 'They com frev a bad *airt*,' from a place of ill-repute. See also above.
- Airted**, pp. put into a certain course or direction. 'Sic mak o' luck was nivver *airted* mah geeat,' such kind of fortune never came my road.
- Airth**, adj. afraid. 'I was *airth* o' gannin,' afraid to go. See *Arf*.
- Airthful**, adj. timid.
- Airting**, pres. part. 'What's thoo *airting* at?' what are you trying to accomplish?
- Aisk**. See *Ask*.
- Aithers**, or **Arders**, s. pl. parts of a field. 'A field in *aithers*.' These words signify portions set apart for different growths which are undivided from each other, as 'an *aither* of wheat,' 'an *aither* of beans.'
- Aits**. See *Wots*.
- Ajee**, adv. oblique; crooked.
- Akest**, or **Askew**, adv. cast or twisted to one side.
- Akin**, adj. related; similar.
- Alang**, adv. along.
- Alarum**, disturbance.
- Ale-draper**, a publican; so called in the Whitby parish registers of the last century.
- Alecan**, adj. alone. See *Alleenly*.
- Alegar**. See *Allikar*.
- Alive-like**, adj. 'Alive and *alive-like*,' living and likely to live.

All-but, adv. almost.

Alleeonly, or **Allonly**, adv. solely, or without exception.

Allfare. 'Gone for *allfare*,' as the saying is, 'for good and all.'

All geeats, all ways or schemes, all means. 'They tried *all geeats* to get it.'

Alliker, or **Alegar**, vinegar, properly ale-vinegar.

All ivvers, all times. 'At all ivvers,' at every opportunity.

All maks, all kinds.

All-to-naught, adj. 'An *all-to-naught* concern,' one that has gone down as a hollow speculation.

A-low, adv. in a blaze. See *Low*.

Amang, prep. among.

Amang hands. 'We can do't *amang hands*,' at the same time with other things. 'Oor cart's i' t' market *amang hands*,' along with similar vehicles.

Ameeast, or **Ommost**, adv. almost.

Amell, prep. between, in all senses.

Amell-times, or **Amell-whiles**, intervals. 'Amell-way,' in a 'middling way,' as we say of a person's health.

Ammonites. See *Snakestones* for the legend.

Amparsy, or **Amplezant**, the character for *and* (&) at the end of the alphabet in our old spelling-books.

An, conj. if.

Ananthers, or **Ananthus**, **Anthers**, **Enanthers**, conj. lest, or perchance. 'I'll take my cloak, *ananthers* it should rain.' See *Nantherskease*.

Anenst, prep. near, or against. 'I

sat close *anenst* 'em.' See *Ower-anenst*.

Anent, prep. concerning. 'What say you *anent* it?' 'I gav a pund *anent* it,' a pound towards the subscription.

Anger, (1) rashness with regard to proceedings. 'They should has had mair wit i' their *anger*,' should not have allowed their judgment to be outrun by their zeal; (2) inflammation. 'My leg's full o' *anger*,' i. e. of heat and redness. '*Anger'd*,' inflamed, as a wound is 'angry.'

Angerly, adj. fierce or ferocious.

Ankleband, a strap attached by its middle to the back of the shoe with the ends meeting in front of the instep and buttoning upon it.

Annerly, or **Yannerly**, adj. lit. lonely. '*Annerly* ways,' unsocial habits. See *Yannerly*.

Annilling, adj. (1) unwilling; (2) unrepentant; unsoftened.

Anon, adv. by and by; shortly; soon.

Anon?, or **Non?**, a query, such as 'Sir?', or 'what do you say?' to a remark not comprehended.

Anonsker, adj. desirous. 'They've setten him *anonsker* o' t' sea,' anxious to become a sailor.

Anotherguize, or **Anotherkins**, adj. different; of another mould. '*Anotherkins* body to that other man.' 'That's *anotherkins* teecal,' a different version of the story.

Anotherkins. See *Anotherguize*.

Anthers. See *Ananthers*.

Antherums, s. pl. doubts or hesitations.

Apeeak, adv. lit. in a peak. 'Belt *apeeak*;' built up to a point or pyramid.

Applegarth, an orchard. If part of an apple-tree blossoms when the fruit on other portions is

nearly formed, it betokens death in the owner's family within the year.

Apron, an apron. 'Apron-men,' tradesmen; mechanics.

April gowk, an April fool. The old custom of making April fools is said to have proceeded from letting insane persons be at large on the first of April, when amusement was made by sending them on ridiculous errands. April day is here called 'Feals' haliday,' fools' holiday.

Aquairt, or **Atwist**, adv. at cross purposes. 'There's nought to get *aquairt* about,' nothing to cause a disagreement.

Arders. See *Aithers*.

Arf, or **Arfish**, adj. afraid; reluctant. 'I felt *arfish* i' t' dark.' See *Awfish*, *Airth*.

Argufying, arguing. To 'argufy.'

Ark, a chest. See *Meeal-ark*.

Arnberries, s. pl. raspberries. See *Nanberries*.

Arr, a scar from a sore place. 'I'll gie thee an *arr* to carry to thy grave,' is equivalent to the threat, I will mark you for life. 'I'll *arr* your back for you.' As a brand of punishment, the Danes of old were wont to cut 'a bloody eagle' on the backs of military delinquents. 'An *arr* on the conscience.' 'A black *arr*,' a stain on the character.

Arr'd, pp. branded or imprinted.

Arranwebs, s. pl. spiders' webs. See *Spinnermesh*.

Arridges, s. pl. the edges or ridges of stone or furniture.

Arrowlede, the path of the shot arrow.

Arseward, adj. backward; per-verse.

Arsale, v. to wriggle about on one's seat. 'They *arsl'd* out on't,'

they backed out; they shuffled in the matter.

Arsy-varsy, adv. head over heels. The contrary way.

Art. See *Airt*.

Arvill, or **Averill**, a funeral. Heard thirty years ago, but now obsolete. 'Averill-bread,' funeral loaves, spiced with cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, and raisins. See *Funerals*.

Ascant, adj. oblique. See *Acant*.

Ascension-day. See *Holy Thursday*, with its local custom and legend.

As-gin [us-gin'] (*g* hard), conj. as if.

As-good, adv. as well. 'You may *as good* fettle t' full,' you may as well quite fill it.

Aside, beside.

Ask, or **Aisk**, an eft or water-newt. See *Fleeing-ask*.

Ask'd, or **Ax'd**, pp. invited. 'Ask'd to a funeral.' And in the way of announcement, 'Ask'd at church,' having the marriage-banns published. In some of our moorland churches after 'the asking,' the clerk was wont to respond with a hearty 'God speed them weel.' And here may be noted the former-day practice of chalking on a board the number of the psalm next to be sung, and hanging it over the front of the singing gallery for the information of the congregation.

Askew. See *Akest*.

Aspin. See *Espin*.

Ass, an ash, ashes. 'Burnt tiv an *ass*,' burnt to a cinder.

Ass-caard, the fire-shovel for 'caarding' or cleaning up the fire-side.

Ass-coup, a kind of wooden tub or scuttle, used in the country

for carrying out the turf-ashes from the fire-side.

Assear, v. to assure. 'I'll *assear* ye it wasseea,' I assure you it was so.

Ass-hooal, **Ass-midden**, or **Ass-heep**, the dust-hole. See *Ass*.

Assle, the wheel-axe. See *Un-assel'd*.

Assle-tecath, a molar tooth or grinder.

Ass-man, the dustman; the scavenger. See *Ass*.

Ass-midden. See *Ass-hooal*.

Ass-muck, ashes used as manure.

Ass-mull. See *Turf-mull*.

Ass-nenk, the space beneath the grate where the ashes fall; lit. an ash-nook.

Ass-riddling, an ash-sifting. On St Mark's eve, the ashes are riddled or sifted on the hearth for the purpose of marking any fancied impression they may have received before morning. Should any one of the family be destined to die within the year, the shoe of the individual will be traced on the ashes; and many a mischievous wight, says Grose, has made his companion miserable by coming down-stairs and marking the ashes with the shoe of one of the party. What has survived of this custom seems more common in our country-places, where the fire burns on the hearth. See *Kaff-riddling*.

Ast, pt. t. and pp. asked.

As tite, adv. rather; lit. as soon; cf. Old Eng. *tit*, soon. 'I'd *as tite* nut gan,' I had rather not go.

Astoop, bent, as an aged person.

Astrut, astride; as the legs in a state of expansion.

At, rel. pron. (for *that*) which.

At-after, adv. afterwards. 'All things in order, ploughing first, sowing *at-after*.'

At-least-wise, adv. '*At-least-wise* it seems to be seea,' to say the least of it, such is the appearance.

At-ower, adv. over and above. 'I had rather pay *at-ower* than *at-under*,' pay above my debt than not pay at all.

At-under, adv. at the point of subjection. 'They mun be kept *at-under*.' See also *At-ower*.

At was he, that he was. 'He was a good man, *at was he*.' The latter part of the sentence strengthens the assertion that he was such by a sort of re-assurance.

At weecant ye, that you won't. 'You weecant, *at weecant ye*,' you will not, I am sure you will not do that.

At were they, that they were. 'They were, *at were they*,' were, I declare, just what I have told you. See *At was he*.

At will ye, that you will. 'You will, *at will ye*,' you will of a certainty do so and so.

At yan, (1) at one, or at union. 'They're nut *at yan* on't,' they are not agreed in the matter. (2) As usual, or at the same point. 'She's just *at yan*,' she's neither better nor worse.

At yonder, or **At yont**, prep. beyond. 'It's *at yonder* on't,' it's at a distance further from it.

Ate, pt. t. did eat.

Athers. See *Aithers*.

At hout, prep. and conj. without; unless.

Atomy, a skeleton. A particle of anything previously of larger bulk. 'There's nobbut an *atomy* on't left,' only a very little.

Atop-on, upon; lit. on the top of.

Atter, or **Atteril**, the matter from a sore. 'A thick yellow *atteril*.' The tongue is 'covered with a

- white *atter* when furred with fever.
- Atter**, v. to suppurate and discharge as a sore. 'It *atter'd* weel.'
- Attercob**, a spider.
- Atter'd**, pp. 'Our cream's all *atter'd*,' i.e. curdled. Also, as the flesh is scabbed or mattered. See *Atter*.
- Atter-scar**, the place of an old sore with an occasional exudation or discharge.
- Attery**, adj. mattery or purulent.
- Atweea**, adv. in two; separated.
- Atween**, or **Atwixt**, between. 'I feel nobbut atwixt an atween,' as we say, 'only in a middling way,' or not very well.
- Atwist**. See *Aquairt*.
- Atwixt**. See *Atween*.
- An**, adj. all. '*An* maks,' all kinds. See *Mak* (2).
- And**, adj. old. '*Aud* lad,' the 'old boy,' the devil. Hence *auder*, older; *audest*, oldest.
- Auden**, v. to grow old. 'I feel te *auden* fast,' I feel the effects of increasing years.
- Auden'd**, pp. 'He's sair *auden'd* o' leeat,' his years have told upon him lately. See above.
- Audening**, growing old.
- Andfarrand**, adj. old-fashioned.
- Audlike**, or **Audlenking**, adj. To 'leuk varry *audlike*,' to look ancient in appearance.
- Audness**, amount of age. 'It's teuf frae t' *audness* on't,' tough from being old, spoken of meat.
- Aufe**. See *Auf*.
- Aught**, or **Ought**, anything. 'It's owther *ought* or nought,' either something or nothing, it's a mere trifle.
- Aum**, an elm. '*Aum*, yak, an eesh,' elm, oak, and ash.
- Aumer**, amber.
- Aumus**, an alms, an alms-gift. 'Pray you can I beg my *aumus* o' ye?' the beggar's solicitation, remembered in these words. Also in the sense of portion as heard at the shop-counter. 'I think I've got my *aumus*,' i.e. the number of articles I bespoke. 'A dear *aumus*,' very little for the money.
- Aumus-leeaves**, s. pl. charity loaves, distributed to the poor, usually at church after service. See above.
- Aun**. See under *Awn*.
- Aund**, pp. (1) ordained; (2) warned. 'At our house we are *aund*, I think, to ill luck,' we are doomed to misfortune. Also, 'If I had been *aund*,' if I had been made aware beforehand, or by forethought.
- Aunters**, s. pl. adventures. 'Flowtersome *aunters*,' high-flown deeds or notions.
- Auntersome**, adj. courageous; adventurous; venturesome.
- Aunuts**. See *Yennuts*.
- Auvish**. See *Aufish*.
- Avast!** interj. stop. '*Avast* hauling!', cease to pull.
- Averill**. See *Arvill*.
- Aviz'd**, pp. featured; complexioned. See *Black-aviz'd*.
- Awanting**, adj. deficient. 'Sair *awanting*,' very foolish.
- Away**, adv. 'She's further than me by age, *away*,' she is older by some years. 'I would n't stint it for *size-away*,' I would not contract it in point of dimensions.
- Away-geeat**. See *Waygeeat*.
- Away wi't**. 'I thowt I was clean *away wi't*,' had completely got rid of it; said of a complaint or illness.
- Awbun**, pp. overawed. 'They're

sadly ower little *awbun*, 'too slightly disciplined. 'They were *awbun* nowther wi' God nor man,' they disregarded all laws, human and Divine. 'We were *awbun* te t' spot,' we were thrilled with the solemn effect of the place.

Awf, or Aufe, an elf or fairy. Spelt *Aufe* three centuries ago.

Awfish, Awvish, adj. 'I feel myself queer and *awfish*,' in a condition between well and ill. In this case it is said, 'A body may ail and not be ill,' or 'I am nowther seik to lig nor weel te gan,' I am neither ill enough to lie in bed, nor well enough to go about. Hence the notion of being 'awfstrucken,' the term *awfish* implying the sensation. See *Arfish*, *Oafish*.

Awfishots, s. pl. elf-bolts, the ancient British flint arrow-points. Cattle suddenly excited, were formerly supposed to be shot at with these implements by the fairies; and to cure an 'awfishoten' animal, it must be touched with one of the arrows, and the water administered in which an arrow has been dipped. See *Thunnerbolts*.

Awfishotten. See *Awfishots*.

Awfstrucken. See *Awfish*.

A-while, adv. 'I can't do it *a-while*,' I cannot do it as yet. 'It's *a-while* off,' at a distance, a long way off.

Awmus. See under *Aumus*.

Awn, pp. owed as money. 'I hae neea *awn* brass te come in,' I have no debts due to my advantage.

Awn, v. to own or countenance. 'Thoo munnot *awn* te ought at's bad,' you must not participate in anything evil.

Awn, adj. own. 'Yan's *awn* bairn,' one's own child.

Awn'd, pp. owned; identified and claimed.

Awn'd. See *Awns*.

Awns, or Awntlings, s. pl. barley-bristles. 'She gat her ee fluster'd with a barley *awn* at t' shearing-field,' her eye was thus irritated. '*Awn'd* wheat,' bristled wheat, accounted inferior to the best grain.

Awn-sel, own self. 'Mine *awn-sel*,' my own self.

Awnters. See *Aunters*.

Awntlings. See *Awns*.

Awsome, adj. awful. 'He let flee an *awsome* curse,' he swore tremendously.

Awta. See *Owts*.

Awvish. See *Awfish*.

Ax, v. to ask. Spelt *axe* in Wy-clif's translation of the Bible.

Ax, a question. 'There need be neea *ax* about it,' there need be no question or ceremony on the subject.

Ax'd, pp. asked; invited. See *Ask'd*.

Ay, or Wyah, adv. yes.

Ay why, or Eh why, adv. the assenting form—very well; or yes, yes.

A-yont, from yonder place; beyond.

Babbish, adj. childish; spiritless; helpless. 'I felt *babbish* enough to be knocked down with a feather.'

Babbles and Saunters, s. pl. old women's see-saw tales.

Babby-lakers, s. pl. entertainers of foolish speculations.

Babby-lakins, s. pl. children's toys; trifles.

Baby-bots. See *Coo-ladies*.

Bace. See *Bais*.

Backbands, the chain that crosses the cart-saddle and hooks to the shafts for attaching the horse.

Backbody, the posteriors.

Backbraying, a beating. 'A whent *backbraying*,' a sound drubbing.

Back-end, the latter part of the year.

Backerly, adj. behind hand. 'A *backerly* spot,' where things are slow of growth. 'A *backerly* bairn,' a puny child.

Back-fing, **Back-kest**, **Back-knock**, or **Back-thrust**, a relapse during illness. 'He's gotten a sair *back-kest*,' he has been very much thrown back.

Back-scrawter, a scratcher for the back; an ivory claw with a long handle, used by ladies in days long ago. See an article on *scratch-backs*, with three illustrations, in Chambers' Book of Days, ii. 238.

Back-seeght, a back-view. 'I nobbut gat *back-seeght* on him,' I only saw him with his back turned.

Back-sweetat. 'I'll gie thee a *back-sweetat*,' I will make your back tingle.

Back-theeking, thatch for the back; clothing. 'A rare *back-theeaker*,' a thick great coat.

Back-vage. See *Vage*.

Bacon-bauks. See *Bauks*.

Bacon-flick, a side of bacon without the ham.

Bacon-stayband, a strip of bacon fat bound across the windpipe to cure a sore throat.

Bad, pt. s. did bid; invited. 'They *bad* us,' they invited us. 'He *bad* me,' he ordered me.

Bade, pt. s. bore or endured.

Badger, a huckster; one who goes about the country with ass

and panniers, to buy up butter, eggs, fruit, to sell at the near town. *Badgering*, beating down the cost.

Badger, v. to barter; to banter over a bargain. 'A *badgerer*,' a cheapener.

Bad lad, the devil.

Bad-like, adj. ill-favoured. 'A *bad-like* fellow,' a ruffian. As a weather term, see *Like* (3).

Badly, adj. sickly. 'A *badly* bout,' a fit of illness.

Badness, wickedness. 'Yan o' t' warst mak o' *badness*,' one of the worst of the depraved.

Bad te like, of unpromising aspect.

Bad-yabble, adj. unable (lit. bad-able).

Baffounded, or **Befonded**, pp. bewildered as by sudden emotion. 'He had a *baffounding* way with him,' a cross-questioning or harassing manner.

Bagman. See *Rider*.

Bain, adj. near, as applied to a road. '*Bainer*,' more direct or more convenient. 'That rooad's t' *bainest*,' the best for your purpose.

Bainsome, adj. near at hand.

Baint. See *Beeant*.

Bairn, a child. 'A *barley-bairn*,' a birth too soon after marriage, —so called, as they tell us, because barley ripens before wheat. 'A *chance-bairn*,' an illegitimate child. In 'Winter's Tale,' Act iii, scene 3, the discoverer of the infant exclaims, 'A boy or a *child*, I wonder;' and in this northern part, it is said when inquiring the sex of a new-born infant, 'Is it a lad or a *bairn*?' so that Shakespeare's 'child' and our 'bairn' will be seen to imply a girl. A new-born babe should be taken *up-stairs*, in order to insure its future rise in the world,

- before it is brought down from the chamber where it first saw the light.
- Bairn-ailments**, s. pl. disorders incident to children.
- Bairnbed**, the womb.
- Bairnbirth**, childbirth.
- Bairnclarts**, s. pl. children's sweetmeats.
- Bairncleas**, s. pl. baby linen.
- Bairnclouts**, s. pl. napkins and similar requisites of the nursery. Dolls' clothes.
- Bairncures**, s. pl. reputed medicines for infants.
- Bairn'd**, adj. pregnant. 'She's *bairn'd* ageean.'
- Bairn's bairns**, s. pl. children's children; grand-children.
- Bairnfond**, adj. 'A desperate *bairn-fond* body,' a great lover of children.
- Bairn-gam**. See *Bairn-lake*.
- Bairnhead**, childhood.
- Bairning**, bringing forth a child.
- Bairnish**, adj. puerile.
- Bairnishness**, weakmindedness.
- Bairn-lake**, or **Bairn-gam**, child's play; weak or absurd proceedings. 'It's all *bairn-gam*.'
- Bairn-lakins**, s. pl. children's toys; trifling pursuits.
- Bairnless**, adj. childless. 'They're twee *bairnless* bodies,' said of a married couple without offspring.
- Bairn-like**, adj. child-like; weak-minded.
- Bairn-paarts**, s. pl. inheritance. 'They gat ower an aboon their *bairn-paarts*,' more than they were entitled to as the children of the deceased.
- Bairn-seek**, adj. sick or indisposed from pregnancy.
- Bairn-sign**, an evidence of being in the family way.
- Bairnakep**, a shallow willow basket without a bow, for baby-linen.
- Bairnteeams**, s. pl. troops of youngsters.
- Bairntime**, the time of life for child-bearing.
- Bairnweean**, or **Bairnwife**, the woman that has been confined.
- Bairnworths**, **Banwoods**, or **Bessy-banwoods**, s. pl. field-daisies; and some say violets also.
- Bais**, or **Bace**, s. pl. beasts of the ox kind,—the distinction being 'horses an *bais*.'
- Bais-bands**, the ties or chains for fastening cattle to the stall.
- Bais-craft**, farriery.
- Bais-graithing**, harnessing appliances. The wooden neck-collar for the oxen.
- Bais-housing**. 'There's a good stand o' *bais-housing*,' plenty of convenience for live stock.
- Bais-provven**, cattle-food.
- Bakston**, or **Baxton**, a round slate or plate of iron hung by a bow-handle for baking cakes upon. The south-country '*girdle*.' 'As nimble as a cat on a heeat *bakston*;' referring, doubtless, to the practice of training animals to dance by placing them on heated iron.
- Bakus-boord**, a board to make dough upon.
- Bale**, the bowed handle of a metal porridge-pot.
- Balk**. See *Bauk*.
- Bally-bleeze**, a bon-fire. See *Teinding*.
- Balm**, urine. See *Barm*.
- Balm-bowl**, **Bawm-bowl**, or **Bum-bowl**, a chamber-pot.
- Balrag**, or **Bullyrag**, v. to abuse or scold.
- Bam**, a joke; a counterfeit. 'It's

all a *bam*.' 'They *bamm'd* him.'
'Always *bamming*,' i. e. playing
their tricks upon each other.

Bamsey, a fat female with a complexion heightened by paint and cordials. 'What a *bamsey*, with a face like a full moon!'

Ban, a curse; a priestly interdict of old times.

Ban, v. to curse. 'He *bann'd* till all was blue,' he swore tremendously.

Band, string. 'It's not worth a *band's* end,' it is valueless. 'There's a *band* for thee,' equivalent to 'take a rope and hang yourself.' 'Another *band* by t' end,' a new pursuit in view. 'Thoo's hung i' t' seeam *band*,' you are concerned in the same matter.

Band, pt. s. did bind.

Banding-stuff, binding materials, such as string; wrappers.

Bandlayer, or **Bandmakker**, a cord-spinner; a rope-maker.

Bandmakers, s. pl. the makers of the straw bands in the harvest-field for tying the sheaves.

Bands, s. pl. 'A pair o' bands,' a couple of hinges.

Bandsters, s. pl. the sheaf-binders.

Bane, poison. See *Bain*.

Banewort, a poisonous plant. 'It's some mak o' *bane-wort*,' some kind of vegetable poison.

Banwoods. See *Bairnwoods*.

Ban-yan. See *Little-fare day*.

Bare, adj. base. 'A *bare* un,' a base fellow.

Barf, a detached low ridge or hill.

Barfan, a horse's leathern collar.

Barguests, or **Boh-ghosts**, s. pl. terrifying apparitions, taking shape human or animal. See *Boh-ghost*, which is, perhaps, a

more general term, and the two words may be distinct. Some say, *Barguest* signifies Castle-spectre (most ancestral buildings having their haunting inhabitant), from A.S. *burh*, a fortified place, and *gast*, a ghost; others consider it to be *bier-ghost*, as being a harbinger of death, from A.S. *bere*, a bier; but we are rightly told to be cautious about etymologies. According to the popular version, the *barguest*, whether dog or demon, glares with large eyes, 'like burning coals;' and Grose informs us (evidently by guess), that they haunt the streets and lanes at nights, and take their stand at gates or styles, which, in Yorkshire, he adds, are called *bars*! Be this as it may, the *barguest*, like the *church-Grim*, is a harbinger of death to those who happen to hear its shrieks in the night; for they are not audible except to people 'whose times have nearly come.' So and so will die soon, 'for last night he heard the *barguest*.' See *Grim*.

Barken, v. to stiffen, like blood drying on a wound. '*Barken'd* ower,' encrusted.

Barley-bairn. See *Bairn*.

Barley-bree, ale.

Barm, yeast. See *Balm*.

Barndoor savages, s. pl. country clowns.

Barrel, the belly of the horse.

Barring, or **Biding**. '*Biding* all mishaps,' all misfortunes excepted.

Barron, the sexual parts of a cow.

Barrow-piga. See *Hog-piga*.

Barzon, **Bison**, or **Bysson**, a personal spectacle; a prodigy. 'A greedy *barzon*,' a niggard. 'A mucky *barzon*,' one of untidy habits. A person tawdrily be-

- decked, as some of the images in papal countries. 'What a holy *barzon*!' what a ridiculous figure!
- Bashy**, adj. wet. '*Bashy* weather,' a rainy season. '*Bashy* land,' wet and muddy land.
- Basic**. See *Bazzic*.
- Bask'd**, pp. parched, as the ground on a hot day.
- Bass**, straw matting. 'A knee-*bass*,' a hassock to kneel upon. 'A tool-*bass*,' a soft folding basket of a straw-like material for joiners' implements.
- Basty**, adj. droughty and ungenial. 'A *basty* pining time,' a season dry and cold for vegetation.
- Bat**, a blow. 'I'll give thee thy *bats*,' I'll give you a beating.
- Bat**, (1) the stroke of the clock; (2) pace or degree: 'He gans on at a sad *bat*,' he goes on at an evil rate. 'They'll niver hod on at that *bat*,' they will not be able to continue their present course. 'T'aud *bat*,' the old way. See also *Bats*; being of the same sound.
- Batch**, a set or sect.
- Bate**, pt. t. bit, ate. 'We now-ther *bate* nor supp'd,' we neither ate nor drank.
- Bate**, a defect; abatement; the occurrence of some substance different to the main material, as when a line of silex discovers itself in a lump of jet, which detracts from its value.
- Bathing-chaise**, s. pl. the bathing-machines on the beach. 'A lot o' *chaise*.'
- Batlet**, or **Battledore**. See *Bittle*.
- Batlingsteean**, a large stone at the brook-side upon which wet, coarse clothes are beaten, 'to make them part easier with the dirt.'
- Bats**, s. pl. dark specks or moats in the sight when the eyes are disordered.
- Bats**, s. pl. patches of shore land liable to be overflowed by the higher tides.
- Batten**. See *Battin*.
- Batten'd**. 'She's *batten'd* down,' said of the ship's hatchway, as covered with tarpauling nailed round the aperture, to prevent the water going into the hold in stormy weather.
- Batter**, v. to beat; to pelt with stones.
- Batterfang'd**, pp. beaten and beclawed, as a termagant fights with her fists and nails. 'A good *batterfang*,' a severe clawing.
- Batteringstock**, or **Battingstock**, a scape-goat who gets the blows and reproaches due to another. 'I's nut boun to be thy *batteringstock*,' I am not going to take the blame which ought to be laid on your shoulders.
- Battering-stone**, a mass of whinstone fixed by the road-side, near the east end of Whitby Abbey, which the boys annually pelted with stones after perambulating the Whitby township boundaries on Holy Thursday; those (it was believed) who broke the mass being entitled to a reward from the parish.
- Battin**, two sheaves of straw. 'A thack-*battin*,' a portion for thatching with.
- Battinstock**. See *Batteringstock*.
- Battler**, a boxer.
- Bauf**, adj. well-developed. 'A brave *bauf* bairn,' a fine stout baby. '*Bauf*-feeac'd,' fat-faced; ruddy.
- Bauk**, v. to desist. '*Bauk* thy speech,' hold your tongue.
- Bauk**, (1) a ridge of land as a division. '*Bauks*' hay,' hay grown upon the ridges which

separate the land-portions on a common right. (2) A slightly raised path.

Bauk, (1) a beam of timber; (2) the perch of a bird-cage. 'He's gitten *bauk'd* up,' i. e. elevated. Also '*bauk'd* up,' propped or pillared up.

Bauks, s. pl. (1) wooden spars or beams; (2) the galleries stuck aloft in our old churches, to their great disfigurement. 'They sit up i' t' free *bauks*,' in the free gallery. Also, from the shelf-contrivances remembered among the rafters of old unchambered cottage-interiors where provisions were stored, we seem to have derived our '*bacon-bauks*' or '*beef-bauks*.' 'He neea seea-ner gets his legs ower t' bed-stocks than he's scrambling te' t' *bacon-bauks*,' he is no sooner out of bed than he tries to get something substantial to eat.

Baukways. See *Funerals*.

Bauter, v. to tread in a clownish manner, as an ox does the grass. '*Bauter'd*,' trampled down.

Bauterings, s. pl. foot-prints; those of animals in the clay.

Bavvins, or **Beuvings**, s. pl. stout branches sawn into lengths before being cut into short clumps for firewood. See *Beuf*, *Beuvs*.

Bawdykite. See *Bowdykite*.

Bawm, balm. See under *Balm*.

Bawm'd, pp. embalmed.

Baxter, a baker; originally *bakester*, a female baker. *Baker* is the male, and in the same way we have *Spinner* and *Spinster*. 'A *baxter's* stand,' a bread-stall.

Baxton. See *Bakstone*.

Bazon. See *Barzon*.

Bazzic, v. to lynch or beat on the base or posteriors. 'A good *bazzicking*.'

Bazzocks, or **Brazzocks**, s. pl. the runch or wild mustard growing among the corn.

Be sharp! interj. be quick.

Beadhouse, or **Beadus**, an almshouse.

Beadsman, an almsman. One in old times appointed to pray or 'tell his beads' for the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of his benefactors; kings having their pensioned *beadsmen* in different places, who wore a cloak of a given colour with a shoulder-badge. There were also *Beadswomen*. 'An aud *beadus wife*,' an old almswoman.

Beaker, a tall glass. 'Great *beaker* glasses,' tall, old-fashioned drinking-glasses upon a stalk with a round foot. Grose gives 'Beakment' as a measure of four quarts. The Saxon 'tumblers,' it is stated, in difference to the stalked beakers, were so rounded at the bottom that they could not be set upright, to signify that they were to be emptied at one draught.

Beal, v. to bellow. '*Bealing*,' bawling.

Bear. See *Big*.

Bear at hand, v. to resent. 'I'll bear thee at hand for't,' I will owe you a grudge.

Beast. See *Bais*.

Beastlings. See *Bisslings*.

Beb or **Bezzle**, v. to drink. '*Bebbing*,' imbibing, as pot-companions do.

Be-chanced, pt. s. it happened or befel.

Beck, a brook. 'A brig astride o' t' *beck*,' a bridge across the stream.

Beck-brig, a brook-bridge.

Beck-ford, or **Becksteeans**, the stepping-stones across the water-bed.

- Beck-hecks**, a wooden railing athwart the brook for keeping the neighbouring cattle to their own portion of it.
- Beckshoot**, the part in the beck where the water falls in a cascade.
- Beckside**, the bank of the brook.
- Beckstang**, the pole across the beck, to prevent the cattle of different owners from mingling at the stream.
- Becksteed**, the bed or channel of the brook.
- Becksteekaks**, s. pl. stakes or posts driven into the bed of the beck for various purposes.
- Becksteekans**. See *Beck-ford*.
- Beckstraddler**. See *Strudlibeck*.
- Beckstreek**, the direction in which the brook stretches.
- Beckwath**, the place where the stream is crossed or forded.
- Be-clamed**, or **Be-clarted**, pp. (1) bedaubed as with grease; splashed; (2) flattered.
- Be-daff**, v. to confound or stupify. 'It's a noise that *be-daffs* foakaks.' 'Be-daffed,' bewildered.
- Be-deceavill'd**, adj. evil disposed.
- Bedfast**, adj. confined to one's bed.
- Bed-happings**, s. pl. the bed-clothes.
- Bedizen'd**, or **Bedight**, pp. bedecked.
- Bed-slip**, the bed-case for the feathers.
- Bedstocks**, the frame of the bedstead, made for the sacking on which the mattress and the feather-bed rest.
- Beeagle**. 'A bonny *beeagle*!' a personal caricature.
- Beeak**, v. to bake. *Beeaker*, a baker.
- Beeaks**, or **Benks**, s. pl. books. See under *Beuk*.
- Beean**, bone. 'There's nought on him left but a few *beean*s an a trifle o' bowels;' said of one who had pined to a skeleton.
- Beean-pick'd**, adj. lean or cadaverous.
- Beean-sair**, adj. pained in the limbs; rheumatic.
- Beeant**, or **Baint**, for *be not*. 'It *beeant* seea,' it is not so.
- Beeas**. See under *Bais*.
- Beeath**, adj. both. '*Beeath* o' t' twee,' the couple of them.
- Beeats**, s. pl. boots. 'Mah *beeats* and *sheean*,' my boots and shoes.
- Bee-bike**, the wild bee's nest.
- Bee-brass**, the country-woman's money, perhaps a perquisite, from the sale of her honey. 'I bought it wi' my *bee-brass*.'
- Bee-skep**, a straw bee-hive. At the funeral of a country bee-owner, the bees must have a portion of everything given to them pertaining to the funeral repast, otherwise they will die! This practice is continued; and the outsides of the hives are seen hung in mourning with crape for their deceased possessor.
- Bee-sucken**, adj. an expression applied to the ash-tree, says Mr Marshall, when the bark is cancerous and black.
- Beef-bauks**. See *Bauks*.
- Beer-brussen**, adj. corpulent, as a lover of malt liquor.
- Beer-swab**, a beer-sot.
- Be-fang**, v. to seize. 'Come here an' I'll *befang* thee,' I will clutch and claw you.
- Be-flumm'd**, pp. flattered.
- Be-fonded**. See *Baffounded*.
- Be-foul**, v. to defile.
- Be-gabb'd**, pp. talked over; reported from one to another.
- Be-geean**, pp. dismayed; daunted.

Begetten, pp. begot.

Beggarstaff, 'They brought him to *beggarstaff*,' to the condition of a beggar, as with a staff in hand he goes from door to door.

Begging-pooak, the beggar's bag for alms. To 'take up with a *begging-pooak*,' to be reduced to the state of asking charity.

Be-gripp'd, pp. caught hold of.

Be-grown, pp. covered over, as a wall with ivy.

Be-hang ye ! interj. may hanging befall you !

Behight, pt. t. and pp. designated. 'Wheea *behight* thee?' what is your name, or to whom do you belong ?

Behint, behind.

Behither, adv. 'Ivver seea far *behither*,' very far beyond this place.

Behodden, pp. indebted. 'Mickle *behodden* te ye,' much obliged.

Behung, pp. draped or curtained ; surrounded.

Beild, a shed. 'A bit of a *beild* in a field-neuk,' a hovel in a field-corner. 'A bad hedge is better than neea *beild*,' a poor hedge is better than no shelter.

Beild, v. to build. 'They *belt* a new *beilding*.'

Beilder, a builder. See *Bilder*.

Beildy, adj. affording shelter. And in the sense of large and commodious, 'a brave *beildy* house.'

Be-knownn, pp. noted ; designated.

Belang'd, pt. t. belonged.

Belangings, s. pl. relatives ; appurtenances.

Belanter'd, pp. belated or behind time.

Belder, v. to bellow. *Beldering*, blubbering.

Belike, adv. probably. '*Belike* it may rain.'

Belive, adv. by and by. 'I'll come *belive*.'

Belk, v. to belch. *Belking*, belching.

Bell-cot, the turret of a small church for one or two bells. Usually a central upward continuation of the west-end wall in the gable, shaped with arched openings, in which the bells are seen to swing.

Bell-horse, the leading horse of the lot, with a bell tied to its neck, when the packhorse conveyance of goods from town to town formed a mode of transit, especially in this hilly part, before the construction of our carriage roads, there being no turnpike ways around Whitby, says its first historian, before the year 1750. 'As proud as a *bell-horse*,' a saying arising from the animal's supposed consciousness of his advanced position. See *Seck and side roads*, the old travelling horse-tracks of this quarter. See also *Rider*.

Bell-house, the church-tower.

Bell-knolling, the funeral toll.

Bell-wade. See *Wade*, or *Wada*.

Bell-warning, notice by sound of the bell. See under *Wost-house*, an hospitium hereabouts in past times.

Bell-woman, one of our former-day fishing-town criers. Going from house to house, she opened the door, rung her bell in the entrance, and then made her announcement. See *Cuvvins*.

Belly-brussen, pp. distended at the stomach.

Belly-segg'd, or **Belly-swagg'd**, adj. dropsical.

Belly-timber, or **Belly-cheer**, food of all kinds.

Bellywark, the stomach-ache. 'A *bellywark* trade,' a profitless pursuit.

Belt, pt. t. built. See *Beild*.

Beneap'd, pp. stranded, as the ship that will not float with the present low tides.

Benimm'd. See *Nimm'd up*.

Bent, coarse sedge-grass. *Benty* is used of ground fraught with rough herbage.

Be-fild, pp. perplexed; entangled.

Bereaor Bear. See *Big*.

Berry-pie (with the indefinite prefix *berry*), a gooseberry-pie. 'We'll soon find out if he's Yorkshire,' said the Londoner; 'ask him if he likes *berry-pie*.'

Berry-sluffs, s. pl. the skins of gooseberries. See above.

Berth, position, or occupation. 'A fat *berth*,' a profitable calling. 'A hungry *berth*,' a lean pursuit. 'He has nowthir bairn nor *berth*,' he has neither house nor family, unsettled, as a bachelor is.

Be-seck'd, or **Be-sack'd**, pp. discharged from employment.

Beseem, v. to become. 'It didn't *beseem* 'em,' it did not become them.

Besetten, pp. beset.

Besprented, pp. sprinkled, or splashed.

Bessybab, (1) one given to childish amusements; (2) a fantastically dressed female, as a mummer at Christmas; (3) a doll. 'There thoo lakes wi' thy *bessybab*,' there you play with your doll.

Bessybanwoods. See *Bairn-words*.

Best-like, adj. better. 'She's t' *best-like* o' t' tweea,' she is the handsomer of the couple.

Best-natured, adj. the best tempered.

Beswarmed, pp. clustered over as with insects.

Bethink, v. to recollect. 'Now when I *bethink* me,' now when I recollect about it. Pt. t. *Bethowt*; as, 'I *bethowt* myself,' I remembered. 'Wheea *bethowt* thee?' who reminded you? *Bethowten*, thought about.

Betide. 'Weea *betide* ye!' woe befall you.

Bet-loaf, bread made with beaten eggs and sugar, with which visitors are largely treated on 'open-house days' at country fairs.

Betottled. See *Betwattled*.

Better, v. to overcome. 'It *better'd* me.'

Better, adv. 'It was mended and *better* mended,' it was repaired over and over again. 'He's t' *better* faal,' he is the biggest fool of the lot. 'His wife's t' *better* fellow,' she is the chief man of the two.

Better-like, adj. finer looking. 'T' eans a *better-like* body than t' other,' the one looks better than the other. Or, for efficiency, the more likely person to be useful.

Betterment. See *Betterness*.

Bettermost, adj. superl. the best.

Bettermy body, or **Bettermore body**, a superior person; 'Neean o' your common sort, but quite a *bettermy body*.'

Betterness, or **Betterment**, amendment. 'As for my ailment, I feel neea *betterness* in't,' I feel no change for the better.

Better on't, v. to recover. 'She'll *better on't* enoo,' she'll recover by and by. '*Better'd*,' improved; amended.

Better penny. 'He's as rich as him, an t' *better penny*,' he is as

rich as the other man, and something more.

Bettys. See *Joaahns*.

Betwattled, or Betottled, pp. (1) bewildered; (2) hardly sober.

Betweenwhiles, s. pl. intervals between different times.

Beuf, the bough of a tree. See *Beuvs*.

Beuk, a book.

Beuk-body, a learned person.

Beuk-lare, literature.

Beuk-leearnt, or Beuk-wise, adj. educated; intelligent.

Beuvs, or Beuvins, s. pl. tree-boughs. See *Bavvins, Beuf*. Also *Buves*, as of similar sound.

Beweep, v. to bewail.

Beyont, prep. beyond. 'They gat *beyont* us, they overreached us in the matter.

Bezom, a birch-broom.

Bezom-headed, or Bezom-scaup'd, adj. weak-minded; stupid.

Bezom-shaft, a broomstick.

Bezzle. See *Beb*.

Bible-scant, adj. 'A dark *bible-scant* spot,' a neglected neighbourhood in a religious sense.

Bid, v. to invite; as, to *bid* to a wedding. 'I niver was *bodden*,' I was not invited. 'Hae they *bidden* tiv his burying?' have they sent the invitation on the 'Bidding-day?' i.e. on the day before the funeral. 'Who was the *Bidder*?' who was the person who went about to invite? See *Funerals*.

Biddels, s. pl. the people invited to the burying. This word we have only once heard, and that will be twenty years ago.

Bidden. See *Bodden*.

Bidder, Bidding-day. See *Bid*.

Biddin, an invitation. 'Thoo munnot lile o' *bidding*,' you must

not wait for an invitation.

Bidding-day. See *Bid*.

Bidding-powder, a purgative medicine.

Biddings, Bid-words, or Bode words, s. pl. messages; precepts. 'God's *biddings*,' the ten commandments. 'They heeded neean o' mah *biddings*,' they cared for none of my advice. 'They'll bide some *bidding* at,' they require much urging in the matter.

Bide, v. to bear or endure. 'He can still *bide* a vast for all he has bodden a good deal iv his day,' he is still strong, although he has undergone many hardships in his time.

Bide, v. to lodge. 'Sit yoursel doon an *bide* awhile,' wait a little. '*Bide* in,' keep at home. Also, 'Now do *bide* in a bit,' restrain yourself; keep your temper.

Bider, one who endures. 'Thoo's a bad *bider*,' you are an impatient sufferer.

Bides, pr. s. continues. 'T' rain keeps off, and t' fine weathir *bides* weel.'

Biding, or Barring, excepting.

Bier-bank, a churchyard path, more particularly that which leads from the Lichgate at the entrance of the churchyard to the church.

Biffins, s. pl. partly dried apples, pressed flat into boxes for preservation.

Big, the 'four-rowed' variety of barley, which ripens sooner than the other kinds.

Big, or Bigger, v. to build. 'It *biggers* on 't,' the building increases.

Biggadike. This word we have only once heard, and with a meaning similar to that of 'navvy,' a former of earthworks. A ditch-delver, or drainer.

Biggerstangs, s. pl. scaffold-poles for building. 'They're boun te bigger 't ageean, they've gitten t' *biggerstangs* sledded,' they are going to rebuild it, they have got the scaffolding-poles drawn to the spot.

Biggin, a building.

Bight, the bend of a hinge; (2) a small indent in the sea-coast.

Bigness, bulk. 'Neea great sets o' *bigness*,' of no very great extent.

Bilder, Bildard. Words, we are informed, heard from a farmer of this part, fifty years ago. The first, used in an expression 'to *bilder* and bray,' applying, as far as could be understood, to the bringing of stony or waste ground into cultivation. The other, 'he was a good aud *bildard*,' implying that the old man in allusion had a good knowledge of tillage.

Bill-clagger, or Bill-clamer, a bill-sticker.

Billy biter, the bird black-cap.

Bink, a bench. 'Kitchen *binks*,' the rack or shelves for the plates and dishes, which, formerly in farm houses, were mostly of pewter. 'The summer *binks*,' a benched alcove in a garden. 'T' lang *bink*,' the 'long settle,' or bench with arms and back; while upon 'the stone *binks*' beneath the cottage window, the fresh scoured milk-pails are exposed to dry and sweeten. 'An aud yak *bink*,' an old oak bench.

Birk, birch.

Bishil, a bushel.

Bison. See *Barzon*.

Bislings, or Beastlings, the first milk of a newly-calven cow. 'A bottle of *biseling*-milk to make a *biseling*-pudding,' is a common present amongst country neighbours; but it is unlucky to re-

turn the bottle rinsed, for the death of the young calf is sure to follow!

Bite, a hoax; a piece of cheatery.

Bite and Buffet, phrase.

'Ne'er give a bit
And a buffet wi't,'

never do a good deed and then reproach with the obligation.

Bite and Sup, victuals and drink.

Bits o' better. 'Yan's *bits o' better* cleelas,' one's Sunday suit of clothes.

Bitten, pp. gnawed.

Bitter-like. See *Like* (3).

Bittle, a bat or club. '*Bittle* and Pin,' the mangle in old-fashioned houses for minor articles of linen. The *bittle* is a heavy wooden battledore; the *pin* is the roller; and with the linen wound round the latter, it is rolled backwards and forwards on a table by hand-pressure upon the battledore. Thus the fairies are said to mangle their clothes; and at Claymore well, on our coast, the strokes of the *bittles* on washing nights have been heard for a mile beyond the scene of their operations!

Biv, prep. by. 'Nut *biv* yaw hawf,' not by one half.

Bizon. See *Barzon*.

Blaa, or Blay. See *Bleea*.

Black arr, a blemish on the character. See *Arr*.

Black-arr'd, adj. dark spotted; marked with infamy; sullied, in all senses. See *Arr'd*.

Black-aviz'd, adj. tawny visaged; dark complexioned.

Black boggle. See under *Boh-boggle*.

Black coorn, beans; dark pulse.

Black-sta-v'd, adj. blue with cold like the nose and fingers in winter.

Black to t' bone, as a person dark or sallow and pined with disease.

Black-uzzle. See *Uzzle*.

Blair, v. (1) to cry out; (2) to blab news.

Blairing, pres. part. bellowing; exclaiming. '*Blairing* out the tongue,' as a roaring animal protrudes it.

Blake, adj. yellowish and soft. 'As *blake* as butter.'

Blaken, v. to turn yellow. 'The corn is beginning to *blaken*,' to turn yellow as it ripens.

Blash, watery slops. 'This isn't tea, it's nobbut *blash*,' i. e. tasteless. 'Dishclout *blash*,' poor weak soup.

Blash, a dash of mud.

Blash, v. to splash with water. '*Blash'd*,' splashed. 'What he has got, he has *blash'd* for,' that is, he has made his money by a seafaring life. 'Ay, ay! her poor fellow may weel *blash*,' an allusion to the wife's extravagance; her husband has need for continuing his calling on the salt element in order to maintain her.

Blash, Blish-blash, or Blish-ma-blash, frivolous discourse. 'It's all *blash*,' it's nonsense.

Blashing, pres. part. soaking. 'Always *blashing*,' 'a desperate *blasher*,' a great drinker.

Blash-kegg'd, adj. dropsical.

Blash-kite, a lover of liquids. The south-country 'toss-pot.'

Blashy, adj. rainy. '*Blashing* about, plodging and plooding through thick and thin,' plunging along in the wet and mire.

Blashy, adj. over talkative. 'A *blashy* body.'

Blast. See *Fire-cods*.

Blate, adj. bashful. 'Fearfully *blate*,' exceedingly modest.

Blather, v. to blab. 'She *blath-ers*.' 'A *blathery* body.'

Blathery, or Blattery, adj. soft and saturated, as the fields in a wet season. 'It's *blathery* walking.'

Blaw, v. to blow. 'Out at all weathers, rain, snaw, or *blaw*.'

Blawnders, mucus, blowings from the nose.

Blay, v. to bleat. '*Blay*-lambs,' applied to sheep in general.

Blay-berries, or Bleea-berries, s. pl. the blue-coloured fruit of the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, growing among the heath on our moors; the bilberry.

Blear, v. to cool from exposure to the blast.

Blear, an inflamed place from a draught of air upon the hot skin. 'Blear'd,' reddened as the eyes are with the chill wind.

Blearring, pres. part. of Blear, q. v. 'They run *blearring* about without cap or bonnet,' exposing themselves to the cold.

Bleary, adj. bleak.

Bleb, or Blob, a bubble.

Blebb'd, pp. blistered, as the skin in boils from a scald. *Blebb'y*, blown up like small bladders.

Bleck, Cartbleck, or Cartcoom, the dirty-looking grease at the friction points of machinery, as in the centre of a cart-wheel.

Blecken'd, or Bleck'd, pp. as the flesh darkened or discoloured from a bruise; lit. blackened.

Blee. 'A saut *blee*,' a salt tear.

Bleea, adj. of a dusky blue or leaden colour. 'As *bleea* as a whetstone.'

Bleea-berries. See *Blayberries*.

Bleead, blood. *Bleeady*, bloody.

Bleeads, s. pl. blades.

Bleead - speech (lit. blood-

- speech). 'There was *blead-speech* atween 'em,' the threat of murdering one another was used.
- Bleecam**, blame.
- Bleeze**, a blaze. *Bleezing*, blazing.
- Bleeze-wig**, a jocular term for an uproarious old man, as that of 'Fireworks' was bestowed upon Mr Pickwick; see *The Pickwick Papers*, chap. xx.
- Blencoorn**, wheat mixed (or blended) with rye. 'Bland korne;' *Whitby Abbey Rolls*, 1396.
- Blendings**, s. pl. mixtures; as of different kinds of produce for cattle food.
- Blenk**, a blemish; an obscuration between the eye and an object. 'I could n't see t' booot for t' *blenk*,' i. e. the boat for the fog. See *Blink'd up*.
- Blessed Honies**. See *Honey Fathers*.
- Blether**, a bladder.
- Blether**, inflated discourse. 'A *bletherer*,' a wordy body. *Blethering*, blubbering; weeping.
- Blether-lugs**, a babbler; a discloser of secrets.
- Blevet**, a plasterer's hatchet-hammer.
- Blink**, v. to wink; to twinkle as with water in the eyes. 'She never *blink'd* a blee for him,' she shed no tear at his death.
- Blink'd up**. 'It *blink'd up* a bit an we saw land,' the haze cleared away. See *Blenk*.
- Blinn'd**, [blind] blind. *Blinder'd*, blindfolded.
- Blinnd - nerry - mopsey**, blind-man's buff.
- Blirt**, or **Blurt**, v. to sputter. 'It was *blirted* out bit and bit,' jerked out by degrees.
- Blish - blash**, **Blish - ma - blash**. See *Blash* (2).
- Blob**, v. to plunge into the water. 'I *blobb'd* in.'
- Blob**, v. (1) to bubble up, as the pot boils; (2) to swell out, as in disorders of the body.
- Blobbering**, pres. part. (1) bubbling; (2) plunging.
- Blobfat**, the bagged fat upon cattle in high condition.
- Blonk**, a blank. *Blonk'd*, disappointed.
- Blood-wheelcs**, s. pl. the ridges on the flesh from the lash of a whip.
- Blowten**, adj. blighted as a tree.
- Blubber Finks**. See *Finks*.
- Blubberhunter**, the jelly fish. We have heard their abundance about herring-time attributed to a greasiness or oiliness in the sea, owing to the enormous shoals of herrings on the coast; but some doubt this.
- Blunder'd**, **Blundery**, adj. (1) muddy, as liquids when the sediment is disturbed; (2) out of order, as the works of a machine.
- Blur**, an ink-blot; a blemish. 'It left a sad *blur* behind it,' as the effect of a fault committed. *Blurring*, bespotting.
- Blurr'd**, pp. (1) blackened. 'A *blurr'd* name,' defamed. Also (2) scabbed.
- Blur-sheet**, blotting-paper.
- Blurt**. See *Blirt*.
- Blush'd**, pp. red. 'It's all *blush'd*,' red with inflammation, said of the skin.
- Bluster**, v. to blow hard. 'It *bluster'd* sair, an snaw fast,' the wind roared and the snow fell.
- Blustorous**, **Blustery**, adj. windy; violent. '*Blustery* weather.'
- Bluther**, v. 'It *bluthers* its meat,' said of a calf, that pushes its nose

into its gruel and blows it about.
Bluthermunt, slime.

Bo! See *Boh*, the progenitor of the terrifying *boh* and *boggle*, personifications heard of in this quarter.

Bodden, pp. borne or endured.

Bodden, or Bidden. See *Bid*.

Bodden, pp. lodged. 'Where had they *bodden*?' where did they live.

Bode-words. See *Biddings*.

Body-bent, adj. stooping as with age.

Body-brussen, adj. flatulent; ruptured.

Body-bun, adj. bound in the bowels.

Body-clicker, a 'body snatcher;' or 'resurrection man.'

Body-shappers, s. pl. makers of garments.

Bofe. See *Bauf*.

Boggart, a coward; one easily scared.

Boggarty, or Boggly, adj. 'A *boggly* bit,' a spectre-haunted spot.

Boggle, or Boh-boggle. See the latter.

Boggle, v. to hesitate from fear or apprehension. 'What are you *boggling* at?' 'Oor bairn rather *boggles* at an unkind body,' our child is somewhat shy with a strange person. 'I *boggled* at it,' stumbled.

Boggle-beast, the most formidable beast of the lot.

Boggle-beck, the haunted stream.

Boggle-blunder'd, or Boggle-dafted, adj. bewildered in the dark by having lost one's road, and, in some untoward cases, the power of extrication.

Boggle-boh. See *Boh-boggle*.

Boggle-bush, the child's play of finding the hidden person in the company.

Boggle-chass'd, pp. pursued by the *boggle* or barguest, as people in the dark have been scared by 'something' tracking their footsteps. The woods of Mulgrave, near Whitby, were haunted by the *boggle* or sprite Jeanie of Biggersdale, whose habitation therein a daring young farmer once ventured to approach, and call her by name; when, lo! she angrily replied she was coming; and while in the chase between them, he was escaping near the running stream, just as his horse was half across, she cut it in two parts, but fortunately he was upon the half which had got beyond the water!

Boggle-dafted. See *Boggle-blunder'd*.

Boggle-fits, s. pl. nervous depressions; dismal apprehensions.

Boggle-flay'd, pp. scared by the *boggle*.

Boggle-gloor, the glare of the barguest, or the 'saucer-eyed' being.

Boggle-hoöl, the den of the hobgoblin. See *Hob of Runswick*.

Boggle-howl, the unearthly yell of the barguest.

Boggle-hunter, one who 'meets troubles half way,' or harasses himself with imaginary difficulties.

Boggle-press'd, pp. oppressed by the nightmare; 'hag-ridden.'

Boggle-room, the haunted apartment.

Boggle-trail'd, pp. led out of one's track as by an *ignis fatuus* in the dark.

Boggle-words, s. pl. hard words, at which our old school-dames were wont to stumble. See

- Nehemiah, chap. x., verses 1—27, for examples.
- Boggles**, s. pl. (1) nervous fears. (2) Spectres of all aspects. Also (3) the mucous hardenings in the nostrils.
- Boggling**, pres. part. hesitating ; stumbling.
- Boggly**. See *Boggarty*.
- Bogie**, or **Boh-guy**, a person absurdly dressed ; a caricature. We have the saying—'What a *bogie* !' or, 'What a *boh-guy* !' as applied to a startling figure. The form *boh-guy* is a singular corruption, being due to the London Guy Fawkes.
- Bogie, Bogle**. See *Boh-boggle*.
- Boh !** interj. the sudden exclamation for startling those who are near. Hence, doubtless, we have our numerous *boh-ghost* designations, which still attach to those objects popularly known to scare us. See below.
- Boh-boggle, Boh-boh, Boggle, Boggle-boh, Bogie, or Bogle**, a fearful object, a hobgoblin. 'A bug,' as they say in the south, or bugbear. 'That's the *Boggle*' (or the *Stop-boggle*), 'in my road,' the difficulty to be surmounted. Then we have the *Flay-boggle* or *Flay-boh*, the *Pease-boggle* and the *Potato-boggle*, as an old coat stuck on a stick with the arms extended, and a hat on the top, to frighten the birds from the growing crops. One beset with 'the horrors' has the *Black boggle* ; while the *Fleeing boggle* is a kite sent up in the night to scare the neighbourhood, having a lighted lantern at the tail. Again, a person hideously masked plays tricks by running after folks in the dark, and then it is said the parties have been *boggle-chased*.
- Boh-boh**. See *Boh-boggle*.
- Boh-chap, Boh-creeather** (creature). See *Boh-man*.
- Boh-crukes, or Boh-crows**, s. pl. the scare-crows set up in the fields, as noticed under *Boh-boggle*.
- Boh-fellow**. See *Boh-man*.
- Boh-ghosts**, s. pl. terrifying apparitions taking shape human or animal.
- Boh-man, Boh-chap, Boh-creature, or Boh-fellow**, overawing personifications in young minds ; a giant ; a kidnapper ; the black man. 'A *boh-man*'s face,' a mask.
- Boh-sweep**, the chimney-sweeper, as the children's terror.
- Boh-thing**, a phantom, a fearful appearance. 'It was a kind of *boh-thing*.' And then we have the *Knocky-boh*, who taps behind the wainscot, and frightens the juvenile portion of the household.
- Boh-weean, or Boh-woman**, the ugly old person ; the witch. 'She garbs herself like an aud *boh-witch*,' she dresses 'like an old fright,' as they say in the South.
- Boily**, boiled milk and bread ; or, for infants, milk and flour.
- Bolden**. See *Bowden*.
- Bolders**. See *Boulders*.
- Bolsterslip**, the linen case for the bolster.
- Bolts**, s. pl. narrow passages or archways between houses ; hiding-holes. In our former-day writings, the word applies to trenches or gutters.
- Bolts**, s. pl. lit. arrows as used for the cross-bow. 'Ay, ay, he maks *bolts* an thoo shoots 'em,' he frames excuses, and you apply them,—that is, you say as he says. In archery, we read of the *bolt* as discharged from 'the cross-bow. 'A focal's *bolt* is

seen shotten,' a foolish speech carries no weight; lit. is soon let fly. See under *Boult*, as of similar sound.

Bonnily, adv. finely. 'It hurts me *bonnily*,' severely, intensely.

Bonny, adj. handsome, fine. 'A *bonny* building an a *bonny* size,' handsome and spacious. Ironically, 'A *bonny* article you are!' a fine fellow. 'A *bonny* job!' a serious affair.

'*Bonny* is
That *bonny* diz,'—the saying
'good is that good does;' or,
'handsome is that handsome
does!'

'Meeat maks,
An cleas shaps,
But that is nut the man;
For *bonny* is that *bonny* diz,
Deny it if you can;
food and dress go to an exterior,
but inward worth alone constitutes the man.

Bonny-blossom, an odd figure; a queer character.

Bonny corpse, a deceased person whose life-time has stood in the way of another one's advantage. The expression slyly points at a little complacency on the part of the enriched survivor in regard to his friend's removal; and thus it is said, So-and-so 'will be *bonny corpse*' to such an one,—that is, a welcome spectacle.

Bonny honies! See *Honey bairns!*

Bonnyish, adj. somewhat fine. 'A *bonnyish* lot,' a fine set. 'There'll be *bonnyish* deed,' i. e. great stir or doings.

Bonny-like, adj. good or beautiful in appearance.

Bonny penny. 'It will cost a *bonny* penny,' i. e. a large sum.

Booad, v. to imbibe beer.

Booadil, a bodle, a fractional coin, said to be less than one halfpenny.

'I wadn't ware a *booadil* on't,' I would not spend upon it the smallest sum.

Booak, v. to sicken. 'I *boook'd* at it,' 'It *boooks* an loup,' it throbs and shoots, as a gathering sore does.

Booaking, pres. part. palpitating; also s. the effort to vomit.

Booal, the thickest part of a tree trunk; the bole. Also the ball-shaped stomach of the crab, with its surrounding claw-insertions in the midst of the covering shell.

Booard-cleeath, a table-cloth.

Booat, a boat.

Book. See *Bouk*.

Boon, a stated service of old, rendered to the estate owner by the tenant. 'Sickleboons' in this part was doubtless an assigned portion to be reaped according to tenure, as the name implies. 'Boondays,' days when those works took place.

Boon-head, adj. over-head. 'They live in a *boon-head* spot,' i. e. in an upper room.

Boonman, a dispenser of gifts; an almoner. Old local document.

Boonmost, adj. superl. uppermost. 'Tak t' *boonmost* on 'em,' take the uppermost of them.

Boorly, adj. lusty in person; clownish.

Boorn-days, or Born-days. 'Iv all mah *boorn days*,' in the whole course of my life.

Bore-tree. See *Bur-tree*.

Botch, a clumsy workman.

Botch'd, pp. patched.

Botches, s. pl. sore places.

Botchet, honey beer.

Bote, bounty. Hence *Cart-bote*, *Fire-bote*, *Hays-bote*, *Hedge-bote*, *House-bote*, *Plough-bote*; wood allowed in former times by the estate owner to his tenants, for

- making carts, for fuel, for boundaries or fences, building purposes, for the construction of ploughs, &c. Old local print.
- Botherments**, s. pl. difficulties; perplexities.
- Bothersome**, adj. troublesome.
- Bouk**, bulk. 'What's t' *bouk* on't?' What is the sum total?
- Boulders**, or **Bouldersteeans**, s. pl. the globular stones from our alum shale; the water-worn masses on the sea-beach. See *Thunnerbolts*.
- Boult-house**, the place for refining flour by the sieve. One of the recorded out-offices of Whitby Abbey.
- Boult out**, v. to sift. 'Let us *boult* it out,' let us sift or examine the matter.
- Boun**, adj. bound, in the sense of intention. 'I's *boun* to be off,' I am going away.
- Bounder**, v. to bounce. *Bounder'd*, rebounded.
- Bounder**, a heavy blow. 'It fell with a great *bounder*.'
- Bounder'd**, pp. fenced or enclosed with a boundary.
- Bounders**, **Boundersteeans**, or **Bounderstoops**, s. pl. boundaries; boundary-posts.
- Bounds**, size. 'In very great *bounds*,' corpulent. 'It's i' neea great *bounds*,' not very big.
- Boundsy**, adj. of large circumference, as a lady in crinoline.
- Bout**, an affair, or process. 'A heavy *bout*,' or 'a sad *bout*,' difficult or serious work. 'A bad *bout*,' a fit of illness. 'A brave jolly *bout*,' a 'spree.'
- Bowden**, or **Bolden**, v. to put on a bold face in a matter. '*Bowden* tiv her, man! faint heart nivver wan fair lady.'
- Bowdykite**, or **Bawdykite**, adj. saucy. 'A saucy *bowdykite* lad,' a forward, impudent youth. Said by Brockett to mean pot-bellied, from *bow'd*, curved out, and *kite*, stomach.
- Bowkers!** an interjection of slight surprise.
- Bow-skep**, a coarse bowl-shaped basket with a bowed handle. See *Skep*.
- Bow-swape**. See *Swape* (1).
- Bowt**, pp. and pt. t. bought.
- Bowzy**, adj. big-bellied. *Bowzy-kited*, as fat as Falstaff.
- Braided**, pp. embroidered.
- Braided**, or **Breecaded**, pp. expanded. '*Braded* abroad,' widely reported.
- Brain-brussen**, adj. crackbrained; crammed full of knowledge.
- Brain-chass**, or **Brain-fag**, hard study. '*Brain-chass'd*,' mentally fatigued.
- Brain-foisted**, adj. perverse; disaffected.
- Brain-wud**, adj. mad.
- Brak**, pt. t. broke. 'It *brak* i' twee,' broke in two.
- Brakens** (so spelt of old). See *Breckons*.
- Bramlins**. See *Middenquicks*.
- Brander**, v. to broil. 'A *brander'd* collop,' a broiled steak.
- Brandre**, a gridiron.
- Brandnew**, adj. fresh from the maker's hands.
- Brandspander-new**. See *Spick-and-span-new*.
- Brant**, or **Brent**, adj. steep. 'As *brant* as a house side,' 'The *brantest* part of the road,' 'A *brent* brow,' a precipice; a high forehead.
- Brantish**, adj. hilly and toilsome.
- Brantness**, the steepness of a hill-side.

Brash, the green tops of the scanty herbage on the moors picked by the cattle.

Brash-heap, the pile of garden branches and rubbish for burning. The farmer's heap of fuel sticks kept near the house.

Brash-rubbish. The fuel obtained by the poor from 'the *brash* sand' or beach within the piers of Whitby harbour, where a mixture of small coal, chips, and twigs, is deposited by the ebbing tide in its course to the sea.

Brashy, adj. inferior. '*Brashy* bits o' things,' as apples that are poor in size and quality. '*Brashy* land,' rubbishy soil.

Brass, impudence; boldness.

Brass, money; property. 'Flush o' *brass*,' full of cash. 'Scant o' *brass*,' needy. 'Odd *brass*,' spare capital.

Brass-fettler, a money-lender. 'Wheen's t' *brass-fettler*?' who supplies the means? 'who finds the tin?'

Brass-later, a fortune-hunter. See *Late*.

Brass nor Benediction. See *Cross nor Coin*.

Brast, pt. t. did burst.

Bratted, pp. slightly curdled, as milk when turning sour.

Brattish, (1) a long seat with a high-screened back; (2) the sounce within which the roast meat is done before the fire; (3) a screen or rearedos for the back of an altar.

Brattle, v. to blow a succession of crepitations with compressed lips. 'They *brattled* away,' they blew with the trumpets.

Braundging [braunjing], adj. 'A great *braundging* weean,' a coarse, brazen-faced woman.

Brave, adj. (1) of a right kind. 'It's *brave*-looking beef and eats

bravely,' it looks good and tastes well. 'It's *brave* for t' job,' suitable for the purpose. (2) Spacious; large. 'A *brave* house;' 'a *brave* sum.'

Brave-like, adj. 'A *brave-like* lass,' one strong and comely. 'A *brave-like* lot,' a large assemblage.

Bravely, adj. and adv. 'I am quite *bravely*,' quite well. 'They get on *bravely*,' they make good progress.

Bray, v. to pound or powder. 'I'll *bray* thee to a mithridate,' a soft medicinal confection; equivalent to the threat of 'beating to a mummy,' or pulpy mass. 'A *braying* mortar,' one for pounding in. Old local inventory. See Proverbs xxvii. 22. Also, to beat. 'They *bray'd* me,' they beat me.

Braying, a beating.

Braying-steek, a whipping-post, where delinquents were publicly chastised.

Brazzen'd, adj. bold. 'A *brazzen'd* browl,' an impertinent youngster. 'They *brazzen'd* it out,' they put a bold face on the matter.

Brazzening, looking audaciously.

Brazzocks. See *Bazzocks*.

Breaks and Biles. See *Brooks*.

Breckon-clock, a small brown beetle frequenting the fern. See *Breckons*.

Breckons, or Brakens, s. pl. ferns. The larger kind of ferns.

Brede. See *Breed* (2).

Bree, brew, broth. 'What kin o' *bree* is that?' what kind of infusion are you making?

Bree, or Breer, a briar. 'As sharp as a *bree*,' intellectually acute.

Bree, the gad-fly, which stings the cattle in hot weather. Formerly called the *brise* or *breeze*.

Breca, brow. 'We went upon t' *breca* top,' to the summit of the hill. 'T' *breca*-slowp,' the hill side.

Breead, bread. 'A *breead* leaaf,' *Breead* meal,' the coarsest of the flour, for making brown bread.

Breead, adj. broad.

Breeaded. See *Braided*, in both senses.

Breeaden, v. to grow broad. 'He *breeadens* on't,' he grows stout. *Breeadening*, widening or expanding.

Breeaders, s. pl. slab-stones the full breadth of the pavement.

Breead-fleeaks, s. pl. the shelves for the loaves; the bread-closet.

Breead-kessen, pp. (1) cast abroad or dispersed; (2) spaciouly planned out.

Breeadness, or **Breed**, breadth.

Breeadset, adj. broad-shouldered.

Breeadways, adv. according to the breadth.

Breead word, a 'broad word,' a remark intended for notability. 'Monny a *breead word* comes off a weak stomach,' many a boastful speech comes from a weak mind.

Breeam, broom, heather. '*Breeam* teea,' an infusion of broom as a diuretic medicine.

Breed, v. to take after. 'You *breed* o' me,' you are of my disposition, you think as I think.

Breed, breadth. 'Thay had better be i' *breed*,' i. e. the hay had better be kept spread out, not cocked. *Breeds*, spaces.

Breeaders, s. pl. large, painful boils.

Breekin, the natural forked division of a tree.

Breeks, s. pl. breeches. '*Breekless*, without breeches. '*Sarkless*

and *breekless*,' shirtless and otherwise naked; poverty-stricken.

Breers, s. pl. briars. 'A *breer* cruke,' a briar hook.

Breery, adj. briary. 'A *breery* trod,' a thorny path; a course beset with difficulties. '*Breery* beck,' the thorny brook.

Breest, breast.

Breet, adj. bright.

Breeze, a quarrel. 'A bonny *breeze*,' a violent quarrel.

Brent. See *Brant*.

Brewis, bread soaked in gravy.

Brewster, a brewer. Originally, a female brewer; see *Baxter*. '*Brewster* sessions,' the periodical sittings of the authorities for granting licenses to publicans.

Brick-abrede. See *Abrede*.

Brick-burr, a brickbat.

Bride-door. To 'run for the *bride-door*,' says Mr Marshall, is practised by the young men of the neighbourhood, 'who wait at the church-door until the marriage ceremony be over, and from thence run to the *bride's-door*. The prize [is usually] a ribbon which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner.' See E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2. The ribbon is understood to be a delicate substitute for the bride's garters, which were wont to be taken off as she knelt at the altar; 'and the practice being anticipated, the garters were found to do credit to her taste and skill in needlework;' Clevel. Gloss. This latter custom has ceased, if, indeed, it was ever carried out as described; but the ribbon-race continues. See *Heat-pots*.

Bridestones, s. pl. picturesque pillars of rocks on our moors, particularly near Blakey Top-ping, at which love and marriage ceremonies were practised in former times, as these rites of

the ancient Britons are recorded to have taken place near their Cromlechs or altar-stones. Formed by long aqueous and atmospheric action dispersing the softer parts and leaving the harder standing (such being the cause assigned for their appearance), one among the shapes has been likened to a gigantic mushroom, being 30 feet high, 20 feet broad at the top, on a stalk only three feet broad in one part and seven feet in another.

Bride-wain, or Plenishing-wain, a waggon loaded with household goods, to be conveyed from the house of the bride's father, to that of the bridegroom. In the country, Mr Marshall relates, that formerly great parade was connected with the *bridewain*, drawn as it was by several pairs of oxen with their heads and horns garlanded with ribbons; while a young woman sat with her spinning-wheel in the centre of the load as an emblem, probably, of domestic industry; the friends of the parties adding to the gifts as the procession went on. See *Plenishing*, and see E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, s. v. *Bridewain*.

Brig, a bridge. 'Bryg;' old spelling.

Brig-feeat, the foot or one end of the bridge.

Brigtans, s. pl. the flag-stones over a drain or water-way, as a bridge-arch on a small scale.

Brig-stowers, s. pl. the timber-lengths, extending from prop to prop, for strengthening the latter, as the supports of the wooden bridge.

Brigswath, the part where the stream is bridged over.

Brimstone fang'd, adj. hot in action, as one who fights with her fists and nails.

Brimstone weean, a female fury.

Briskened, pp. revived or enlivened.

Brizzle, v. to scorch.

Broach, the iron rod or spit for roasting the meat. In old specimens, a yard and a half long.

Broach, the slender spire of a church, where the thickness from the bottom to the top in the ascent, is but little perceptible; the *pyramidal* spire being more apparent, as being a diminution to a point from a much wider base.

Brock, a badger. '*Brock* hooal beck,' badger-hole brook.

Brock, the cuckoo spit, 'sweating insect,' or frog-hopper, the '*cicada spumata*,' found upon leaves in an immersion of froth. 'I sweat like a *brock*.' 'It *brock'd* me all over,' the affair threw me into a perspiration. See *Gowk-spit*. In some parts, the phrase to 'sweat like a brock' has reference to the *brock* or badger.

Brog, v. (1) to bump, as an animal pushes with its horn; (2) to browse, as cattle nip off and eat the 'brous' or young branches in a plantation. *Brogging*, browsing.

Brogs, s. pl. young branches in a wood. See above.

Broider'd, pp. embroidered.

Brokken, pp. broken. 'Ha'e ye *brokken* grund yet?' have you turned your cattle out to grass yet, to begin the fresh eatage.

Brooks, or Breeaks and Biles, s. pl. painful 'pushes' or boils which discharge.

Broon, adj. brown. 'Oor *broon* coo.'

Brow-band. See *Fish-kraal*.

Browl, a 'brat,' an impudent youth.

Brownie, a household sprite of the good and useful sort when well used; said to be a shaggy being. Hid in the house by day,

he comes forth by night, and on the following morning he is found to have done various turns for the maids in domestic work. More an inhabitant of Scotland, he is now seldom heard of in these parts. His good treatment by the household consists in leaving him victuals in nightly portions.

Brown Leamers. See *Leam* (3).

Browst, the brewed liquor. 'The bigger the brewing, the better the *browst*,' the more (of some compounds) made at once, the better the quality turns out.

Browt, pp. and pt. t. brought.

Bruckle, adj. brittle or fragile.

Bruer, ling or moor heath. Brushwood for fuel; Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396.

Bruff, the halo round the moon, as the orb shines through the haze.

'A far off *bruff*
Is a storm near enough;'

that is, when the halo appears in advance of the moon, like a fore-frame. 'The larger the *bruff*, the nearer the storm;' or, 'the bigger the *bruff*, the nearer the breeze.' See *Bur* (3).

Bruff, (1) the brow of a hill. Also (2) as borough. Cf. 'Scar-bruff,' 'Guisbruff;' in this quarter.

Bruilly, (1) a broil or squabble. Also (2), 'It's only a bit of a *bruilly*,' a slight commotion of the sea.

Brummel-nooas'd, adj. (lit. bramble-nosed), pimped like a blackberry. 'A *brummel-nooas'd* yal-swab,' an inveterate ale-drinker with the signs of his propensities upon his nose.

Brummels, or **Bummelkites**, s. pl. the fruit of the bramble, hedge-blackberries. An abundance in Autumn denotes a hard

coming winter; a similar prophecy applying to the red produce of the hawthorn, or 'cat haws.'

'As many haws,
So many cold toes.'

Brambles are not to be eaten after Michaelmas, for by that time 'the devil has waved his club over the bushes!'

Brun, v. to burn.

Brunstan, or **Burnstan**, burning-stone or brimstone.

Brunt, pp. burnt.

Brunt, adj. abrupt. 'Varry shoort an *brunt*,' concise and unceremonious in manner.

Brunt, v. to stop or turn as in chasing an animal. 'I'll *brunt* him,' I'll check his headway.

Brush, v. to crop the grass as a cow. See *Brog*.

Brussen, or **Brust**, pp. burst. 'Brussen big,' very corpulent. 'Brussen breadways,' as broad as long with fat. 'Brussen up,' blown up or inflated; broken up or powdered.

Brussen-bagg'd. See *Brussen-kited*.

Brussen-bodied, pp. ruptured; flatulent.

Brussen-feeaced, pp. fat-checked; eruptive.

Brussen-gutted. See *Brussen-kited*.

Brussen-hearted, adj. broken-hearted

Brussen-kited, **Brussen-bagg'd**, **Brussen-pooak'd**, or **Brussen-gutted**, adj. having a protuberant stomach, as a brussen-kite, or one fond of good living. Here *brussen* is lit. *burst*; *kite* is a belly; and *pooak* a pouch.

Brussen-pooak'd. See *Brussen-kited*.

Brust, pt. t. burst.

Brutes! s. pl. unruly folks.
Brutishness, obscenity.
Bruz, a bruise.
Bruzbeeans, or Bruzman, a boxer; a breaker of bones.
Bruzwater, a bad sailing ship; one that is said to bruise the water rather than glide through it.
Bruzwood, a clumsy mechanic who mares (or *bruises*) his material instead of fitly shaping it.
Bruzz'd, pp. bruised.
Buckheads, s. pl. live hedge-thorns, fence-high.
Buer. See *Buver*.
Buke. See *Beuk*.
Bullaces, s. pl. the bluish black plums of the hedges. 'As bright as a *bullace*.' Some call them *wild damsons*.
Bullbadgering, bullbaiting.
Bulldance, rustic merriment at cattle-show feasts.
Bullhaws, s. pl. the largest kind of haws.
Bullock, v. to abuse or bully.
Bullocking, violent talking.
Bullsegg, a bull castrated at an older age than common.
Bullsowerlugs! sullen fellow!
Bullspink, the chaffinch.
Bullstang, or Fleeing-ask, the dragon-fly.
Bullyrag. See *Balrag*.
Bumble-barfan, the horse's collar of straw or rushes as distinguished from the leathern *barfan*.
Bumble-bee, or Bummel-bee, the humble bee.
Bumbler. See *Bumclock*.
Bumbowl. See *Balmbowl*.
Bumclock, or Bumbler, the humming beetle.

Bumfiddle, a bass viol.
Bummelkites. See *Brummels*.
Bun, pp. bound; in all senses.
Bunch, v. to kick. *Bunch'd,* kicked. *Bunching,* kicking; walking clumsily in heavy shoes.
Bunchelot! clod-hopper!
Buns, or Bunnons, s. pl. the hollow stems of the hogweed or cow-paranep, used by boys to blow peas through. Also called *Kecksies*.
Bur, a prickly point; a matter of difficulty to lay hold of. See *Burs, or Tuckets*.
Bur, (1) an impediment; an annoyance; (2) the drag-chain and shoe for fastening up a carriage wheel when going down a hill. Also (3) an obscuration, as the haze about the moon. See *Bruff* (1).
Burdenband, a hempen hay-band.
Burn, a brook; a word not so decidedly one of ours as *beck*.
Burn-lit-on't! interj. may burning alight on it!
Burnstan. See *Brunstan*.
Burnt-mouth'd, adj. 'Deean't be *burnt-mouth'd* about it,' speak without hesitation, and not as if your mouth was blistered.
Burnt wine. See *Funerals*.
Burs, or Tuckets, s. pl. the heads of thistles after flowering-time covered with spines. See *Lur* (1).
Bur-thistle, the spear-headed thistle;—*Carduus lanceolatus*.
Bur-tree, or Bore-tree, the elderberry tree. To be crowned with elder is noted as a mark of extreme degradation, because Judas, the betrayer of Christ, is said to have hung himself on an elder-tree. See *Espin*.
Burying towels. See *Funerals*.

Busks (Chaucer), s. pl. bushes.
Busks, s. pl. the slight strips of jet in the natural rock, as thin as card-board.
Butter-badger. See *Badger*, sb.
Butterbump, the bittern.
Butter-penny. See *Pundstan*.
Butterskep. See *Skep*.
Buttery, the provision closet.
Butts, s. pl. uneven shaped portions of waste sward. 'Robin Hood's *butts*,' in this neighbourhood, where he exercised his followers in archery. See *Robin Hood*.
Buver, or Buer, the gnat.
Buves, s. pl. the brisket or bosom of a horse, 'the fore-buves.' See *Beuve*, as of similar sound.
Buzzaroon, an umbrella.
Buzznacking, pres. part. gossiping from place to place. 'In and out, *buzznacking* about.'
By, Bi, or Bie, the Danish *by*, a settlement; see the list of places near Whitby, with this termination, in the Preface.
Byblow, or Byloup, a bastard.
Bychance, accident. 'Their coming was a soort o' *bychance*,' a kind of accidental circumstance.
By-gang, a by-path. 'We'll hae nees *by-gangs* an that mak o' wark,' let's have no indirect proceedings, and that kind of doing.
By-hap, or By-kecase, adv. by chance; or, as the case may be.
By-helps, s. pl. aids in reserve.
By-heppen'd, pp. 'All was varry mitch *by-heppen'd*,' assisted by things taking a fortunate turn.
By-kecase. See *By-hap*.
By-loup. See *By-blow*.
By-near, adv. (1) close by; (2) almost.
By-now, adv. by this time.

By-past, the time gone by.
Byre, or Byer, a barn; also, a cow-house. See *Coo-byre*.
Bysson. See *Barzon*.
By-steead, an out of the way site; a back place.
By-wipe, a sideways rebuke; an insinuation.
Caarded up, pp. swept up, as the ashes of the fire-place are shovelled up and subsided. See *Ass-caard*.
Caards, s. pl. cards. 'That *caard* weecant lake,' that card won't play, meaning the attempt will not succeed. *Caard-lakers*, card-players; gamblers. 'It's out-an'-out *caard-laking*' (card-playing), i.e. gambling in the extreme.
Cabajeen, a kind of lady's cloak worn more than a century ago.
Cade lamb, a pet lamb, well cared for or nursed.
Cadge, v. to carry; or rather, as a public carrier collects the orders he has to take home for his customers. See *Cadgings*.
Cadger, a carrier to a country mill, being a collector of people's corn to grind.
Cadging, pres. part. begging. To 'go *cadging* about,' seeking from place to place, as a dinner-hunter does.
Cadgings, s. pl. the quantity of errands for conveying home; gleanings.
Cadgy. See *Kedgy*.
Caff, v. to chafe; to jeer or provoke. 'They *caff'd* him.'
Caff, chaff. 'As bad as *caff*,' worthless.
Caff-bellied, adj. protuberant.
Caff'd, pt. t. 'He *caff'd*,' he turned coward.

Caff-hearted, or **Caffy**, adj. cowardly; disheartened.

Caff-riddling, the St Mark's eye divination by the sifting of chaff on to the barn-floor with open doors, in order to ascertain from given prognostications connected with the performance, whether death may be near or not to the augurs or their friends. The riddling is taken by turns, and if nothing portentous appears or takes place, there is longer life in the case. See *Ass-riddling*.

Caffy. See *Caff-hearted*.

Caggy, adj. ill-natured; splenetic.

Cainjing, adj. whining or complaining, as a *Cainjer* or crabbed individual.

Cainjy, adj. discontented; sour. 'As *cainjy* and cankersy as an ill-clepp'd cur,' i. e. as an ill-bred dog.

Cake, v. to cackle as poultry.

Cake, or **Keeak**, v. to run into a mass, as coals in the fire are 'caked to a cinder.'

Cake. For words with *Cake* (pron. *Keeak*) as a prefix, see under *Keeak*.

Calash'd. See *Whiskey*.

Calf. For words with *Calf* (pron. *Cawf*) as a prefix, see under *Cawf*.

Call, v. to abuse or scold. 'They *call'd* me.' 'A good *calling*.'

Call'd down, or **Cried down**, as the husband gets his extravagant wife proclaimed through the town by the public crier, that he will not be answerable for debts she may contract beyond a certain date.

Callit, v. to wrangle; to chide. 'They snap an' *callit* like a couple o' cur-dogs,' they snarl like an ill-natured pair.

Callit, a quarrelsome person.

Calliting-bout, a little mutual recrimination.

Callity, adj. fractious, bad-tempered.

Callous'd, pp. hardened or concreted. 'A sair *callous'd* hand,' one that is horny, like that of a working man.

Cam, pt. t. did come.

Cam, an earth-bank as a boundary to a field.

Camsteesans, the coping or top-stones of a wall.

Can-bauk. See *Yoke-stick*.

Cannle, a candle. '*Cannle-coal*,' or kennel-coal, so-called because it burns without smoke like a candle.

Cannle-canting. See *Canting*.

Cannle-hod, a candlestick.

Cannlemas day. Along with the common saying as to the lengthening daylight at this time,

'On Candlemas a February day,
Throw candle and candlestick
away,'

we have heard in the country the following portent:—

'If Cannlemas day be lound and
fair,

Yaw hawf o' t' winter's te come
an' mair;

If Cannlemas day be murk an'
foul,

Yaw hawf o' t' winter's geean at
Yule.'

If the day alluded to is calm and clear, more than one half of the winter may yet be expected; but if cloudy and dull, the half of the winter has been got over at Christmas. Thus the latter part of the observation intimates that we may have Spring reasonably early.

Cannlestick-height. 'I've knawn you ivver sen you were *cannlestick-height*,' from your earliest

infancy, since you were as high as the candlestick.

Cannily, adv. 'That's *cannily* deean,' i. e. cleverly managed.

Canny, adj. neat, clever. 'She's a *canny* body,' seemly in all points. 'A *canny* bit,' an ample piece. 'In *canny* trim,' in compact order. 'It's a *cannyish* time sen that happened,' used as pointing to a longer time rather than a less.

Cansh, a small chasm or hollow in a road.

Cant, a public auction. See *Canting*.

Canter, a timber-carrier; one who brings 'bauks' or tree-trunks from the woods to the ship-yards.

Canthrif, a class or body of people. 'I'll whallop the whooal *canthrif*,' i. e. fight the entire lot. Cf. Welsh *cantref*.

Canting, Cant, or Roup, a sale by auction. 'We will call a *canting*,' hold a sale. 'A *cannle-canting*,' when articles were appraised until a candle burned down to a certain mark, and the highest bidder got the bargain, the candle now being superseded by the sand-glass. In country districts, where people had to come from long distances to church, sales, it is said, were wont to be announced after divine service.

Canty, adj. brisk. 'A *canty* and deeam for her years,' quick and active for her age.

Cap, v. 'It *caps* me,' it puzzles me. 'I was sair *capp'd* te tell,' I was perplexed to make it out.

Cap-nebbing, the projecting brim of a boy's cap.

Capp'd, pt. t. and pp. crowned. 'Now you have *capp'd* it,' you've concluded the matter. 'It fair *capp'd* me,' the medicine quite cured me.

Capper, a superior article to the rest. 'Now this is a *capper*.'

Capping word. See *Couping word*.

Capravens, s. pl. portions of wooden spars put in as stowage when the cargo of timber is packed into the ship's hold. A term now obsolete.

Cap-screed, or Coif-screed, a female's cap-border. See *Coif-screeds*.

Carberries, gooseberries. '*Carberry-eyed*,' grayish-green-eyed, of the colour of a boiled gooseberry.

Carlin. See the first *Carlin*.

Cark, v. to care; to be over anxious. 'A *carking* sort of a body.'

Cark, greediness.

Carl, v. to snarl.

Carl, a peasant. A coarse old man. *Carl-cat*, a male cat. *Carlin*, an old woman, a witch. *Carlin-cat*, a she-cat.

Carles. See *Kyles*.

Carlin, or Carelin, the portable beam beneath a hatchway in the floor, for giving cross-support to the hatch-lid.

Carlin. See the second *Carl*.

Carling Sunday, or Carl Sunday.

Carlings, or *Carls*, are gray peas steeped in water and fried the next day in butter or fat; the grocers laying in supplies for the annual demand. They are eaten on the second Sunday before Easter, formerly called 'Care Sunday.' The origin of the custom seems forgotten.

Carly cow, or Kyloe cow, one of small proportions, a kind belonging to Kyloe in Scotland.

Carny, v. to salute with a kiss. *Carnied*, touched with the lips, as people say they have 'touched

- flesh' when they have shaken hands.
- Carritch.** 'Mah skeeal-carritch,' my school-catechism.
- Carroty-scaup'd,** adj. the south country 'carroty-poll'd,' red-haired.
- Carra,** s. pl. low grounds liable to be flooded by a near river. 'Mykyl carfiatts,' great Carr fields; Old local print.
- Cartbleek, or Cartcoom.** See *Black*.
- Cartbote.** See *Bote*.
- Cart gear,** cart trappings or harness.
- Cart-sloats, or Cart-shelvings,** portable side boards for heightening the cart to make it hold more.
- Casten.** See the second *Kessen*.
- Cat by t' tail.** 'And now I wish I had our *cat by t' tail*,' a saying among country people, when a long way from home they wish to be at their own fire-sides. A stray black cat, taking up her abode in a new house, betokens luck to the place!
- Catching,** adj. 'A desperate *catching* time,' a weather expression, when people working in the fields are caught by frequent showers, which retard their operations.
- Cat-clipping,** the tea-drinking among the gossips at a child-birth.
- Cat-collop,** the 'melt' or lobe between the animal liver and lights. Butcher's offal for cat's meat.
- Cat-haws,** the red fruit of the May or hawthorn.
- Catkins.** See *Chats*.
- Cat's heads.** See *Scar-doggers*.
- Catswerril,** the common squirrel.
- Cat's whelps,** kittens.
- Cattijugs, Chowps, Dog-chowps, or Dog-jumps,** the fruit of the catwhin, dogrose, or hip-briar.
- Cat-trail,** foetid Valerian root, attractive to cats, and used for 'trailing' or enticing them into traps laid where they infest.
- Catwhin.** See *Cattijugs*.
- Caukabuilt,** the kind of ship-building, where the edges of the planks rest one upon another in their downward course to the keel, instead of overlapping after the *Clinkabuilt* mode.
- Caul,** the membrane over the face with which some children are born. A *caul* is worn about the person as a protection from drowning; and for those who are going to sea, as much as £5 may be instanced as offered for one in the public papers. See *Smur-dikeld*.
- Caul,** a coop or large cage for poultry.
- Caumeril, or Gaumeril,** a bowed stick notched at the ends for expanding the legs of slaughtered animals. 'As crooked as a *caumeril*,' said of a deformed person.
- Cawd,** adj. cold. *Cawdish*, cool.
- Cawd cheer,** 'cold doings,' implying a state of want. 'Charity's *cawd cheer*,' a chilling affair to contemplate. See *Wancheer*.
- Cawd-like,** adj. a weather term. See the second *Like*.
- Cawf, Calf.** Plural, *cawves* [kauvz].
- Cawfbed,** the matrix of the cow.
- Cawf-creea, Cawf-creeal, or Cawf-kit,** a crib or wicker compartment in the cow-house for the calf.
- Cawf-lick'd,** adj. When the hair on a man's forehead grows perpendicular and stiff, he is said to be *cawf-licked*.
- Cawf-skeel,** the feeding-pail for

- 'sarrowing' or serving the calves.
- Cawf-trinnels, or Cawf-trunnels**, s. pl. the entrails of the calf. When selected and cleansed, they are shred up for 'a *cawf-trinnel* pie.'
- Cawven**, pp. 'A new *cawven* oco,' a cow that has just calved.
- Cazon**, v. 'He *cazzons* at it,' he nearly vomits at the taste. *Cazzoning*, half choking.
- Cazon-hearted**, adj. dispirited; sick on the subject; cowardly.
- Cazzons**, cattle-dung.
- Cere**, salve.
- Cess**, an obnoxious bestowment. 'I'll gie thee some *cess*,' a threatened chastisement among boys.
- Cess-getherer**, a tax-collector.
- Chaff-lower'd**, adj. chopfallen or dispirited.
- Chaffs, or Chafts**, s. pl. the jaws. 'Chaffs tied up,' dead. 'We chaff'd her up with a garter.' *Chaff-beean*, the jaw-bone.
- Chaffy, or Chaff-hearted**, adj. See *Chaff-hearted*.
- Chain-shot, or Boulders**. See *Thunnerbolts*.
- Chalice-house**, the designation of an Episcopalian place of worship in Whitby, discontinued as such a century ago; for the support of which a town-rate was made, called *chapel-cess*.
- Chance bairn**, a bastard.
- Chap**, a customer. 'I've some bacon te sell, can ye finnd me a *chap* for 't?'
- Chapman**, a dealer. 'Hucksters and *chapmen*.' 'Is she a carting meear or a *chapman-meear*?' The *chapman-mare* in this quarter is a breed between the cart-horse and one of higher blood. *Chapmen*, middle-class people.
- Char**, v. to chide; to bark at.
- Charlock**. See *Runch*.
- Char-weean**, a charwoman or a household helper.
- Chass**, haste. 'We've ower-mickle *chass* on t' way,' we have too much confusion in our proceedings. 'In a murderful *chass*,' in a break-neck hurry. 'Mak *chass*!' make haste.
- Chassing**, pres. part. chasing; searching. 'I's *chassing* my pockets,' I am hunting for the change.
- Chats**, s. pl. the cones of the fir-tree.
- Chatter-water**, tea. From the gossip at the tea-table.
- Chavle**, v. to chew; to gnaw as a mouse. *Chavv'd*, nibbled. *Chavvelings*, the particles of what has been gnawed.
- Chavvlement**, the ill-formed utterance of a toothless person. 'It was all a *chavvlement*,' a mumbling speech.
- Chawdibag**, the animal stomach.
- Cheatery**. 'All maks o' *cheatery*,' all kinds of deception.
- Cheats**. See *Slycakes*.
- Chedlock**. See *Runch*.
- Cheep**, v. to chirp.
- Cheese and Gingerbread**. See *Christmas Customs* in the Preface.
- Cheesecake grass**, bird's foot trefoil.
- Chennely coals**, the smaller coals, but without the dust.
- Cheslip**, the stomach of the calf as a dried integument, used for curdling milk.
- Chet**, v. to suck as an infant; 'chetting at the breast.'
- Chevvon**, the chub fish.
- Chicken-butcher**, a poulterer.
- Childer**, s. pl. children.
- Childermas day**, the massacre of

the Innocents by the command of Herod; the 28th of December. One of our 'unlucky days,' so that the day of the week on which it falls is marked as a black one for the whole year to come. No important affair is taken in hand on Childermas-day, such as that of a sea-voyage, entering fresh premises, and so on.

Chimla-neuk, chimney-corner.

Chimpings, rough ground oatmeal.

Chip, v. to crack or chop, as the lips in frosty weather.

Chipped up, pp. tripped up; fallen.

Chirrup, v. to chirp. *Chirruping*, chirping. *Chirrupy*, talkative.

Chist, or **Kist**, a chest.

Chitterils, the stomach of the pig, eaten as tripes.

Chizel, the coarsest kind of bran. 'The bread eats quite *chizzely*,' it is harsh and dry. Applied also to gravel, as a particled material.

Chock, a wedge to keep the window from shaking. *Chock'd*, wedged up.

Chog, a neckcloth.

Chok-edge-full, brim-full; filled to choking.

Chollos, or **Churlish**, adj. 'A *chollos* wind,' cold and pining. Certain medicines, as saline solutions, are 'cold and *chollos*.' To be 'dour and *chollos*,' is to look dismal and act ill-naturedly. 'A *chollos* road,' a piece of rugged turnpike. 'A *chollos* bit of wood,' wood worked with difficulty by the tool.

Cholter-headed, adj. stultified; heavy headed.

Chocak'd, pp. choked.

Choops. See *Cattijugs*.

Chow, v. to chew. 'Chow'd

ower,' as an expression is when repeated to satiety. *Chow*, mince-meat; from its masticated appearance

Chowps, or **Choops**. See *Cattijugs*.

Chunter, v. to grumble at what has been said; to have the last word in a matter.

Chuntering, pres. part. murmuring; fault-finding. 'A *chuntering* bout,' a fit of sulkiness with impertinence. 'A *chunterer*.'

Chuntery, adj. insolent.

Chuntous, adj. peevish; inclined to quarrel.

Church-grim. See *Grim*.

Church-lead water, the rain which runs off the leads or roof of the church; a restorative when sprinkled on the sick, especially if from the chancel, where the altar is situated!

Churchwarner. See *Kirkmaister*.

Churlish. See *Chollos*.

Chuttering, a subdued chirping.

Cicely, or **Cisweed**, cow-parsley.

Clack, twaddle. 'A *clacky* body.'

Clag, v. to adhere. To cling as the child to its mother, who says, 'It *clags* to its best friend.' 'It weesant *clag*, it wants mair claming,' said of a postage-stamp, when it wants more gum. See *Claming*.

Clagg'd, or **Clovven**, pp. as adj. adhering like paper against a wall. 'Clagg'd up,' clogged, as with phlegm in the throat.

Clagger, a boy's leather cleaver. A 'nailor,' or well-timed remark. 'Clagger on,' an adherent.

Clagginess, adhesiveness.

Claggum, any gummy substance or soft mass. The schoolboy's 'treacle-ball.' 'Claggum-stand,'

- a sweetmeat stall. '*Claggum-weean*,' the woman who sells 'goodies,'—the Scottish 'sweetie wife.'
- Claggy**, adj. sticky like pitch; tenacious.
- Clam**, v. to adhere. '*It clams to one's fingers*.'
- Clam**, adj. slimy, as overkept meat. '*All in a clam sweat*,' in a thick perspiration.
- Clam**, v. to castrate by ligature or compression; '*the clamming*,' preceding the removal of the parts.
- Clame**, v. to stick or cause to adhere; to spread as butter upon bread. '*Clamed ower*, besmeared,' '*Clamed out*,' spread forth with finery. '*Clamed up*,' advertised or posted in print; also, high - notioned. '*Clamed up foaks*,' the south country 'stuck up people.'
- Claming**, the adhesive material. '*There's owermitch claming about it*,' i. e. too much smearing or flattery on the subject.
- Clamm'd up**, pp. as an orifice stopped up by anything glutinous; clogged, as the throat is with phlegm.
- Clammer**, v. to climb. *Clammering*, climbing.
- Clamming**. See the third *Clam*.
- Clammoursome**, adj. clamorous. Quarrelsome.
- Clamp**, v. to walk heavily. '*I gat me tees clamp'd on*,' I had my toes trodden upon. '*Clamping*,' '*Clampers*,' wooden shoes or clogs.
- Clampers**, s. pl. claws; pincers. '*If nobbut I could gat my clampers on him*,' if only I could clutch him.
- Clamps**, s. pl. iron braces for strengthening masonry.
- Clams**, s. pl. forceps with long wooden handles for uprooting bushes.
- Clan**, a crowd; a class. '*A clashy clan*,' a set of gossips.
- Clap Benny**, v. to clasp the hands in a supplicating attitude, as children in the first instance of prayer are taught to put them together. '*They would clap benny for sweethearts*.'—Cf. A.S. *bén*, a petition.
- Clap-hand keeaks**, s. pl. dough beaten into thin cake with the hand.
- Clap-match**, a personal firebrand who sets a neighbourhood in an uproar.
- Clapp'd eyes**, phr. '*I've nivver clapp'd eyes o' yan on 'em*,' I have never seen one of them.
- Clapperclaw'd**, pp. tugged at or mauled with the fists. '*I'll clapperclaw thee*.'
- Clappy**, adj. noisy. '*A clappy body*,' an incessant talker.
- Clart**, a smear of dirt. Also, flatery; hypocrisy. '*It's all clart*.'
- Clarted**, pp. bedaubed. Gaudily attired. '*Clarted over*,' flattered or appeased. '*Clarting*,' smearing.
- Clartiness**, untidiness; incorrectness in matters of taste.
- Clarts**, s. pl. daubs. '*Fine clarts*,' fine speeches or 'honied words.' Odds and ends of all sorts,—the south country 'smeary bits,' trifles of no value.
- Clarty**, adj. untidy. '*Clarty weather*,' wet and miry. Mean, or of little consequence. '*Clarty bills*,' petty amounts. '*Clarty-ball*,' treacle or sugar-ball.
- Clash**, a blow or fall.
- Clash**, v. to clap heavily as a banged door; also, to noise in the gossiping way. '*Clash on*,' to dash forward or 'go-ahead.'
- Clash-clogg'd**, pp. shod with

- wooden shoes; heavy-footed.
- Clash'd.** 'Sair *clash'd* wi' wark,' hurried with business. 'We're *clash'd* for time,' pushed, as being late.
- Clashes,** s. pl. news. 'What's the *clashes*?' Also, large quantities. '*Clashes* o' brass,' lots of money. 'A *clash* o' good things,' heaps. '*Clashes* of rain,' soaking showers.
- Clashing,** said of the jolting of a carriage. 'We com *clashing* along.'
- Clashy,** adj. noisy, talkative. 'A *clashy* clan.'
- Clatter,** confusion; talk or gabble. 'A *clattery* body.' Also, a blow or fall.
- Clatter,** v. to beat or chastise. *Clattering*, a drubbing bestowed.
- Clave,** pt. t. did cleave.
- Clavver,** a rabble or crowd. '*Clavvers* of folks at one's tail,' many followers. *Clavvers*, jargonical speeches; dissensions.
- Clavver,** v. to contend; to chatter.
- Clawback, or Clawter,** one who strokes another with the hand in a fawning manner; a wheedler.
- Clawm,** v. to pull with both arms; to tug as in removing a sack of flour. '*Clawm* hod,' seize hold.
- Clawmer,** a fulsome person.
- Clawming,** pres. part. grasping, clinging. 'They're *clawming* kind,' kind even to embracing, 'kissing kind.'
- Clawt,** v. to scratch with the nails. 'A pair o' *clawted* e'en,' said of the eyes disfigured in a quarrel. *Clawting*, a buffeting, where the fists and fingers are engaged. *Clawter*, a money grasper.
- Clean,** adv. completely. '*Clean* fond,' quite foolish. '*Clean* geean,' gone entirely. '*Clean* nowt,' absolutely nothing.
- Cleaning, or Cleansing,** the fecundine membrane or after-birth of a cow.
- Clock, or Clock,** v. to call like the hen enticing her chickens around her.
- Cleck.** See *Cletch*.
- Cled,** pp. clad, clothed. 'Weel fed and well *cled*.'
- Cleelas,** s. pl. claws.
- Cleelas,** s. pl. clothes. *Cleelas-skep*, a small clothes-basket.
- Cleeth,** cloth. *Cleethes*, pieces of cloth.
- Cleethe,** v. to clothe.
- Cleethless,** adj. naked.
- Cleets beer,** beer made from the flowers of the Coltsfoot.
- Cleets,** the bran of barley.
- Cleets,** s. pl. holdfasts on ship-board, around which the small ropes of the rigging, &c., are coiled or 'cleeted.' Small wooden or metallic projections with a cross piece for the head, that the coil may not slip off.
- Clegs,** s. pl. the horse-flies which torment field animals in summer. 'He sticks like a *cleg*,' said of a troublesome fellow.
- Clemm'd,** pp. pined with hunger.
- Clep,** a short-handled hook used on ship-board. 'A boat-*clep*,' the longer boat-hook. 'A crab-*clep*,' an iron rod, hooked at one end, for pulling crabs out of their holes in the rocks. *Cleps*, clasps or fasteners. See *Pot-cleps*.
- Clep,** name or species. 'Of a queerish *clep*,' said of a curious animal. 'They're of an oddish *clep*,' of a singular family. *Clepp'd*, named; specified.
- Cletch, or Cleck,** a certain brood; a cluster; a sect or party.

Cleugh, or Clufe, a rocky glen or fissure. 'T' *clufe*-aled,' the slope or slide of the chasm.

Click, a sharp or 'clicky' pain. 'I hev a sair *click* i' me side,' a stitch or catch in breathing. *Clicks*, cramps; contractions. 'Conscience has its *clicks*,' its reproving.

Click, v. to snatch away. 'The days are beginning to *click*,' to shorten. *Click'd*, stolen or 'grabbed.'

Click'd up, pp. shrunk or shrivelled. 'Gaunt and *clicked up* like a greyhound's belly.' 'A *click'd up* leg,' one leg shorter than the other: 'He goes with a *click-up*.'

Clickem, a thief personified. '*Clickem's* got it.' 'It was got at *Clickem* Fair,' it was purloined.

Clicker, a 'body-snatcher.' Also, the cutter-out of leather work in a shoe-shop; but this latter use of the word is obsolete.

Clicket, a wooden salt-box with a hinged lid, still seen hung against the wall in old-fashioned kitchens. The begging friar's alms-box in mediæval times, who drew the people's notice to his wants by flapping the lid.

Clickspavin, the stringhalt in horses, 'owing to some nervous fibre meeting with continual irritation, from mechanical obstruction in the part,' and causing the animal to *click* or lift up the leg in walking.

Clicky, adj. 'Yan o' t' *clicky* soort,' one with thievish propensities. 'A *clicky* pain;' see the first *Click*.

Clim, v. to climb. 'Climming.' 'A climmer.'

Clinch, v. to clutch; to come suddenly upon a person. 'I just *clinch'd* him at the corner.'

Clinkabuilt, pp. used of the mode of ship-building where the edges

of the planks *overlap* and *fasten* with each other in their downward course to the keel. See *Caukabuilt*.

Clip, v. to cut with the scissors. 'She *clips* her words,' hesitates in her speech. 'The days begin to *clip*,' to shorten.

Clipper, a clever person. 'A *clipper* at talking,' one who excels in that way,—or as the old women say, 'they have tongues in their heads that would *clip* clouts.'

Clippers, scissors. A bachelor is likened to 'half a pair of *clippers*,' the one half being useless until joined to the other half.

Clipping-time, that of sheep-shearing; the shorn wool being called the *clippings*; the shearers, the *clippers*.

Clishma-clavvers, or Clish-clash, the 'he says' and 'she says' of the neighbourhood.

Clock, the downy head of the dandelion when in seed.

Clock, v. to call, as various birds that have different notes. Also, to summon by bell. Old local print.

Clock'd. '*Clock'd* stockings,' obsolete; but described by old people. They had on each side, rising about six inches above the ankle, a flowery pattern of raised work,—for instance, of yellow silk on a crimson stocking; and we were once shown a pair of blue silk stockings, '*clock'd* up the sides' with a white floral design in stitch-work. The ladies wore them with shortened skirts, and the gentlemen with knee-buckled breeches.

Clocking hen, the brooding hen, with her note of call.

Clocks, or Keelocks, s. pl. beetles of all kinds. 'I's foored to fite, an' then she's as hummle as a crowling-*clock*,' I am obliged

to scold, and then she's as lowly as a creeping beetle. Also, clock as a time-piece. 'As quiet as a clock,' which stands in the room-corner and minds only its own business.

Clock-seaves, the 'sharp-flowered rush' of the moors and wastes; *Juncus acuti-florus*.

Clodelags, or **Clowlags**, s. pl. mud clots. *Clowlagg'd*, stuck with clay, as in walking through a fresh ploughed field.

Clodder, v. to form ingredients into a mass with some soft material. *Clodder'd*, aggregated.

Cloddy, adj. thick, short, and full of flesh. Also, unintellectual.

Clodnut, a double nut.

Clogg'd up, wheazy or stuffed in the breast; closed.

Cloggy, **Clogging**, a weather term. 'A cloggy morning,' damp and foggy. Also, loathing; indigestible.

Clogsha becats, clog-shoe boots, or thick shoes with wooden soles.

Cloor. See the two *Clours*.

Close-neear'd, adj. greedy; close-fisted.

Close teeap, a male sheep, says Mr Marshall, 'with both testicles within the barrel.'

Clot, a clumsy fellow. A lump of earth.

Cloudy-like. See the second *Like*.

Clour, or **Cloor**; **Cowl**, or **Cool**, a lump raised by a blow.

Clour, v. 'Clour his crown,' said of a good-humoured threat of a knock on the head. 'A clour'd scaup,' a bruised pate.

Clout, a rag. 'There's mair clout than pie,' as the schoolboy said when he unwrapped his dinner; more outside show than substance. Also, a long preface

to a trifling publication. *Clout-dippings*, shreds of cloth.

Clout, v. to beat. *Clouted*, belaboured or chastised. 'A good clouting.' 'I went clouting down,' I got a heavy fall.

Clovestock, a chopping-block.

Clovven, pp. as adj. clotted with fat as animals in high condition.

Clow, v. to work hard; to walk quick. 'Deeant clow seea fast,' do not go on so rapidly.

Clow, a hurry. 'We've a desperate clow on t' way,' a great deal of work going forward.

Clow-clags. See *Clodelags*.

Clowlash, the confusion in the rooms at 'thorough-cleaning time,' the house-wife's annual 'dust fever.'

Clow'd, pt. t. and pp. performed energetically. 'They clow'd it in,' they ate their meat greedily.

Clower, a thorough good worker. 'A clower at a trencher,' a hearty feeder. 'A clower efferher pelf,' an anxious money-getter.

Cloy, satiety or repletion. 'As drunk as cloy,' dead drunk; soaking drunk.

Clubster, a weazel of the larger kind with a thicker head.

Cludder. See *Cluther*.

Clue, a ball of string or worsted. 'A clue-bottom,' the nucleus upon which the ball is wound. 'As numb as a clue,' insensible to feeling or the touch. In the country, the 'thropple' or wind-pipe of a goose is a common thing for a clue-bottom, by the insertion of one end into the other, so as when hardened, to form a circle. A few shot corns are put in to make it rattle.

Clufe. See *Cleugh*.

Clum, adj. numb. 'A clum heavy soil,' hard to work upon.

'*Clumm'd* together,' massified.

Clumsome, or Clusom, adj. clumsy-handed. 'As *clumsome* as if all his fingers were thumbs.'

Clung wood, wood of a texture without streak or fibre.

Clunter, v. to stamp with the feet. *Cluntering*, walking clownishly. 'They *clunterd* sair,' they stamped loud by way of applauding.

Clunter'd up, pp. 'It was *clunter'd* up onny hoo,' clapped together, as we say of slop furniture.

Clunterer, or Clunter-feeat, a heavy footed person. *Clunterers*, wooden-soled shoes; clogs.

Clussome. See *Clumsome*.

Cluther, or Cludder, v. to cluster. 'All *cluther'd* up,' crowded together. *Cluthers*, crowds. '*Cluthers* o' brass,' heaps of money.

Cluther-hooal, a cluster-house for gossips; a hiding-place; a lumber-hole.

Cluthering, assembling close.

Cobbilily, milk and oatmeal porridge.

Cobble, v. to pelt with stones or dirt. 'A good *cobbling*.'

Cobbles, Cobblesteecans, or Cobsteecans, s. pl. flints for paving with. 'A *cobbled* road,' one paved with such flints.

Cobbles. See *Cobles*; the latter being the usual spelling for the sea-boats so called.

Cobbletrees, the bar to the ends of which the traces of a draught-horse are attached.

Cobby, adj. brisk; in full health. 'As *cobby* as a lop,' as nimble as a flea. 'A *cobby* fellow,' one above the rest in his fun.

Cobkited, adj. said of small animals with big bellies.

Cobles, or Cobbles, s. pl. the

light sharp-prowed boats of our pilots and fishermen, particularly of the former; alluded to as 'the *cobles* or cut-waters of the northern coast.' 'Coble-sled,' a grooved incline built against a pier-side for sliding down the drawn up boats into the water. 'Coble-thofts,' the thwarts or seats of the coble. 'Coble-thowls,' the upright pins or tholes on the edge of the coble which receive the metal ring attached to the oars, when the boat is rowed.

Cobs. See *Gulls*.

Cobsteecans. See the first *Cobbles*.

Cock-clocks, s. pl. cockchafers; sometimes called *Egg-clocks*, as being oviform and hard-cased.

Cockelty bread, perhaps the same as *cocket* bread, the second-class bread of the monasteries. Three of the kinds are Simmel, *Cocket*, and *Wastell*. The term *Cockelty* is still heard among our children at play. One of them squats on its haunches with the hands joined beneath the thighs, and being lifted by a couple of others who have hold by the bowed arms, it is swung forwards and backwards and bumped on the ground or against the wall, while continuing the words, 'this is the way we make *cockelty* bread.'

Cockeril, a male chicken; a young cock.

Cockleeght, the dawn of day or cockcrowing. 'We're out o' bed by *cockleeght*, and work till sun-down,' sunset.

Cocklets, s. pl. small haycocks.

Cockley, adj. tottering or insecure.

Cock-me-dainties, s. pl. mere fine folks. Dandies.

Cock o' t' midden, the master of the house; the chief of a neighbourhood; as the cock is said to

be the king of his own midden or dunghill.

Cockroaches, house beetles. 'Cockertraps' are traps for catching them in swarms.

Cockshut, the close of the day.

Cocksure, adj. positive. 'They made themselves *cocksure* on't,' certain of it. Locally said to imply, 'as sure as the shot from a cocked gun.'

Cockweb. See *Spinnermesh*.

Cod, a seed-pod. A bag or pocket. 'A pea-cod,' a pea-shell.

Cod-gloves, s. pl. bag-gloves or mittens, an undivided receptacle for the four fingers, with a sheath attached for the thumb.

Codger, a stout comfortable looking old man. *Codgy*, in good bodily condition.

Codlings, s. pl. young cod-fish.

Codlings, s. pl. partially burnt clumps of limestone.

Codlings, Tip and Go, or Tip and Slash, a game among youths similar in its routine to Cricket, a short piece of wood being struck up by a long stick instead of a ball by a bat. To become a cricketer, 'learn *codlings* first.'

Coffin-lead rings, s. pl. rings made of coffin lead or other coffin metal from the churchyard, and worn as a cure for the cramp. Eel-skin garters are another remedy.

Cog, v. to chastise according to a law known to boys, by sundry bumpings or '*coggings*', on the posteriors for delinquencies at certain games. 'For that, he deserves to be *cogg'd*.' In the South of England, the word is *cob*.

Cogs, a game. The top stone of a pile is pelted by a stone flung from a given distance, and the more hits or '*coggings* off,' the greater the player's score.

Co-hobe! **Co-hobe!** interj. the folder's cry for gathering the sheep. The sheep are said to obey this word above all others!

Coif, an old-fashioned female head-dress of lace.

Coif-screeds, s. pl. 'I want twee yeds o' lang lang-loorn to mak *coif-screeds* on,' two yards of long lawn to make cap-borders of.

Cottle, v. to fondle; to tickle. *Cottled*, flattered. *Cotiler*, a coxer.

Cold fire, the material for a fire put into the stove so as to be ready for lighting.

Colley. See the first *Collop*.

Colliers, s. pl. black swallows or swifts.

Collop, or Colley, a slice of meat. 'I'll cut you into *collops*,' a threat of chastisement.

Collop, a portion. 'It will be a costly *collop* to them,' an expensive undertaking. A spendthrift is said to be 'a costly *collop*' to his friends. 'A salt *collop*,' something too caustic or provoking to put up with.

Collop Monday, egg and bacon feast day, the day before Shrove Tuesday, and the day on which, in former times, they took their leave of flesh for Lent, which begins on the following Wednesday, or Ash Wednesday. The poor in the country go about for the Monday occasion, and beg bacon - *collops* of their richer neighbours.

Com, pt. t. did come.

Combrills. See *Gaumerill*.

Come by, pp. 'They've been varry fealty *come by*,' very dexterously obtained.

Come day, Gan day, God send Sunday. The saying put into the mouths of indolent workers, who care not how the days come and

- go, provided they have little to do; and with a wish towards Sunday, when there is the least to do of all.
- Come-off.** 'A bonny *come-off*,' a fine excuse. See *Off-come*.
- Comers, s. pl.** visitors. 'A vast o' *comers* an gangers,' many arrivals and departures.
- Co-mother, godmother.**
- Con, v.** to peruse; to take a survey. 'I have not *conn'd* it over,' not yet considered it.
- Conner, an overlooker; an excise-man.**
- Conny, adj.** seemly. 'She's *conny* beeath te fecae an te follow,' both before and behind, or neat and agreeable altogether. 'At *connier* hand,' more conveniently situated.
- Consate, v.** to imagine. 'I *consate* you'll be frae Lunnun,' from London. Not usually heard here in the sense of conceit or pride. 'A *consated* body' is one given to nervous notions.
- Coo, cow.** 'Oor broon *coo*.'
- Coo-byre, a cow-house.**
- Coo-clags, or Coo-clats, s. pl.** dung clots adhering to the hair or wool of animals.
- Coo-fecated, or Cue-fecated.** See *Cow and Pou.*
- Coo-file, a painful crack in the cow's hoof.**
- Coo-geeat, pasturage for one cow.**
- Coo-grip.** See the second *Grip*.
- Coo-ladies, or Cushycoo-ladies,** the small scarlet field beetle black spotted;—the *Coccinella septempunctata*. Lady birds. Lady beetles. Lady clocks. Lady cows. Lady flies. Mary birds. Baby bots. Judy cows.
- Coo-mig, the liquid manure from the cow-house.**
- Coo-price.** 'I shall owe you a *coo-price*,' the simile for a long bill,—the price of a cow.
- Coo-quag, Coo-sharn, Coo-shar-row.** See *Sharn*.
- Coo-ure, the udder of the cow.**
- Cooach, coach.** 'It ran like a *cooach*;' but the coach is now no longer an emblem of speed.
- Coal-coop, a coal-scuttle.**
- Cooaly, a cur dog.** Children are put off their requests by being told they shall have so and so 'when *cooaly* whelps,'—that is, at some future time, or when the imaginary animal alluded to has young ones.
- Coarse, adj.** coarse. A weather term. 'A *coarseish* neeght,' rather stormy.
- Coast, coast.** *Coastline*, coast-wise, by the line of coast.
- Coat, a coat.** Also, a woman's gown.
- Cool, Cowl, or Clour.** See the first *Clour*.
- Coopings, s. pl.** stacklets set end to end.
- Coops, s. pl.** poultry cages; scuttles and similar receptacles. 'Coop'd up,' confined or narrowed for room.
- Coorn, corn.** See *Black coorn*.
- Coornbind [koorn-bind], bind-weed; the climbing convolvulus.**
- Coorn-craik, the land-rail.**
- Coorn'd, pp.** supplied with food. 'Get 'em *coorn'd*,' get the animals fed. See *High-coorn'd*.
- Coornkist, the corn-bin.**
- Coorn-laters, s. pl.** the peasantry who go about to beg corn for their first sowing, when they begin farming on their own account. See *Late*.
- Coorn-pike, a circular corn-pile, pointed at the top, and thus dis-**

- tinguished from the cornstack, which is long and angular. The difference between *Haypike* and *Haystack* is explained in the same way.
- Coorn-razzler**, a hot sunny day for ripening the corn.
- Coorns**, s. pl. corns on the foot.
- Coorny**, adj. round in grain, as rough ground oatmeal.
- Cooscot**, the wood-pigeon, or cushat-dove.
- Corpse Wakkening**. See *Wake*.
- Corpse-yat**, the Lichgate of the archæologist. A roofed archway as an entrance to a churchyard beneath which the corpse rests until the clergyman's arrival, who then leads the way into the church. In country places, they are not unusually of wood with a covering or 'overtop' of thatch; but at St Margarets, Harwood dale, in this part (the only one we have), the whole is of stone. Date, about 1636.
- Cost than Worship**, 'It's mair cost than worship,' more expensive than useful.
- Cot**, or **Cote**, a shed, shelter, or fold. 'Sheep-cotes, Hen-cotes, Pig-cotes,' &c
- Cote**, or **Cot**, v. to herd in the same dwelling; 'to cot one among another,' as mutual helpers.
- Cotgarth**, a small ground enclosure attached to a cottage.
- Cot-house**, a cottage.
- Cotter**, or **Cotman**, a cottager.
- Cotter**, v. to entangle as mixed thread. 'All tetter'd and cotter'd, like a wild colt's hair.' 'Cotter'd up,' shrivelled.
- Cottering**, pres. part. crowding together as people over the fire-side.
- Cotterings**, or **Cotters**, s. pl. 'Bits o' cotterings,' little difficulties or entanglements. See *Cotter*, and *Uncottered*.
- Cotteril**, a metal pin put through a bolt-end, so as to prevent the bolt being drawn outward from its place.
- Cotterils**, s. pl. materials; property in general. 'How is she off for cotterils?' 'what fortune has she?'
- Cotters**. See *Cotterings*.
- Cottery**, adj. confused or intricate.
- Cotton**, v. to accord or agree. 'I cannot cotton to them,' I cannot give up my views for theirs. 'Nought cottons weel,' nothing turns out agreeable. *Cottoning*, trimming to one point; harmonizing.
- Coul**, v. to rake together. 'They gat him coul'd in,' enticed. 'A weight o' brass coul'd up,' a great sum collected. 'I'll coul thee,' I'll belabour you. *Couling*, the act of pulling towards you. See the first *Topping*.
- Couler**, a raker; as we style one eager after money. See *Coul-rake*.
- Coulpress**, a lever; an iron crow-bar.
- Coulrake**, or **Couler**, the fire-side rake for the ashes.
- Coulthrust**. 'Give him a coulthrust, a shove an' a shake.' The delinquent youth is pulled backwards and forwards, while bumps are administered behind.
- Count**, v. 'I count nought on 't,' I reckon nothing about it. 'They'll count ye neea thenks,' they'll show you no gratitude.
- Coup**, v. (1) To exchange one thing for another. 'Couping,' taking this for that. 'Coupers,' exchangers. (2) To tilt out the

- material from a 'coup cart,' or cart that turns up to be emptied.
- Couping.** 'I was sair flay'd of a *couping*,' afraid of an overturn in the carriage.
- Couping word, or Capping word.** 'She's desperate for hevving t' *couping* word,' determined to have 'the last word' at the end of the altercation.
- Coupman,** a trafficker; an ex-changer.
- Coup ower,** v. to upset or turn over. 'He *coup'd* over heads and tails,' he revolved on his hands and feet as the harlequin tumbles at the fair.
- Coupwife,** a married man who cohabits with other women.
- Couter'd,** pp. comforted; revived. 'Bravely *couter'd* up again,' quite restored to health. Cheered by the fire-side warmth after exposure to cold. 'Sit yoursel' doon an' git yoursel' *couter'd* up a bit; *in* is better than *out* this kin' o' weather.' 'Couter 'em up,' gather them together.
- Covens.** See *Cuvvins*.
- Covey,** a small recess in a wall. Local MS. 16th century.
- Cow.** For the terms with this prefix, see under *Coo*.
- Cow and Pow,** v. to walk clumsily as with a twist in the feet. Shoes worn down on side, or 'ill-trodden,' are said to belong to a cow-footed person. 'Cow away!' walk faster. *Cowing*, proceeding on foot. *Cow'd*, bent; subdued. 'His wife *cows* him,' rules the poor fellow.
- Cowdy,** adj. sprightly; hearty in all respects. 'Cowdyng alang,' walking at a nimble pace.
- Cower,** v. to crouch; to submit. 'Cower thyself down,' squat; seat yourself. 'They made 'em cower in a bit,'—they made them draw in their horns; or, in other words, humble themselves.
- Cowing.** 'They gat a good *cowing*,' they learnt a lesson of humiliation.
- Cowl.** See under the prefix *Coul*.
- Cowpin.** 'A *cowpin* o' fish,' a portion of a thick fish sufficient to cook for three or four people.
- Cowt,** pp. caught.
- Cowt,** a colt.
- Crabb'd, or Crabby,** adj. Weather terms. 'Bits o' *crabb'd* showers,' the rain or sleet driven by cold winds.
- Crab-scar.** See *Cuvvins*.
- Cracking,** boasting. *Cracks*, advertised articles. 'A *cracky* body,' a newsmonger.
- Craft,** knowledge. See *Baiscraft*, *Starcraft*, *Yerbcraft*.
- Crafting,** pres. part. 'What are you *crafting*?' what are you making or manufacturing?
- Crake, or Cruke,** a rook or crow. See also the several *Crukes*.
- Crake-berries,** s. pl. the *Empetrum nigrum*, growing among the heath on our moors.
- Crake's-feeat,** crow's foot or wild hyacinth.
- Crake-needle,** the plant shepherd's needle.
- Crake-sticks, or Cruke-sproats,** s. pl. twigs brought by nesting crows.
- Crambazzle,** a worn-out dissipated old man.
- Crammle,** v. to hobble as with corns on the feet. 'I can hardly git *cramml'd* alang.' 'Crammle tees,' a person walking as with sore feet.
- Crammles,** s. pl. the large knotted branches of trees.

Cramp words. See *Boggle words*.

Craner, a crab.

Crang, a skeleton. 'T' whoool *crang*, the entire frame of bones.

Cranky, adj. stout old-fashioned linen for housewives' aprons, with a blue stripe on a white ground. 'When I was a deeam first married, I ware nought but what was o' me awn spinning; an' when I gat a cotton goon te me back, a *cranky* appron afoore me, an a color'd handkercher ower me shouthers, I thowt mysel' whent fine,' i. e. very well dressed. The female attire of the yeoman class about a century ago.

Cranky, adj. unwell; cross-tempered. 'Cranky roads,' crooked roads. 'Cranky ways,' crotchets.

Cransh, v. to crush; to grind with the teeth; or as the waggon grates on a stony road.

Cransh, a water-merged gravel bed. 'The boat ran against a *cransh*.'

Cranshy, adj. gritty.

Crappins, or **Craps**, s. pl. the shreds from pig's fat, after the lard is melted out.

Cratch, a crib or manger; a cradle.

Cratchet, the top of the head. 'Nap his *cratchet*,' crack his crown.

Crattles, s. pl. crumbs of bread; particles.

Craw, a rook or crow. 'Craw-hooal,' a small dingy apartment; a lumber-hole.

Craze, v. to distract; to confuse.

Crazed, or **Crazy**, adj. 'Craz'd in body,' infirm. Old local print. A cracked pot or a disjointed chair, is 'a *craz'd* affair.'

Crazzled, adj. slightly crisped or frozen as a surface of ice.

Creaker. 'A bairn's *creaker*,'

a child's rattle twirling on a handle.

Creakwarner, or **Night-creaker**, a watchman's rattle.

Creave, or **Cree**, v. to pre-boil rice or wheat so as to soften it for cookery purposes. The sown wheat is said to 'creave in the ground' when it swells and bursts from over wet weather, instead of shooting up as in more favourable seasons. 'Creaving days,' those in the country when *creaved* wheat is prepared to sell in the town for Christmas frum-ity.

Creckit, a small wooden stool.

Cree. See *Creave*.

Creesa, a crib; a cabin. See *Cawf-creea*.

Creecals, or **Crules**, s. pl. coloured worsteds for ornamental needlework, and for 'creecaling' children's balls, against Easter, by those who had learnt to 'creecal-stitch;' the balls being a home species of manufacture of former days.

Creed, v. to believe. 'I can *creed* that,' believe it. 'Creedit,' credit. 'I was n't for *creeding* me awn e'en,' believing my own eyes. 'A *creedible* soort of a body,' one on whom you may depend.

Creel. See *Fish-creel*.

Creel-house, a wicker hut with a sodded roof.

Creepings, shivery sensations. 'I've got my *creepings*,' i. e. caught cold.

Crewk. See *Cruke*.

Cried down. See *Call'd down*.

Crinkly, adj. uneven of surface, as crumpled paper is.

Cripple-coorns, a term applied to a hobbling old man.

Cripple fellow. See *Fellon*.

Cripply, adj. tending to lame-

- nees. 'It's *cripply* soort o' weather,' inducing rheumatism. 'Crippling about,' walking painfully.
- Crizzle**, v. to broil. *Crizzled*, hardened or crisped as the land is in a droughty season.
- Crizzles**, s. pl. the rough sun-burnt places on the face and hands in scorching weather.
- Crob**, v. to reproach or reprove. 'They are always *crobbing* me.'
- Crooks**. See *Crukes* and *Hods*.
- Croppen**, pp. crept. 'Where hae ye gitten *croppen* tae?' where have you got hid?
- Cross**. 'I'll mak my *cross* on't,' affirm it with my signature, or, in a more solemn manner, with the sign of my faith. The way of those who cannot write making a mark or cross under their name, which is written by somebody for them, points to a former-day state of illiteracy. Three centuries ago, says Aubrey, many even of our nobles could not write; and William, earl of Pembroke, was wont to use a stamp for his name because he could not inscribe it. We have seen a parchment relating to property in this part, with 'a tooth bite' in the wax appended as a seal.
- 'And in witesse that it was sooth, He bit the wax with his fonge-toothe;'
- another of the modes of sanctioning documents in old times.
- Cross**. To 'beg like a cripple at a cross.' In monastic periods, on the steps of Crosses in public places, the mendicant sat and besought an 'awmus' or alms of the passers by. The expression, implying strong entreaty, is here still common.
- Cross nor Coin**. 'I'm blest wi' nowther *cross* nor *coin*.' This will seem to mean, I have no money, neither large nor small, whole coins nor fractions; for it is recorded, that a cross was incised on the Anglo-Saxon and Norman monies, as well as on coins of later date, that they might be readily broken into halves or quarters for the giving of change. 'I've nowther brass nor benediction,' neither money nor any other blessing,—destitute; comfortless. See *Money* nor *Marvels*.
- Cross-gang**, or **Crossgate**, a field-track; a cross-road.
- Cross-tecan**, pp. taken with a fit of contradiction.
- Cross-trucking**, an interchange of commodities.
- Crowdle**, or **Cruddle**, v. to assemble as children round the fire.
- Crowdy**, oatmeal and water boiled to a paste, and eaten with salt or sugar. Spoonmeat in general.
- Crowl**, v. to crawl. '*Crowlers*,' small vermin.
- Crowp**, v. to grunt or grumble. 'A *crowpy* body.'
- Crowping**, the subdued croaking in the bowels from flatulency.
- Crowse**, adj. cheerful, lively. 'As *crowse* as a lop,' as brisk as a flea. 'Quite *crowse* and hearty.'
- Crozled**, pp. curled. '*Crozl'd* up like a squirrel,' huddled together.
- Crudded**, or **Cruddled**, pp. curdled; as milk in hot weather.
- Cruddle**. See *Crowdle*.
- Cruddled**. See *Crudded*.
- Cruds**, s. pl. curds.
- Cruey**, adj. sour. Griped in the bowels. 'A *cruey* and carl,' a 'vinegar-tempered' old person.
- Cruk'd**, crooked or variously patterned. '*Cruk'd* sheep,' those

- that are marked with black; black and white, or 'cross-coloured' sheep.
- Cruke**, a bend; an angle.
- Cruke**, or **Crewk**, the wryneck disease in cattle. The *cruke* in the animal's leg when it sticks out, as the effect of fellon or cold.
- Cruke**, a crotchet or whim. See *Fond cruks*. Also, a pain or spasm. See *Heart cruks*.
- Cruke**, a rook. See under *Cruke*.
- Crukes**, s. pl. crooked places; crevices.
- Crukes**, s. pl. hooks of all sorts. 'A creaking yat hings lang o' t' *crukes*,' a creaking door hangs long upon its hinges; applied to complainers who are always dying and yet never depart.
- Crukes and Hods**, s. pl. bodily pains or twinges. 'I's full o' *crukes an' hods*.' See the sixth *Hod*, and *Hods*.
- Cruke-sprocats**. See *Cruke-sticks*.
- Cruking**, pres. part. 'He's *cruking* down t' hill,' he's bending with age; descending the road of life. Stooping.
- Crukl'd**, pp. twirled or twisted.
- Cruks**. See *Creeals*.
- Crunkle**, or **Crinkle**, v. to rumple or crimp. See *Crinkly*.
- Cuckoo-spit**. See the second *Brock*.
- Cuddy**, the hedge-sparrow.
- Cuffidast**, gossipry, as when a person holds another by the cuff or sleeve to detain him for talk: 'He was fain for half-an-hour's *cuffidast*, and, for myself, I like to blow my horn when I list;,' implying that the 'holding on' was agreeable to both parties.
- Cummer**, or **Cumber**, encumbrance. 'A *cummer-grund*,' a person wished out of the way. Also, difficulties; as 'They're iv a vast o' *cummer*,' they are largely involved. '*Cummer*'s their ailment,' debt is their besetment. We have also *Uncumber*, to remove an obstruction.
- Cummerbands**, s. pl. 'Cled wi' *cummerbands*,' covered with decorative ties or ribbons.
- Cummersome**, adj. burthensome; unwieldy; superfluous.
- Cup-rose**, the poppy.
- Cush! Cush!** the farmers call to entice the cow. Perhaps the expression is not peculiar to this part.
- Cushats**, s. pl. wild pigeons.
- Cushia**, cow-parsnips.
- Cushy-ooo-ladies**. See *Cooladies*.
- Custard winds**, s. pl. the pining north-east winds prevalent here about Easter when custards are more particularly in request as a popular dainty.
- 'The wind, at north and east,
Is neither good for man nor beast;
So never think to cast a clout
Until the month of May be out.'
- Cute**, adj. clever. 'As *cute* as *cute* can be,' very acute. 'A *cute* sort of a body.'
- Cuteness**, ability or ingenuity; inquisitiveness.
- Cuth**, or **Quoth**. 'I nowther care for *cuth* he nor *cuth* she,' neither for what he says nor she says, i. e. for no body's remarks whatever.
- Cuthering**. This word and the two following, used by old folks many years ago, are now never heard. It signifies talking together in a low tone, and in a confidential manner; the same as *Cutter* in the Cleveland Glossary. 'They sat hottering and *cuthering* over the fire,' huddled

together for a little social confabulation.

Cuthersome, adj. affable in conversation. 'A comfortable *cuthersome* sort of a body.'

Cuthra-cooing, a courting or amorous affair. A cooing from a cluster of doves, when those sounds expressed by the word are heard to emanate in particular.

Cutten, pp. cut.

Cuvvins, or **Covens**, s. pl. periwinkles, Easter shells, or the edible 'sea-snail' abounding on the Whitby rocks or '*Cuvvin* scar.' 'There's a yawl i' t' beck, an onny o' ye that 'll gan an' pike *cuvvins* 'll git a shilling a bishil,'—there is a fishing-boat in the stream, and any of you that will gather periwinkles for it, will get a shilling a bushel. The bell-woman's cry at Staithes in this quarter, where they also abound. In some places, on the coast, the wrinkle is called the *Pinpatch*.

Dab, Dabber, Dab-hand, Dabster, Dap, or Dapster. See *Dapper*.

Dab-dumps, s. pl. the small pools left on the beach when the tide has fallen.

Dab-fish, all kinds of flat fish.

Dacity, capability; perception. 'Nowther fend nor *dacity*,' neither energy nor understanding.

Daff, a half-wit; a coward.

Daff, v. to chat in a dawdling way; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning to *daff*.' *Daffing*, prosing.

Daffhead, blockhead.

Daffle, v. (1) To become weak-minded with age. 'He's failing fast and beginning to *daffle*,' or

'he grows quite *daffy*,' forgetful. (2) To waver or change. 'The wind *daffles* about.' *Daffled*, confused. *Daffling*, perplexing.

Daffy, adj. insipid. 'A soort o' deead *daffy* gess,' a kind of dry innutritious grass.

Daft, adj. dull of apprehension. 'As *daft* as a goose.' 'As *daft* as a door-nail.' The nail is said to be the old name for the knocker-plate, which is insensible to the clamorous operations of the hammer. 'As deaf as a door-nail,' or 'As dead as a door-nail.' Also, 'A dead *daft* time,' slow in the way of business proceedings. *Dafted*, stupified.

Daft-heead, or Dafty, a silly fellow. 'It was a *daft-heeaded* deed,' a foolish thing to do.

Dafties, s. pl. silly folk.

Daftish, adj. rather stupid. 'A *daftish* dizzy soort o' body,' a half-and-half kind of person.

Daftlike, adj. marked with absurdity. 'That was a *daftlike* job,' a matter injudiciously managed.

Daftness, imbecility; dullness of apprehension. Also, drollery. 'He's on t' way with his *daftness* ageean,' playing his pranks. 'Let's hae neean o' your *daftness*,' no more of your jokes.

Dag, or Deg, to sprinkle or moisten. To tinge. *Dagg'd*, damped; also, dotted with colour.

Dagging, or Daggly, adj. bedewing, sprinkling. 'A fine *dagging* rain,' a light refresher of the ground. 'A *daggly* dew.'

Dagging, moistening. 'Trailing and *dagging*,' said of a person walking in a shower.

Daidle, v. to loiter, dawdle.

Daikering, pres. part. wandering without an object. Also, quavering with the limbs. 'A *daiker*.'

- ing sort of a body,' a paralysed person; a mimic.
- Daing, doing.** 'Grand *daings*,' great proceedings.
- Dainsh.** See *Densh*.
- Dainty.** See *Denty*.
- Dale.** See *Deeal*.
- Dame.** See *Deeam*.
- Damp.** 'It's boun te be mair *damp*,' there is going to be more rain. *Damping*, raining slightly.
- Dander,** a slight scurf on the skin.
- Dander, v.** to tremble or shake. *Dandery*, tottery or infirm.
- Dang.** See *Ding* (3).
- Danglements,** s. pl. tassels and such like appendages.
- Dap, Dapster.** See *Dapper*.
- Dap, adj.** fledged. 'Are they *dap*?' feathered, as young birds ready to fly.
- Dapper, Dab, Dabster, Dabber, Dap, Dapster, or Dabhand.** 'A *dapster* at it,' clever in the matter. 'A *dapper* at going,' quick motioned. 'A *dabhand* at a table,' a good trencherman.
- Dar, or Dare, daring.** 'He has n't a vast o' *dare* about him,' no great amount of courage. When boldness is required, we are told not to 'put *dar* aback o' t' door,' i. e. not to throw our valour behind us.
- Dar, v.** to deter by threatening. 'Dar 'em frae't,' frighten them from doing it.
- Dark, v.** to listen, to stretch forth the neck in the act. 'They *dark* at all that's said.'
- Darken the door,** phr. to obscure the light at the opening in passing over the threshold. 'I hope she will never *darken my door* again,' i. e. never enter my dwelling any more.
- Darking, prying.** See *Dark*.
- Darksome, adj.** dismal. 'A *darksome* deed,' an atrocious affair.
- Dash'd,** pp. (1) abashed; (2) sullied or depreciated, as a faded garment is.
- Daub o' t' hand,** a bribe; compensation. 'They gat a *daub o' t' hand* for 't,' they touched coin in the matter.
- Daub'd,** pp. (1) smeared over; (2) flattered; cheated. 'Daub'd out,' fantastically dressed.
- Daubery, or Daubment,** applause doubtfully deserved; cajolery; the purport of an inflated announcement.
- Daubing,** (1) besmearing; (2) paying court for the sake of advantage.
- Daubment.** See *Daubery*.
- Dauby, adj.** dirty. 'Dauby folks,' untidy; slovenly in the household. The south country expression, 'Messy people.'
- Daul, v.** to loath or disrelish. 'Daul'd o' my meat,' without appetite. 'We're beginning to *daul o' t' spot*,' to tire of the place. *Dauling*, wearying.
- Daum, a** small portion; (Old Eng. *dime*, still in use in America.) 'Dear *daums*,' very little for money. 'Daum'd out,' dealt out sparingly.
- Dayster.** See *Daytal*.
- Daytal, tale or reckoning by the day.** 'A *daytal* man,' or 'a *dayster*,' a day labourer, a journeyman. 'Daytal work,' work done by the day.
- Day-win, or Day-wage.** 'What's t' bouk o' thy *day-win*?' the bulk or amount of your day's earnings.
- Dead.** As a prefix, see under *Deed*.
- Deaf.** See *Deeaf*.

Deary, adj. puny. 'A *deary* bit,' a minute portion.

Death. As a prefix, see under *Death*.

Dee, v. to die. 'Neea body can *dee* upon pigeon feathers,' for, if any be in the bed, it is said they have a tendency to prolong the last struggle! *Deeing*, dying.

Deea, v. to do. *Deear*, a doer or worker.

Deea, a deed; the process of doing. 'What kin o' *deen* hae ye had?' what were the proceedings like?

Deead. '*Deead* an happ'd up,' dead and buried.

Deead-dooals, or **Deeath-dooals**, funeral alms. See *Dooal* (3).

Deead fettle. 'All's iv a *deead fettle*,' in a lifeless condition.

Deead-flesh'd. See *Deeazement*.

Deead-garth, the burying-ground.

Deead - heeaded, adj. heavy-headed. See *Sackless*.

Deeadhooal, a grave.

Deeadnooas'd, or **Deeaznooas'd**, adj. puny or spare-faced, with a lifeless expression.

Deead-run, adj. weary in the extreme; 'I'm *deead-run* for sleep.' See *Penny-hedge*.

Deead-stark, adj. as stiff as a corpse.

Deead-wind, a calm. 'All's o' a *deead-wind*,' things are at a stand-still.

Deeaf, adj. deaf; barren; blasted. 'A *deeaf* spot,' '*Deeaf* coorn heeads,' hollow ears of corn. 'He does not look as if he lived upon *deeaf* nuts,'—that is, he thrives and grows fat. A good round sum is pronounced to be 'no *deeaf* nut,' but a solid reality. 'As *deeaf* as a door-nail.' See *Daft* (1).

Deeafy, or **Deafy**, adj. lonely;

noiseless. 'They live in a far-off *deeafy* spot.'

Deeal, a valley. Around Whitby all the valleys are '*dales*;' and with the names of a host of villages and settlements having their termination in *by*, additional evidence on the score of Danish occupancy is instanced. Eskdale, Iburndale, Newtondale, Glazedale, Danbydale, Fryupdale, Westerdale, Commondale, Farndale, Kildale, Basedale, Bilsdale, Rosedale, Brandsdale, Mandale, Marsdale, Handale, Overdale, Howdale, Helredale, Langdale, Depedale, Staintondale, Harwoodale, Whispedale, Wheeldale, Billerydale, Troutdale, Bagdale or Beckdale. There are many smaller dales into which the larger are divided. '*Deealheead*' is the upper portion of the vale; '*Deeal end*' being the lower part. '*Deealsfooks*,' or '*Deealsmen*,' the inhabitants of the dales.

Deeam, dame; wife; house-keeper.

Deean, pp. done.

Deea - nettle, the wild hemp nettle; *Galeopsis tetrahit*.

Deea-nowt, a 'do-nothing;' an idler.

Deeant, do not.

Deear, a door.

Deear-bands, s. pl. the door-hinges.

Deear-cheeks, s. pl. the door-posts.

Deear - ganging. See *Deear-steead*.

Deear-nail, a door-nail. 'As *deead* as a *deear-nail*.' See *Daft* and *Deeaf*.

Deear-sill, or **Deear-sooal**, the threshold.

Deear-sneek, the door-latch; the

- door-handle. 'At thy parril thoo ivver lifts mah *deear-sneck* ageean,' at your peril you enter my dwelling any more.
- Decarstans**, a. pl. the pavement and steps before the house.
- Decarsteed, or Decarganging**, the door-way.
- Decary, or Doury**, adj. small; puny. 'A *decary* morsel.'
- Decat**, date.
- Deeath**, death. '*Deeath* upon prods,' the figure of death on his skeleton legs; a cadaverous person.
- Deeath-ailment**, the death illness.
- Deeath-clam**. See *Deeath-smear*.
- Deeath-clawt**, the clutch which a dying person is apt to give to a bystander.
- Deeath-decan**, pp. killed; done to death.
- Deeath-ding**. 'Yan o' t' riggin bauks brak, an gav oor aud meear her *deeath-ding*,' one of the rafters fell and gave our old mare her death-blow.
- Deeath-dooals**, funeral alms.
- Deeath-fick**. 'We fand her i' t' field liggin i' t' *deeath-fick*,' we found the animal lying in the death-struggle.
- Deeath-leeghts**, corpse candles. *Ignes fatui*.
- Deeath-let**, adj. 'Their house, I think, is *deeath-let*,' the inmates having died in quick succession. We have only once heard this expression. See *Let* in the sense of alighted upon.
- Deeath-ruttle**, the throat-rattle before the last gasp.
- Deeath-sark**, a shroud.
- Deeath-sawms**, psalms xxxix. and xc. 'She has sent for somebody to pick her a *sawm*,'—in reference to the practice of selecting from a metrical psalm, portions applicable to the case of the sick person, to be sung at the funeral; 'the picking' devolving as a mark of regard upon some particular friend.
- Deeath-screw**, the well-known sign of 'picking' or finger-groping of the bed-clothes by the sick man when the death-crisis is coming on.
- Deeath-scum**, the filminess on the eyes of a person at the point of death.
- Deeath-seear**, adj. sure of death. 'We're all *deeath-seear*.' 'As seear as *deeath-seear*,' as sure as the certainty of death.
- Deeath-sile**, the death-faint or swoon.
- Deeath-skrike**, the shriek of 'something' ghostly, as denoting death.
- Deeath-smear, or Deeath-clam**, the moisture on the visage of a dying person.
- Deeath-spells**, magical appliances worn to preserve life. See *Caul*, the membrane.
- Deeath-stangs**, the pangs of death.
- Deeath-stark**, adj. as stiff as death; 'stone dead.'
- Deeath-streecak'd**, pp. laid out as a corpse.
- Deeath-strucken**, pp. death-smitten.
- Deeath-warner**, the 'death-watch,' whose insect tick is taken for a sign of death.
- Deeath-wite**, the penalty of having lived. 'We all have to pay *deeath-wite*.'
- Deeathy-grotes**. 'One is a fine fat bairn, but t' other was always a poor dowlly *deeathy-grotes*,' i. e. of a sickly constitution.
- Deeave**, v. to deafen or stun with noise.

Deeavle, devil. '*Deeavle-router*,' or '*Deeavle-racket*,' the row or commotion of an unruly crowd.

Deeavlement, wickedness; mischief; witchcraft.

Deeavle's duckets, s. pl. the devil's ducats, once heard as a name given to the round jelly-fish, as they swim in the water.

Deea-weel, goodness or well-doing. '*Say-weel* is good, but *deea-weel* is better,' explained by what the pious matron remarked, 'I cannot *talk* my religion, but I can *live* it.'

Deeaz'd, pp. spoilt; rendered of little use; said of chickens that die in the shell, for want of warmth through the hen's absence. '*A deeaz'd loaf*,' half baked dough, or when the leaven has failed to lighten it.

Deeazement, a numb chilly sensation, as if the body was 'dead-flesh'd.'

Deed, proceedings. '*Here's bonny deed*,' great to do. '*Whent deed*,' much commotion. '*Dowly deed*,' poor doings or dull times. '*Great deed* about nought,' a stir about trifles. '*Damp deed*,' wet weather.

Deedless, adj. helpless; spiritless. '*There was deedless deed*,' no activity displayed.

Deedy, adj. active. '*A deedy body*,' a practical person; an industrious worker.

Deepness, depth.

Deep-sitten, pp. used of eggs near the point of hatching.

Deet. See *Dight*.

Deft, adj. neat, clever. '*She was a deft hand with a needle*.' '*It was a deft sight*,' ironically speaking, an extraordinary appearance, something ludicrous. *Deftest*, the most select one of the lot.

Deftish, adj. dexterous. '*It was*

deftish enough,' it was sufficiently clever.

Deftly, adv. dexterously. '*Varry deftly deean*,' adroitly managed.

Deftness, understanding; acuteness.

Deg. See *Dag*.

Deggy, adj. drizzly; foggy. '*A deggy morning*.'

Deleeghtsome, adj. delightful.

Dell. See *Gill*.

Delve, v. to dig or labour. '*They're delving at it*,' going ahead with the work. To indent, as by a blow upon pewter; which is then said to be *delved*.

Densh, Dainsh, or Densh-gobb'd, adj. (1) dainty or choice in the eating way; (2) affected in the manner of speaking; fastidious.

Dented, pp. indented; notched like a saw.

Denty, dainty. '*Dentier*,' more delicate. '*Dentiest*,' the nicest or most preferable. Also as a weather term. '*A dentyish time*,' genial; cheering. See *Gay-denty*.

Denty-bonny, adj. beautiful; beyond common.

Denty-cum-pretty, adj. handsome and conceited. '*One of your denty-cum-pretty sort*.'

Denty-curious, adj. of superlative quality or manufacture.

Desperate, adv. very; an augmentative of value or extent. '*A desperate great building*,' '*A desperate fine lady*,' '*A desperate grand watch*.'

Dess, a layer of piled substances; a course in a building. See *Dessing*.

Dessably, adj. orderly in point of arrangement.

Dess'd up, pp. piled or stratified. '*Laid up in desses*,' laid tier upon tier.

Dessing. 'They're *dessing* for jet,' i. e. hacking it out of the layers or *dessees*, when it occurs, for instance, on the face of the cliff, the men in certain cases being lowered on to a ledge of the precipice for foot-hold, by a rope tied round the waist, and fastened to a stake driven into the ground above. 'Drifting for jet,' tunnelling for it. See E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15, p. 18.

Devourment. 'We're in a par-fit *devourment* wi' rattens,' we are in a fair way of being eaten up by rats.

Dhutelet, an outlet or water-course. Old local print.

Dib, a slight concavity on the ground's surface.

Didder, Ditherment, or Dither, tremulousness from cold or fear. 'All in a *didderment*.'

Didder, v. to tremble; to chatter, said of the teeth. 'It maks my teeth *didder*.'

Differing-bout, a disagreement.

Dight, v. to adorn; to improve by cleaning. '*Dight* thy sheean,' wipe your feet. 'Get t' house *dighted* up,' set to rights.

Dike, a bank of earth.

Dike, a ditch; a wet or miry place. 'You'll find a *dike* at every body's door,' an imperfection in every one's nature. 'A hedge-dike-side,' the bank supporting the hedge or fence, at the bottom of which there runs a gutter. Water-dikes, dumps or street pools.

Dike-cam. 'A *dike-cam* side,' the sloping bank of a ditch.

Diker, or Dike-delver, a ditcher; a digger of drains. See *Bigga-dike*.

Dill, v. to soothe. 'It seean *dill'd* it,' it soon relieved the pain.

Din, v. to vociferate. 'I *dinn'd*

it intiv 'em at all ivvers,' I impressed the matter at every opportunity.

Dindle, or Dinnle, v. to thrill or tingle, as the flesh does from a blow.

Ding, the disturbance of a crowd. 'A *ding* an a stour,' a commotion and dust. 'A *ding* an a dordum,' general uproariousness.

Ding, a blow or thrust.

Ding, v. to push, as in *dinging* down stairs, or having been '*dung* off' the chair. 'They *dang* me ower,' they pushed me down. '*Ding'd* out o' fettle,' thrown out of order. Also to surpass in argument or otherwise. 'He'll *ding* 'em fairly,' out-do them thoroughly.

Dingle, a cleft or narrow valley between two hills.

Dinnle. See *Dindle*.

Dinnot, phr. do not.

Dint, or Tint, the longer as compared with the shorter. The greater number of the lot.

Dint, an indent. *Dinted*, indented, bruised.

Dirt, a weather term for rain or snow. 'We're likely to have some *dirt*.'

Dish-bink, a kitchen rack for the plates. The plates formerly, in farm-houses, were mostly of pewter.

Dishelout sindings, s. pl. watery soup; kitchen rinsings.

Dispaart, or Disparate, v. to sunder or separate.

Distraught, pp. relaxed or unstrung.

Dither. See *Didder*.

Div, v. to do; used only in such phrases as—'Div I gan?' have I to go?

Dizen, v. to deck; to dress showily.

Dizzard, a weak-minded person.

Dizzy, adj. half-witted.

Doave, v. to slumber. 'A *doaving* draught,' a sleeping potion; (2) to act sluggishly. 'A *doaving* daudling body,' a driveller.

Dockens, the common dock sorrel.

Dockings, s. pl. the tufts of wool from the shorn sheep.

Do-dance, or **Doo-dance**, a round-about way to a place or process. 'They led me a bonny *do-dance* about it.' A fool's errand or first of April affair. From a note we have seen on this word, left by Mr Marshall, a *doo-dance* was originally a public dance by women for a *doo* (or dove) in a cage ornamented with ribbons, the worth of the reward being not so much thought about, as the distinction of obtaining it,—hence, from the throng on the occasion, a scene of hurry or commotion is called a *do-dance*.

Dodder, or **Dother**, v. to shake or tremble. 'He *dodders* like an aspin leaf,' 'Doddering along,' walking feebly. *Dodder'd*, shattered, dilapidated.

Doddering Dickies. See *Trimmling-Jockies*.

Dodderums, s. pl. ague fits; nervous motions.

Dodderly, adj. trembling, shaking.

Doff, v. to undress. 'Doff thy duds,' put off your clothes. 'Doff that flaup,' no more of your flat-tery. *Doff'd*, naked. 'What a *doffing* there'll be,' a coming down in the world.

Dog, v. to pursue; to urge. *Dogg'd*, incited.

Dogchowps. See *Cattijugs*.

Dogcrabs, **Dogcranners**, **Dog-crowlers**, s. pl. a diminutive kind of crab used by the fishermen for bait.

Dogdaisy, the common field-daisy.

Dog-finkil, maithe weed; says Mr Marshall; see E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2.

Dogger. See *Scar-dogger*.

Dogging, pursuing. See *Over-dogg'd*.

Dogjumps. See *Cattijugs*.

Dog-rose, the hip-briar, or common hedge-rose.

Doit, a fraction. 'I care not a *doit* about it.'

Dole. See *Daul*.

Dole, v. to portion out. See *Dooal* (3).

Doles. See the first *Dooalments*.

Do-ment, doings or proceedings; commotion in general.

Don, v. to dress. 'Don thy bonnet,' put it on.

Donk, adj. damp. 'As *donk* as a dungeon.'

Donnot, or **Dow-not**, a good-for-nothing person; the Scotch 'neer-do-weel.' 'That o' t' *donnot*'s nivver i' danger,' an allusion to the prosperity of the wicked, as the Evil one is said to befriend his own. *Donnoty*, ill-disposed.

Doo, a dove. *Dooos*, doves. See *Do-dance*.

Dooal, grief. *Dooals*, misfortunes.

Dooal, v. to lament. 'Deeant *dooal* ower 't seea,' do not grieve about it so much.

Dooal, **Deead-dooal**, or **Dooalings**, former-day alms in money or provisions, given to the poor. 'A yah-sided *dooal*,' a one-sided or unfair distribution. *Dooal'd* out, distributed. *Dooaling*, dealing out.

Dooal-cross, a churchyard cross at which part of the 'olden tyme'

burial-rites were performed;—hence doubtless the designation, 'a weeping cross.'

Doaling about. See *Dowlying*.

Doal-meeats, s. pl. funeral provisions; alms food.

Doalments, Doles, or Dolements, s. pl. set portions for giving away.

Doalments, s. pl. calamitous recitals. All sorts of dimalas.

Doalsome, adj. sorrowful; miserable. 'Here's *doalsome* deed,' here are gloomy doings.

Doalstan, or Dolestan, a stone at which certain charitable bequests are distributed on appointed days; and, in known instances, the gravestone of the donor, according to his will.

Doalweeds, s. pl. mourning attire; funeral emblems or equipments.

Doatly, adj. enfeebled. 'Oor aud woman's gitting varry *doatly*,' feeble both in mind and body.

Doodance. See *Do-dance*.

Doon, prep. as adj. down. 'Desperate *doon* on't,' very much depressed.

Dooncomer, the descending spout that leads the water down the house-side.

Dooncoming, a fall from prosperity to adversity.

Doondinner, the afternoon repast. 'I feel rife for my *doondinner*,' ready for my tea. 'T' *doondinner*'s fit,' the tea is on the table. Some say that the doondinner is any slight refreshment taken between the regular meals, but we adhere to the tea signification, in which the term here is mostly understood.

Doondraught, the blast down the chimney, which sends the smoke into the room. Also, the swallowing process with liquids. 'They

all had a desperate *doondraught*,' they had a great propensity to drunkenness.

Doonfall. See *Doonpour*.

Doongang, or Doongeeat, a descending path; a hatchway into a cellar.

Doonganging, going down. 'That *doonganging* geeat,' the downward road of the Scriptures.

Doon-hoose, the lower or downstairs apartment.

Doon i' t' mouth, phr. pensive; melancholy.

Doonkessen, adj. downcast.

Doon-liggin time, bed time, the hour for lying down. But more particularly the time of child-bed.

Doonpour, or Doonfall, a forcible fall of water; a heavy fall of rain.

Doonthrussen, pp. thrust down, pressed down; persecuted.

Doonthrust. 'Give it a *doonthrust*,' push it well down.

Doonways, adv. downwards.

Door. See *Dear*.

Dordum, a confusion; a street row.

Dosk'd. See *Dosted*.

Do-some, adj. thriving; active and industrious. '*Do-some* folks,' active persons. See *Dow*

Dossil. See *Duzzil*.

Dosted, Dosk'd, or Dusk'd, pp. dimmed as a polished surface; depreciated.

Dother. See *Dodder*.

Dotteril, an old doating fellow.

Double-ganger, a piece of machinery which answers a twofold purpose. Also when a man walks alongside his own shadow on the wall, he is said to be a *double-ganger*.

Doubtsome, adj. doubtful.

Douce, adj. neat or tidy; compact.

Dounced. See *Douse*.

Dought, pt. t. dared (lit. was able).

'He *dought* nut deea 't,' he durst not do it. See *Dow*.

Doughty, adj. courageous.

Douk, v. to stoop; to duck; to plunge under water.

Doukers, s. pl. marine diving birds. See *Douk*.

Douking. 'A *douking* deearsteead,' a low doorway where you have to stoop.

Douks, s. pl. places or recesses into which you dive for shelter. 'It rains, let's get under t' *douks*,' let us squat beneath the hedge. See *Douk*.

Doup, the rump. An indolent person, like the broad-backed Dutchman 'Heavystern.' 'A great fat *doup*.' *Doups*, lumps of fat. See *Doup*.

Doup-end, the socket end of the candle.

Dour, adj. sullen; unsocial. 'He looked as *dour* as thunner,' or the thunder-cloud.

Doury, adj. dismal. 'A *doury* countenance.'

Dout, an extinguisher; lit. a *dout*.

Dow, v. to thrive. 'It *dows* bravely,' it gets on well. 'He nowther dees nor *dows*,' he neither dies nor mends.

'March grows
Are never *dows*,'

early bloom, early blight. 'You never *dow* in dead folk's clothes.' 'They never *dow* that strange dogs follow.' *Dow'd*, prospered. Hence *Dought*, q. v.

Dowl'd, or **Dull'd**, pp. dispirited; also pt. t. abated. 'Dowl'd to deeach,' extremely depressed. 'T' wind's *dowl'd* down,' lulled.

'The sea has *dull'd* down as smooth as a sheet.'

Dowless, adj. unprosperous; unproductive. 'A *dowless* sort of a body,' one who thrives in no respect. 'Beeath deedless and *dowless*,' both helpless and imprudent.

Dowliness, dullness; loneliness; a state of sickness.

Dowly, adj. puny, languid, dull. 'Yan o' t' *dowly* sort,' one of the sickly kind. 'As *dowly* as deeach,' very pale.

Dowlying, **Dooaling**, or **Dulling**, pres. part. being pensive. 'Gying *dowlying* about,' wandering in a gloomy mood.

Dowlyish, rather unwell.

Down. As a prefix, see under *Doon*.

Dow-not. See *Donnot*.

Dowp, the carrion crow. See *Doup*, as of similar sound.

Dowse, adj. brave, valiant. See *Douce*.

Dowse, v. to sluice with water. 'Dowse the lights,' put out the candles. 'Dows'd of her feathers,' shorn of her finery. *Dowsing*, a drenching; a demolishing process.

Dozzen'd, pp. shrivelled. 'A *dozzen'd* apple.' *Dozzening*, beginning to pine.

Dozzil. See *Duzzil*.

Draff, brewer's grains; dregs. 'As bad as *draff*,' i. e. among the ejections or outcasts.

Draff-pocak! sb. as interj. big belly!

Dragon-weean, a female fury.

Drape. See *Dreeap* (2).

Drate. See *Drite*.

Draught, a waggon with its team of horses.

Draughters, s. pl. waggon-horses.

Draught-work, carriage by team.

Drive, pt. t. did drive.

Draves, s. pl. droves; tribes; herds.

Dream-holes, the slits or light-holes in church-steeple and stair-cases. Also the spaces between the luffer-boards in belfry-windows, to let out the sound of the bells. Cf. A.S. *dream*, in the sense of the sound of music.

Dreearisome, or **Dreear**, adj. solitary; lonely.

Dree, adj. tedious. 'A dry *dree* preachment.' 'A *dree* droppy rain,' very little at a time.

Dree, v. to deliver in a tedious manner; to spin out a discourse. 'He *dreed* a lang drone,' he delivered a tedious dissertation.

Dreean, a drone. *Dreeaning*, reading in the way we call droning.

Dreean-pooak, or **Drite-pooak**, a drawling speaker.

Dreep, or **Dreep**, v. to drip. 'It weant warzle, it nobbut *dreeps*,' it won't stream, it only drips; said of the liquid from the tap. '*Dreep'd* out,' run away by drops or leakage.

Dreep, or **Drape**, (1) a milkless cow; (2) a woman who has ceased to give suck; (3) a woman who has never borne children.

Dreely, adv. slowly; lifelessly.

Dreep. See *Dreep* (1).

Dreesome, adj. wearisome. See *Dree*.

Drenchdubler, a large earthen bowl or 'pankin,' in which linen articles are steeped before they are washed.

Dribs, s. pl. drops; particles.

Drifting. See *Dessing*.

Drink-draught, the brewer's dray.

Drink-driver, the brewer's drayman.

Drite, or **Drate**, v. to speak drawlingly.

Drite-pooak. See *Dreean-pooak*.

Drith, substantiality or endurance.

'Ill gotten gear carries no *drith* in it,' a proverb, meaning that ill-gotten wealth has no duration.

Droke. See *Drook*.

Drook, or **Droke**, darnel; a weed-like head of oats in the corn-fields. Fuller, who notices some of the old words of this part, says, it is called *Lolium murinum*, because 'so counterfeiting grain, that even the field mice are deceived by it.'

Drook, **Droke**, or **Drouk**, v. to drip with moisture. 'It's geen ower *drookaking*,' said of drizzling rain. '*Drook'd* wi' sweat,' dropping with perspiration.

Drook-dry, adj. water-tight.

Droopy, adj. showery. 'A *drop-pyish* day,' inclined for showers.

Drouk. See *Drook* (2).

Drouth, or **Drought**, dryness.

Drouthy, adj. droughty. 'A harsk *drouthy* time,' a season when the land is parched for want of rain. Thirsty from heat or fever.

Drowzing, pres. part. slumbering.

Drucken, pp. drunken.

Druckener, a drunkard.

Drugster, a druggist.

Drundill, a tawdry slut.

Dry drink, the spirit without the water.

Dry-lip, a 'teetotaler.'

Dry orf, a dry scurf.

Dubler, an earthen platter of the bowl shape. 'Nought nowther i' dish nor *dubler*,' nothing

- wherewith to furnish a meal; said of one that is poverty stricken.
- Ducks and Drakes.** 'They had property, but they made *ducks and drakes* on't,' they squandered it. A winter pastime in which discs of some flat material are made to skim or shy along an iced surface; a figure so far sufficient to illustrate the saying.
- Ducky,** the child's word for a drink.
- Duds,** apparel. 'Yan's bettermy *duds*,' one's Sunday suit.
- Duffl,** woollen cloth, coarse, thick and soft.
- Duffy,** adj. 'It's varry *duffy*,' said of an impalpable powder taken up by pinches, that flies from between the fingers. '*Duff* up,' to drift like road dust on a hot day.
- Dull'd.** See *Dowl'd*.
- Dulling,** adj. lowering, as when the sky darkens for rain.
- Dumbfounder'd,** adj. stricken with silence; paralyzed with amazement.
- Dunch,** v. to crush with the heel.
- Dunderhead, or Dunderknoll,** a blockhead.
- Dung.** See *Ding* (3).
- Dungeon.** 'A *dungeon* o' wit,' a deep-knowing one. 'A *dungeon* at eating,' profound in that capacity. *Dungeonable*, professing some depth of thought.
- Dunnage.** 'Ship's *dunnage*,' bits of timber from repairs, &c., for fire-wood.
- Dunted,** pp. blunted. 'A sword-end *dunted*,' A pointless sword, as an emblem, is carried in our civic processions. Old local print.
- Dunty,** adj. stunted or dwarfed. '*Dunty* - hoorn'd kie,' short-horned cattle.
- Durdum,** din or confusion.
- Dusk'd,** pp. dimmed. See *Dosted*.
- Dusking,** pres. part. diminishing in point of lustre. Clouding in for night.
- Dustworm,** one 'of the earth, earthy.'
- Duz,** v. to drop out of the ear, said of ripe corn. 'T' coorns beginning to *duz*,' to beat out with the wind, as being ripe. '*Duzz'd* out.'
- Duzzil, or Dossil,** a tawdry fine person. 'A *dizen'd dozzil*.' Also a clump of rags, or a straw wisp, for stopping up a hole in a wall.
- Dwam,** a slight swoon. *Dwamish*, rather faint.
- Dwine,** v. to shrink or shrivel. 'He *dwined* tiv an atomy,' he pined to a skeleton.
- Dwinnely, or Dwindly,** adj. dwindling. 'She's in a *dwin-nely* way,' in a declining condition.
- Dwiny,** adj. puny. '*Dwiny*-voiced,' feeble in the voice and squeaking.
- Dwizzen'd,** pp. pined and wrinkled like an over-kept apple. '*Dwizzen* - faced,' meagre - visaged.
- Dyester,** a cloth dyer. 'A *dye-ster's* swatch.' See *Swatch* (1).
- Ea-coorse, or Eau-course,** the water-channel.
- Eam, Eeam, or Neem,** an uncle. 'Mine *eam*,' my uncle.
- Eard, or Hard,** earth.
- Earded,** pp. consigned to the earth; buried. See *Yeth*.
- Earding.** See *Yedding*.
- Ear'd,** pp. ploughed up, dug into, as the ground.
- Earlap,** the lobe of the ear.

Earlyings, s. pl. early produce.
See *Urlings*.

Ease, v. to cease operations. 'T rains boun to *ease* a bit,' to abate.

Easeful, adj. easy, in the sense of inoppressive. 'His tether's a varry *easeful* yan,' his ties or obligations are very light.

Easement, relief of all kinds. 'Can ye ge me onny soort o' *easement* for t' teeath wark?' for the tooth - ache. *Easements*, spouts and drains for carrying off the water from a building.

Easins, s. pl. the eaves or overhanging edges of the roof, beneath which, sparrows and such-like 'easin-birds' build their nests.

Easings, s. pl. the dropped dung of animals in the pastures.

Easter, or **Paste** - egg-day, observed here in connection with various customs, for an account of which see the Preface.

Easter-shells, s. pl. perriwinkles.
See *Cuvvins*.

Eath, adj. easy.

Eathful, adj. comfortable.

Eathlins, adv. easily or readily. 'I might *eathlins* hae tummel'd,' I might easily have fallen.

Eaz'd, pp. mud-splashed.

Ee, eye. See also under *Eye*.

Eearn. See *Yearn*.

Ee-bruffs, s. pl. eye-brows.

Eed, pt. t. and pp. eyed or observed. 'Yah-*eed*,' one-eyed.

Eeful, or **Eye-ful**, adj. observant, intent. 'He's varry *eeful* ower his brass,' he is careful in laying out his money. 'Be *eeful*,' mind what you are about.

Eeing, discerning. 'I was gleg at *eeing* on't,' quick in perceiving it.

Eelakin garters. See *Coffin-lead rings*.

Ee-mooat, a dust-particle in the eye. 'It is n't worth an *ee-mooat*.'

Een, or **Eyen**, s. pl. eyes.

E'en, evening.

Een, adv. even. '*Een seca*,' very well, or so let it be.

Een - hooals, s. pl. the eye-sockets.

Een nointment, eye-salve.

Eeny, adj. cellular. 'An *eeny* cheese.' Small hollows, or 'eyes,' are found inside that product.

Ee-preeaf, or **Ee-warrant**, eye-proof, eye-warrant. 'I had *ee-preeaf* on't,' i.e. ocular demonstration.

Ee-sair, a blemish or eyesore.

Ee-sconner, a dark look, or 'the baleful glance,' from one who may wish you evil.

Ee-warrant. See *Ee-preeaf*.

Eft, a water-newt; the small pond lizard.

Efther, adv. after.

Efther-birth. See *Cleansing*.

Efther - claps, s. pl. incidents which arise after matters were thought to be concluded.

Efther - clep, the brood that happens to come after the usual breeding time.

Efther-comers, s. pl. followers; visitors.

Efther-egg. See *Lafter-egg*.

Efther - end. 'Yan's *efther-end* condition,' one's state after death.

Efther-math, the second mowing of grass yielded by a field in one season.

Eftherneean, afternoon.

Efther - smatch, the flavour of anything after it is swallowed.

Efther-thowt, the result of reconsideration.

Eftaith, adv. often.

Eg, or **Eg on**, to urge.

Egging, inciting. 'Thoo tak a whent deal o' *egging*,' you require a great deal of persuasion. '*Egging* brass,' the money reward offered for anything lost, to induce restoration. *Eggings*, temptations, inducements.

Egg-clocks. See *Cock-clocks*.

Eild, age; especially old age. See *Eld*.

Eilder, or Helder, rather. 'I'll tak t' *elder* road,' I will take the more preferable road. 'T' *elder* yan,' the one I prefer.

Ekes, s. pl. helps. 'They had all maks o' shifts and *ekes*,' all kinds of excuses and contrivances.

Eking, enlarging. 'What do you think of *eking* it out with?' of adding to it.

Eld, age. *Elded*, aged. *Elderly*, advanced in years. *Eld-like*, beginning to look old. See *Mid-eld*.

Eld-father, ancestor.

Eldin, fuel. 'If they try to burn him for a fool, they will nobbut weeast their *eldin*,' they that 'roast' him as such, will lose their labour.

Eleleu! interj. a joyous exclamation when unexpectedly meeting up with a companion, having the like application with 'Hail!' This word of ours is found to have a similar use in Plutarch's Life of Theseus. See *ἐλελεῦ* in Plut. Thea. 22.

Elf-bolts. See *Awf-shots*.

Eller, an elder-tree.

Ellers. See *Hellers*.

Elmother, a step-mother.

Elsin, an awl. 'As sharp as an *elsin*,' acute in all senses.

Elwand. See *Yedwan*.

Enanthers. See *Ananthers*.

End-fare, success. 'What was

their *end-fare*?' what was their fate. 'A poor *end-fare*,' an unfortunate termination; ill success.

End-lang, adv. from end to end; as long as the length.

Ends twee, both ends. 'Rusted frae *ends twee*,' i. e. throughout.

End-ways, adv. in a forward course. 'They've got bravely *end-ways*,' they have prospered well. 'Get *end-ways*,' go ahead.

Enecaf, Knew, adj. enough. Or rather, the first applies to articles in the singular sense, 'I've bread *enecaf*;' the latter in the plural number, 'I've apples *enew*.'

Know, or Enoo, adv. by and by; presently.

Ensnarl, v. to entangle. See *Snock-snarls*.

Entry, the space within the street-door. A narrow passage to a court-yard.

Ept, adj. apt; adapted.

Eptish, adj. of good apprehension.

Equal-aqual, adj. all alike; all sides similar.

Ere, adv. previous, or before.

Erest, adj. the foremost. 'T' *erest* road,' the first that leads to the place.

Erish, adj. rather early. See *Ere*.

Erriwiggie, one of the several names for the garden earwig. See *Forkin-robin*, *Twitchbell*.

Esh, the ash-tree. '*Esh*-holm,' ash-island. '*Esh*-beck,' ash-brook. '*Esh*-gill,' ash-valley. '*Esh*-rigg,' ash-ridge.

Eshlings, s. pl. young ash-trees.

Esh-stang, an ash-pole.

Esh-stob, an ash-post.

Esklets, s. pl. the inland feeders of the river Esk, at the mouth of

which the town and port of Whitby is situated.

Aspin, the aspin tree, *Populus tremuli*. 'He trembles like an aspin leaf,' as a person having the ague. Christ's cross is said to have been partly made of aspin wood, and the leaves of the aspin ever since that circumstance have continued to tremble! See *Bur-tree*.

Estringlayer, a twine-spinner; a rope-maker. Local document, 15th century.

Ettle, v. to intend. 'I'll *ettle* for yam,' I'll turn my steps homeward.

Ettling, pres. part. intending. 'What are you *ettling* at?' what is your object? '*Ettling* yan way, an' daing another,' proposing one thing, but acting the contrary.

Even-down, adv. downright, plump down, with reference to an honest assertion; as, 'That's *even-down* just.'

Even-endways, adv. unobstructedly; from end to end. 'They spent all they had *even-endways*,' without stopping.

Even-like, adj. all alike; all smooth.

Ever, Every. See under *Ivver*.

Eye. 'It's right within half an *eye*,' that is, a little further observation would have hit the point exactly. Also, 'A *clear eye*,' a clear road as into a place of business. 'Go in when there is a *clear eye*,' no crowd, but a ready dispatch. 'What an *eye*!' what a vista; such as that of a planted avenue or the perspective of a cathedral aisle.

Eyeful. See *Ee-ful*.

Eyen. See *Een*.

Ezob, the herb hyssop.

Faal, or Fecal, a fool.

Faal-like, adj. 'Acting *faal-like*,' playing the fool.

Faal-talk, nonsense.

Faaling, pres. part. going on foolishly. '*Faaling* away brass,' spending money absurdly.

Faalışness, folly; fun.

Faather, father.

Faather-like, adj. fatherly.

Factory, the former designation of the parish workhouse, owing probably to the employment of different kinds given to the inmates. 'A *factory* burying,' a pauper funeral. 'A *factory* coffin,' a shell for the pauper dead. '*Factory* brass,' out-door relief in money from the authorities. '*Factory* cess,' the poor rates.

Faddish. See *Fondish*.

Fadge, a short, thick-set individual.

Fadge, v. to walk at a straddling pace, like one encumbered with fat. '*Fadging* along.'

Fadgy, adj. applied to a corpulent person who walks uneasily.

Faff, or Fuff, v. to blow in puffs, as the smoke comes down the chimney.

Faffing, pres. part. fluctuating. '*Faffing* about,' gossiping.

Faffle, v. to play, as a loose sail in the wind; to flap. Also, as sb. 'The boat will not sail without a regular breeze, there is only a puff and a *faffle*.'

Fain, adj. eager. 'I'm nut *fain* o' my meat,' I have no desire for food.

Fainsome, adj. 'They're *fain-some* o' teean t' other,' they are somewhat inclined to each other.

Fair, adv. fairly. 'It *fair* flang him,' it completely 'floored' him. 'It *fair* capp'd me,' it

- quite cured me; said of medicine.
- Fairies washing nights.** See *Bittle* and *Pin*.
- Fairlings, or Fairly,** adv. thoroughly, completely. 'We're *fairlings* forwoden,' i. e. infested in every part.
- Fal-lals.** See *Fandangs*.
- Fallen angels' bones.** See *Thunner-bolts*.
- Falter, v.** to thrash barley in the sheaf in order to break off the awns or bristles.
- Fancical, adj.** fickle. 'As *fancical* as a bairn'd weean,' as squeamish as a woman in the family way.
- Fand, pp.** found.
- Fandangs and Featherments, or Fal-lals, s. pl.** the fanciful adornments in personal attire; trinkets.
- Fare, condition or circumstances.** 'They're nobbut i' poorish *fare*,' they are rather badly off.
- Fare, v.** 'How *fare* ye?' how do you do? 'His ailment *fares* to go hard with him,' his illness is likely to prove fatal.
- Far-end.** 'It's better to come at the *far-end* of a feast than at the fore-end of a fray,' better late at a feast than early at a fight,—that is, a little of a good thing is preferable to the risk of more of a worse matter.
- Far-kenn'd, pp.** seen a long way off. 'A *far-kenn'd* body,' a celebrated individual.
- Far-kenning, or Far-seeing, adj.** 'A *far-kenning* wight,' a knowing one; a fortune-teller. 'Nut yan o' t' *far-seeing* soort,' not one renowned for penetration.
- Farish on, a good way advanced.** 'Farish on in years.' (Pronounced as *far*, followed by *-ish*.)
- Farleys, s. pl.** failings; peculiarities. 'A spyer of other folks' *farleys*,' a censurer. Cf. Mid. Eng. *ferly*, strange.
- Farness, distance.**
- Farnticles, Feckles, or Fern-feckles, s. pl.** the brown 'pin point pops' clustered in the complexion, and likened to the spots on the under surface of the fern-leaf.
- Farrantly, adj.** old-fashioned, or of long standing. 'Farrantly folks,' genteel families.
- Farrow, adj.** 'A *farrow* cow,' one that has proved barren near the time for calving.
- Farze, v.** to blow softly; to breathe upon.
- Fash, care or concern.** 'A *fash* about nought,' a trouble about trifles.
- Fash, v.** to tease or importune. 'Deeant *fash* your beard anent it,' do not vex yourself about it. *Fash'd*, troubled or beset. *Fashing*, worrying.
- Fashery, all kinds of 'botheration.'**
- Fashing, the act of perplexing or teasing.**
- Fashous, adj.** 'A *fashous* job,' a tiresome affair. 'A *fashous* kind of a body,' one who gives you great trouble in small matters.
- Fastening-penny, Fest, or God's penny, money given by the employer when he hires a servant, as a token of engagement. The 'hiring-penny' is commonly half-a-crown.**
- Fast-hefted, adj.** rivetted to its place, as a stiff knife-blade to the haft. Legally fixed or appointed.
- Fast-hodden, pp.** as adj. fast held, or determined.
- Fasting-spittle.** See *Spittle*.

Fat hen, the plant goosefoot.

Fat-jowl'd, fat-faced.

Fators. See *Faytors*.

Fat rascals, or **Turf-cakes**, currant tea-cakes kneaded with butter and cream, which if eaten warm with the flavour derived from the baking over a country turf fire on the hearth are very delicious. Put into 'hing-ovens,' or round iron pans, suspended from the pot-hooks, burning turves or peats are placed upon the cover-lid, and thus there is heat both above and below. Pan and cover cakes. See *Heckstead fat*.

Fat sorrow. '*Fat sorrow* is better to bide than lean,' worldly plenty may tend to lighten the rich man's woes, but poverty has no such alleviations.

Faud, a truss of straw; as much as the two arms will compass.

Faud, v. to fold. *Fauded*, folded or wrapped up; sheltered in the fold, as the farmer's live stock.

Faud-garth, the fold-yard. '*Faud-garth fellows*,' rustics.

Fauding-time, the time when the cattle are housed or folded.

Fauf, a fallow. Ground ploughed, but remaining uncropped. To '*lie fauf*,' as when the soil is left to mellow.

Faut, fault. '*All maks o' faut*,' all kinds of wrong.

Faut, v. to blame. '*I fauted it effer*,' I found out its deficiencies afterwards.

Fauter, the guilty person.

Faut-free, or **Fautless**, adj. blameless. See below.

Faut-secar, adj. sure or conscious of one's own short-comings, as in the feeling of the Publican, contrasted with that of the Pharisee in the Gospel; the

latter conceiving himself '*faut-free*.'

Fay, v. to fan, to winnow with the natural wind.

Fay, v. to work by witching, as in prophesying to the mariner a fair wind for his voyage.

Faytors, s. pl. vagabonds; gipsies.

Feal, or **Feeal**, v. to conceal. '*Feecal your een*,' as the boys say at play, when the eyes are to be covered with the hands. See *Felt*.

Fear-fickle, adj. '*A great fear-fickle horse*,' one of rampant propensities; a dangerous beast.

Fear-nowt, a lawless individual. A courageous person.

Fearsome, adj. frightful. '*A fearsome soort of a body*,' one of rough demeanour.

Feat, adj. in proper order; besitting. See under *Feeat*, as sounding similar.

Featest, adj. superl. the neatest.

Feather-fallen, adj. crest-fallen; unplumed; dispirited.

Feather-fell'd, adj. implying an extremity of bodily debility, so that, as the saying is, he might be fell'd or knocked down with a feather.

Feather fewl. '*We saw all maks o' feather fewl*,' all kinds of birds, a collection of feathered creatures.

Feather-fewl. See *Fever-fue*.

Featherments. See *Fandangs*.

Feather-peeated, adj. thoughtless; frivolous.

Feather-white, adj. '*All's feather-white at sea*,' said of the surface foaming with the gale.

Feative, adj. proportionately beautiful.

Featly, adv. '*It was all deean varry featly*,' done very suitably.

- Featsome**, adj. seemly or becoming. See *Featsome* as of similar sound.
- February fill-dike, and March muck't out.** A weather expression; February being rainy, so as to fill the ditches, while breezy March dries up the moisture and the miry roads.
- Feck**, the chief portion. 'He did t' *feck* o' t' wark,' the main part of the business. 'There's a rare *feck* on't,' an abundant quantity.
- Feckless**, adj. deficient; without ability. 'A *feckless* creature.' 'It's *feckless* wark,' it is profitless work.
- Feckles**. See *Farnicles*.
- Feeace**, face. 'I had n't a *feeace* but t' *feeace* I leuk'd wi,' I had no face but my own,—that is, no body's countenance to aid me in my endeavours.
- Feeak**, v. to fetch. '*Feeak* t' out,' seek after it; unwrap or unravel it.
- Feeak'd**, pp. stolen; conveyed away.
- Feeaks**, s. pl. the folds of draped linen.
- Feeal**, fool. See *Faal*, and the words to which it is a prefix.
- Feeal**. See *Feal*, to hide.
- Feeal's haliday**. See *April gowk*.
- Feeat**, v. to foot. 'We had to *feeat* it,' to walk the distance. See *Feat*, as sounding similar.
- Feeat-fast**, pp. stuck in the mud; imprisoned.
- Feeat foaks, or Feeat gangers**, s. pl. foot-passengers.
- Feeat-hod**, foot-hold. 'There is n't a vast o' *feeat-hod*,' there is no great amount of firmness or security in the matter.
- Feeat-pocaks**, s. pl. socks or legless stockings.
- Feeatsair**, adj. footsore.
- Feeatsome**, adj. nimble-footed.
- Fefted**, pt. t. and pp. legally secured with a maintenance. 'He *fefted* his wife on so much a year.'
- Feftments**, s. pl. endowments.
- Feg's end**. 'A *feg's end* for t';' the saying, 'a fig for it,' as to anything of little value. Our expression places the degree of estimation lower than the worth of the fig, by allusion to the particle or stalk at the end of it.
- Feitly**. See *Featly*.
- Felf**. See *Felva*.
- Fell**, adj. flat-shaped. 'That shovel's ower *fell*,' i. e. not concave enough.
- Fell**, the skin or hide. 'Flesh and *fell*.' *Wool-fells*, sheepskins. And see *Fellmonger*.
- Fell**, a hill. See *Fell-slope*.
- Fell**, adj. and adv. violent, savage. 'He eats his meat varry *fell*,' eagerly. 'They're quite *fell* about it,' in thorough earnest. 'Thoo's mair *fell* for thy dinner than rife for a race,' more anxious for one than desirous of the other. 'I wasn't i' *fell* order,' not in able condition.
- Fell-bred**, adj. of a vicious kind. See the last *Fell*.
- Fell'd**, pp. '*Fell'd* with an ailment,' prostrate with sickness.
- Fellmonger**, a dealer in hides.
- Fellon**, the tightness and soreness of a cow's skin from cold. 'Cripple *fellon*,' the lameness in the legs of cattle from *fellon*. Also a kind of eruptive disorder in children. *Fellon-gess*, the grass or herb boiled with other things to cure the *fellon*.
- Fellow-fond**, **Man-oras'd**, **Man-**

- fond, Man-keen**, adj. love-smitten. 'A *fellow-fond* lass.' 'A *fellow-fond* fit,' a female love-fit. 'She's desperate *man-keen*,' very fond of the men.
- Fellow-foooks**, s. pl. people of corresponding character; companions.
- Fell-slope**, the slope of a hill.
- Felly**, v. to break up the fallow ground, to plough up the stubble before sowing the crop.
- Felly**. See *Felwe*.
- Felt**, pp. and pt. t. hid. 'Gan an git *felt*,' go and hide yourself. 'They *felt* it,' hid it. See *Feal*.
- Felter'd**, pp. entangled; stunned or confused.
- Felto**, the game of 'Hide and Seek.'
- Feltrics**, s. pl. knotty enlargements beneath the hair and skin of horses.
- Felwe, or Felly**, one of the curved pieces which go to make up the rim of a carriage-wheel.
- Fem, or Femor**, adj. effeminate.
- Femoral, or Femorous**, adj. slender. 'Of a *femoral* build,' said of a delicate person, or a slight-made article.
- Fend**, effort. 'A good *fend* for a living.' 'Neea mair *fend* than a new boorn bairn,' no more energy than a babe.
- Fend off**, v. to prevent collision.
- Fendable**, adj. of active habits; provident. 'A brave *fendable* body in a family,' a famous household manager.
- Fender**, a defender in all senses. 'Weel *fender'd*,' strengthened or fortified by argument.
- Fendheads**, s. pl. points of contention.
- Fendible**, adj. plausible; admitting of defence. See *Fendable*.
- Fending and Proving**, arguing and defending.
- Fents and Fag-ends**, s. pl. cloth remnants in varieties.
- Fere**, adj. forthcoming. See the *Foore* (2).
- Ferhinder**. See *Foorehinder*.
- Fernfreckles, or Fernfeckles**. See *Farnficles*.
- Fest**. See *Fastening-penny*.
- Fested**, pp. fastened or engaged, as a person legally bound to another.
- Fester**, a source of complaint; as a festering sore is a cause of pain. 'It 'll be a *fester* for 'em,' viz. the loss of their expected legacy.
- Fetch**, v. to painfully draw in the breath. Also as sb. 'I have a *fetch* and a catch,' a stitch in the side.
- Fetch up**, v. 'I had 'em all o' *fetching up*,' I had the bringing up of the family.
- Fettle, or Fittle**, v. to prepare or adapt.
- Fettle**, condition in all senses. 'In good *fettle*,' in fine order. 'In bad *fettle*.' 'In very middling *fettle*,' only in a moderate state of health. A horse in good condition is in 'high *fettle*.' 'Out o' *fettle*,' disordered.
- Fettle**, v. to furnish or supply. 'A bravely *fettled* house.' 'How are you *fettl'd* for brass?' have you any change? 'Fettle me *that* an ye please,' put up the order in the note presented. 'Fettle me my coat a bit,' mend it. 'Fettled off,' polished or finished. 'He *fettl'd* him nicely,' he overcame him by argument; or, knocked him down by physical force.
- Fettler**, a fitter or accommodator in all senses. 'Now *that* is a *fettler*,' a crowning remark; 'a settler.'

Fetdling, or Fettlements, apparatus. 'They borrowed our *fetdling*,' our appliances needful for their purpose.

Fetdling, shaping. 'I see neea signs o' *fetdling*,' no preparations going forward. 'We're just *fetdling* for off,' getting ready to go.

Fever-few, a kind of tansy used with other herbs in cattle disorders.

Feverzere. 'The third day of *Feverzere*,' of February. Whitby Abbey Record in French, anno 1329. Englished in the style of that period.

Few. 'A good *few*,' 'A gay *few*,' or 'A nice *few*,' many, or rather the medium between many and few. 'There was a good *few* at church this morning,' or 'a *goodish few*.' 'A poorish *few*,' a scanty number. And with regard to the expression, 'A *few* broth,' we know not of this plural term being applied in the same way to any other liquid.

Fewness, smallness in point of numbers.

Fey. See *Fay*.

Fezzon, or Fezzon on, v. to grapple, as a dog will fasten on to another with his teeth. 'They *fezzon'd on* like famished dragons,' hungry monsters; said of fighting women.

Fezzon, or Foizon, food. 'It has neea *fezzon* in't,' no nourishment or support.

Fezzonless, or Fizzenless, adj. innutritious; dry or insipid.

Fick, v. to struggle as a child in the cradle; to fidget. 'Decant *sick* thyself ower't,' do not agitate yourself. 'Yan's bit o' time gets *sick'd* ower,' one's life gets struggled through. *Ficking*, persevering.

File. See *Cow-file*.

File over, v. to smooth with flattery; to lull suspicion.

Filly-tails, s. pl. the fleecy clouds like locks of hair, as signs of fine weather.

Fine-finger'd, adj. white-handed as a lady; fastidious.

Finger-thrumm'd, adj. crumpled and soiled as the leaves of a book.

Finks, s. pl. the fatty portions of the whale after the extraction of the oil. 'Blubber-*finks*.' Mixed with soil, the fields around Whitby in the days of the Greenland fishery bore testimony to its efficacy as manure, and the atmosphere to its fragrance. We read, that in the 9th century, the skin of the whale was cut into long strips for ship's cordage.

Finn'd [find], v. to find.

Fire-bote. See *Bote*.

Fire-cods, the bellows, s. pl. 'Blast it up wi' t' *fire-cods*,' blow the fire.

Fire-eldin. See *Eldin*.

Fire-fang'd, adj. as a heated preparation over-done by the fire tastes of the 'fire-smatch,' the flavour of being burnt or 'set to the bottom.' 'It's *fire-fang'd* stuff,' pungent in the mouth as ardent spirits. Also as 'fiery-claw'd,' or violent tempered.

Fire-flaught, the live coal that bounces out of the fire. 'A regular *fire-flaught*,' one of a violent disposition. A shooting meteor. 'He ran like a *fire-flaught*,' flashed along. The shot gleam of the northern lights.

Fire-fodder (pron. fother [fodhur]), fuel;—food for the fire.

Fire-kink'd, or Fire-kessen, pp. shrivelled by heat; forge-twisted, by the founder's art.

- Fire-porr**, or **Fire-pooat**, the poker. 'Give him the *fire-pooat*,' knock him down.
- Fire-scaup**, a red-haired person; one of a hot temperament.
- Fire-smatch**. See *Fire-fang'd* (1).
- Fire-steead**, the fire-place.
- Fisherman's Customs**. See the account of these in the Preface.
- Fish-kreel**, a basket with one side flat for fitting to the carrier's back, against which it is slung by the brow-band. A pad across the loins helps to support the burthen.
- Fishing-gad**, a fishing-rod.
- Fishing-tawm**, the apparatus of line and rod.
- Fit**, a season; a weather term. 'A dry *fit*,' 'A wet *fit*,' a parched time; a rainy one. 'A sharp *fit*,' 'A cawd *fit*,' a severe or cold period. 'A varry stiff *fit*,' a hard frost. 'A mucky *fit*,' a fall of rain or snow.
- Fit**, adj. ready. 'Our tea's *fit*.'
- Fit**, v. to supply. 'Hae ye gitten *fitten* yet?' have you got what you wanted?
- Fitches**, s. pl. vetches. 'As full as a *fitch*,' distended; a reference to the particular plumpness of the vetch-pod.
- Fittle**. See *Fettle* (1).
- Fizzling**, pres. part. itching; fidgeting.
- Fizzonless**. See *Fezzonless*.
- Flacker**, v. to flutter. 'I never *flacker* my wings ower t' edge o' my awn nest,' go beyond the bounds of my own circumstances.
- Flackering**, a throbbing. 'A *flackering* at heart,' palpitation.
- Flags**, s. pl. flakes. 'Snow-*flags*.'
- Flaid**, pp. frightened.
- Flair-cruke**. See *Boh-boggle*.
- Flam**, flattery.
- Flam up**, v. to cajole. *Flamm'd*, cheated by plausible representations.
- Flammerers**, or **Flammers**, s. pl. sycophants; wheedlers.
- Flan**, v. to expand at the top; to widen upwards, as the sides of a bowl or a scuttle.
- Flang**, pt. t. did fling. 'I *flang* up sair,' I vomited severely. 'She *flang* out,' she rushed out.
- Flappery**, the minor equipments of dress. 'His hat, his gloves, his stick, and all the rest of his *flappery*.'
- Flat-scaup'd**, adj. shallow-pated.
- Flatch**, or **Flattercap**, a flatterer; a wheedler.
- Flats**. See *Flaughts*.
- Flaught**, or **Flet**, fuel. See *Flet*.
- Flaughted**, pp. skinned. Said to be *flayed* or peeled off; hence turves are called *flaughts*, as being pared from the ground.
- Flaughts**, s. pl. turves for the fire. In Whitby Abbey Rolls, 'flaughts.'
- Flaumers**, s. pl. exaggerators; puffing vendors; flatterers.
- Flauming**, showy; vociferous. 'A *flauming* set,' who make much outcry in small matters.
- Flaums**. 'Troubled wi' heeat-*flaums*,' feverish flushes.
- Flaumy**, or **Flaupish**, adj. given to the practice of extravagant praise. Vulgarly, fine-dressed.
- Flaun**, (1) a custard; (2) a pancake; though the latter may be queried.
- Flaup**, or **Flope**, flippancy of speech. 'All wind and *flaup*.'
- Flaupish**. See *Flaumy*.
- Flaupy**, adj. 'A *flaupy* body,' one with a fawning canting address.

Flavorsome, adj. having a flavor or fragrance.

Flawter. See *Flowter*.

Flay, v. to scare away. 'It's fit to *flay* ought wick,' to frighten anything alive.

Flay-bairn, or **Scare-bairn**, an ugly visage, terrifying to children; a mask.

Flay-boggle, or **Flay-boh**, **Flay-crow**, or **Flair-cruke**. See *Boh-boggle*.

Flaying, a fright. 'I gat a sair *flaying*,' a severe fright.

Flaysome, adj. hideous. 'A *flaysome* bais,' a formidable animal.

Fleak. See under *Fleeak*.

Fleair'd, pp. levelled or floored.

Fleck'd, adj. speckled; pied, as cattle.

Flecks, s. pl. small fleecy clouds.

Flee, a fly. *Flees*, flies.

Flee, v. to fly. To '*flee* out o' t' heead,' to become excited or insane.

Flee-mooats, **Fleesmits**, **Flee-smitches**, s. pl. the fly-spots on the window-panes.

Flee-smitten, **Flee-strucken**, pp. fly - blown, as meat in hot weather.

Fleeag'd, adj. infested with fleas.

Fleeak, v. to strip to the skin. '*Fleeak'd* i' bed,' laid naked.

Fleeaking, a slight covering or thin boarding.

Fleeaking, adj. throwing off one's clothing, and thus catching cold. '*Fleeaking* in bad weather,' going out too thinly clad.

Fleeaks, s. pl. (1) sections. 'A *fleeak* of fish,' a slice; (2) slabs of wood. 'Lig 'em on t' *fleeaks*,' lay them on the shelves. Also (3) wicker hurdles used for small gates and stop-gaps.

Fleeang'd, flayed or skin-stripped.

Flee-be-sky, a flighty or highly imaginative person. A scold or one whose manner is soon 'sky-high.' 'A floweresome *flee-be-sky*' is the usual expression.

Fleece, in the sense of bodily condition. 'He's shaken a bonny *fleece* this last bad bout,' he has lost much flesh this last illness.

Fleecery, the act of stripping; robbery. 'They meant *fleecery*,' intended fraud.

Flee-flowers, or **Leelows**, s. pl. butterflies.

Fleeing, flying.

Fleeing-ask, the dragon-fly.

Fleeing-boggle. See *Boh-boggle*.

Fleeing ceagle, (1) a boy's kite; (2) a gaudily dressed female.

Fleeing wick, swarming alive. '*Fleeing wick* wi' lops,' i. e. with fleas.

Fleer, v. to mock or make mouths at. See *Flyre*.

Fleet o' seat, quick at walking.

Flesh-fallen, adj. bodily pined.

Flesh-flee, the 'blue-bottle,' that breeds maggots in the meat.

Flesh funeral. See *Funerals*, in the Preface.

Flesh meet, animal food.

Fleshrent, adj. sprained, as a limb.

Fleshwarks, s. pl. external pains.

Flet, or **Flaught**, hot coal or live embers. 'I see nowther fire nor *flet*,' or 'nowther heat nor leeght,' neither warmth nor flame,—the fire has gone out.

Flet, a flash of fire. 'As fleet as *flet*,' as quick as lightning.

Flicker and Flyre, or **Flicker and Gam**, v. to grimace; to laugh at or deride.

Flig, v. to fly. *Fligg'd*, feathered, ready to fly. *Fligg'd*, flown. *Fligging*, flying.

Flightiness, frenzy.

Fighty, adj. light-headed. '*Flighty-brain'd*.' 'As *flighty* as gunpowder.'

Fligs, s. pl. fledgelings in the nest, as preparing to fly. 'Are they *fligs* or gorp's?' are they feathered nestlings, or only naked from the shell.

Flinch'd, pp. shrunk. 'He's *flinch'd* iv his flesh.'

Fling, inclination. 'Yan's awn *fling*,' one's own way.

Fling o' snaw, a covering of snow; a sudden fall of snow.

Flipe, the brim of the hat. 'Touch your *flipe*,' make a bow.

Flirtigigs, a thoughtless young female.

Fliak, v. (1) to squirt liquids; (2) to leap. *Fliak'd*, spouted out, as a fluid.

Fliak, or **Water-fliak**, a syringe or squirt.

Fliak, (1) a fillip with the finger. 'A *fliak* on the face.' (2) A dance or romp.

Fliasking, pres. part. as a person gliding from place to place.

Flit, a household removal. 'A moonlight *flit*,' a decampment by night to cheat the landlord.

'Friday *flit*,
Short sit.'

See *Unlucky days*.

Flit, v. to depart; to die.

Flite, v. to scold. 'They *flited* and flew at te'an t' other like a couple o' dragons,' i. e. attacked each other like wild beasts.

Flite, a brawl.

Fliter, a brawler.

Flithers, s. pl. limpets. Oval uni-

valves adhering by suction to our rocks. 'He sticks like a *flither*,' he clings very close. '*Flither-scar*.' See *Cuvvin-scar*.

Fliting, or **Flyingbont**, a scolding scene.

Flitted, **Flitten**, pp. gone or fled.

Flob, inflation of speech. 'It's all *flob*,' i. e. not solid. '*Flobb'd* up,' distended. 'Not fat but *flobb'd* up' or '*flobby*,' dropsical.

Flockmen, s. pl. wool-dealers.

Flope. See *Flaup*.

Flos-docken. See *Flowster-docken*.

Flos-seeaves, cotton-grass.

Flour-meat, bread food; pastry.

Flouted, pp. buffeted; scolded.

Flow'd on, or **Flown on**, pp. 'They got *flow'd on*,' they were surrounded on the rocks by the rising tide.

Flowster, or **Fluster**, v. to flourish or flutter in showy colours.

Flowster-docken, **Fairy-fingers**, **Floss-docken**, **Fox-docken**, **Fox-fingers**, the plant *Digitalis purpurea*, or foxglove.

Flowter, or **Flawter**, a flurry or state of alarm.

Flowter'd, pp. affrighted.

Flowterment, noisy discourse; confusion of all sorts; frenzy.

Flowtersome, adj. quarrelsome.

Flubb'd 'It *flubb'd* and blobber'd,' as the yeast, when put into the flour for the dough, causes the latter to swell up and bubble.

Fluff, a feather. *Fluff'd up*, high flown, plumed or elated. *Fluffy*, downy.

Fluke, a guess; as for instance, at the weight of a pig. 'What's the *fluke*?'

Flukes, s. pl. worms resembling

flat fish or flounders found in the livers of diseased sheep. Their eyes are prominent, and are stated to be set in a cartilaginous ring.

Fluky, or Fluked, adj. worm-eaten or furrowed with *flukes*. See above.

Flumpy, adj. short in person.

Flush-cake, the piece of dough which the housewife puts into her oven, to ascertain its heat before she ventures the rest of her pastry.

Flushy, adj. red-faced; inflamed.

Fluster. See *Flowster*, *Flusterment*.

Fluster'd, pp. reddened or irritated. 'Beeath *fluster'd* and scauder'd,' both inflamed and blister'd; said of the feet.

Flusterment, or Fluster, (1) a flush of heat upon the skin; a slight eruption. (2) A state of excitement. (3) A puffing advertisement.

Flyre, v. to laugh. To 'flicker and flyre' is the usual expression.

Flying. See *Fliting*.

Fodder, or Fother, the winter food in store for the cattle. 'Fodder'd up,' fed and bedded, as the stalled animals. *Foddering*, feeding the live stock.

Fog, the second grass of the meadow after the hay-crop is removed.

Foggage, pasturage in the fog-field. See *Fog*.

Fog-sick, disordered with eating the fresh fog-grass. See *Fog*.

Foist, the mildew'd scent of a cellar.

Foisted, or Foisty, adj. musty, as a mouldy cask. 'As foisty as an old York church.'

Foizon. See *Fezzon* (2).

Follow'd on, pp. carried forward in one course. 'We're desperately *follow'd on wi' wark*,' harassed with business.

Fond, adj. foolish. 'As *fond* as a horn,' easily duped, as the horn sounds to the will of every one that blows it. 'As *fond* as a bezom,'—the south-country 'as silly as a broom.'

Fonder. 'Fonder and fonder,' more absurd than ever. *Fondest*, the greatest fool of the lot.

Fondheecaded. 'A *fondheecaded* trick,' an absurd deed.

Fond Hoit! foolish fool, or fool twice told.

Fondies. See *Fondy*.

Fondish, or Faddish, adj. shallow in point of intellect. Whimsical.

Fondly, adv. foolishly; absurdly.

Fondness, mental weakness; frivolity; fun.

Fond-plufe, the plough mumblings at Christmas. See *Christmas customs* in the Preface.

Fondsoms, adj. loving. 'A *fondsoms* bairn,' an affectionate child.

Fond talk, nonsensical discourse.

Fondy, a silly person. 'A pack o' *fondies*.'

Foak, people. 'An odd kin o' *foak*,' a queer set.

Foakreeght, public right.

Foaks, s. pl. 'They'll be quite *foaks*,' intimates or companions.

Foakstecad, an appointed place or piece of ground where the people assemble.

Foal, a foal. When a mare foals, it is usual to hang up the *placenta* on a near thorn-tree, for luck to the young animal; and in ancient times, to propitiate the protection of the gods.

Foal-feeat, the plant colt's-foot.

Foaz, v. to shear or level the

- ends of the wool on the sheep's back. See *Foosen*.
- Foorce**, force. 'There was a *foorce* o' folks,' great numbers were present.
- Foore**, or **Fore**. 'They hae nought to t' *foore*,' they have nothing provided beforehand. Also, 'Are they all to t' *foore*?' are all the things forthcoming? 'Is she te t' *foore* yet?' still living, or able to stir about.
- Foore-anenst**, or **Foore-anent**, adv. right opposite, as buildings at the sides of a street.
- Foore-body**, the belly.
- Foore-elders**, s. pl. progenitors. 'They cam o' quality *foore-elders*,' they are descended from people of position.
- Foore-end**, the front; the beginning. 'The *foore-end* of the year.'
- Foore-feeat**, the instep or front of the foot.
- Foore-foughten**, pp. 'I was sair *foore-foughten* in 't,' I was very much opposed in it.
- Foore-frame**. See *Bruff* (1).
- Foore-front**, (1) the face of the building. (2) The human countenance.
- Fooregang**, or **Fooregan**, v. to surpass or precede. 'He'll *fooregan* thee,' he will eclipse you. *Fooreganging*, foregoing; outstripping.
- Fooregangers**, s. pl. leaders or chief men. Also old documents, as precedents for recent decisions.
- Fooregraiith**, v. to prepare beforehand. *Fooregraiithing*, appliances provided in anticipation.
- Fooregrated**, forestalled, as by the occurrence of some intervening obstacle. Old local print.
- Fooreheeded**, pp. considered beforehand.
- Foorehinder**, or **Forhinder**, v. 'There was nought to *forhinder* 'em,' nothing to prevent or obstruct them.
- Foorekessen**, pp. previously arranged.
- Foorekest**, forethought; premeditation.
- Foorelaid**, pp. planned beforehand.
- Fooreleader**, chief captain.
- Fooreleuk**, v. to 'look before you leap.'
- Fooremost**. 'They're carrying him feet *fooremost*,' that is, to the grave.
- Fooreminded**, pp. predetermined.
- Foorenail'd**. 'That brass is all *foorenail'd*,' said of a sum set apart to pay off a debt.
- Fooreneean**, forenoon.
- Foore-paart**, the front; the beginning.
- Foore-past**. 'Thoo's talking o' things o' t' aud *foore-past*,' of past periods long gone by.
- Fooreseeghted**, pp. foreseen or anticipated.
- Foorestart**. 'They gat t' *foorestart* on us,' some distance ahead.
- Foorestep**, the precedence. Also as a verb, to go before.
- Foorethowt**, pt. t. foresaw. 'There was nought *foorethowten* about,' no preparation was made for the affair.
- Foore-urged**, pp. advocated beforehand.
- Foorewakken'd**, pp. aroused or forewarned.
- Foorewent**. 'They *foorewent* us,' they set out on the journey before us.
- Footfalling**, at, at the point of childbirth. 'Just at *footfalling*.'
- Footing**, or **Foot-ale**, a feast given to comrades when a new

- employment is entered upon.
- Foozen**, materials or amount of profit. The quantity of wool obtained when the sheep are shorn.
- For-by**, prep. besides.
- For-than**, conj. because.
- Fore**. See under *Foore*.
- Forkin Robin**. See *Twitchbell*.
- Forrat**, adv. onward; lit. forward.
- Forth-hugg'd**, pp. brought out; conveyed away.
- Forwoden**, pp. infested or overrun. 'They're lost an *forwoden* i' muck,' they are dirty and disorderly in the extreme. See *Woden*.
- Foss**, a waterfall.
- Fotherly**. See *Furtherly*.
- Foughten**, pp. contested.
- Foul**. See *Great foul*.
- Foul**, v. to defile or soil; to defame. 'It's an ill cruke that *fouls* its awn nest,' an evil bird that vilifies its own home. *Fouled*, as the working of a rope is impeded on ship-board when entangled.
- Foul-fed**, adj. improperly dieted; hence, in bad bodily condition.
- Foul - finger'd**, adj. thievish; 'every finger a fish-hook.'
- Foumart**, or *Foulmart*, the polecat. *Mustela putidus*.
- Foumarty**, adj. fetid; disreputable.
- Four-neuk'd**, adj. square or four-cornered.
- Fout**, a fool.
- Fouted**, or *Fout-edged*, adj. as when the carpet-border is trampled and frayed in its texture; notched or zigzagged as the hem of a frill; faulty.
- Fouterish**, or *Fouty*, misfitted,
- as a garment out of proportion.
- Fox**, v. to surpass in cleverness or calculation. 'They fairly *fox'd* the lawyer.'
- Fox-fingers**, or *Fox-dockens*. See *Flowster-dockens*.
- Foy**, a reward given to an intelligencer, one, for instance, who brings you the first news of your ship's arrival. Also, 'feast-money,' with which an apprentice treats his companions when he begins his employment.
- Fra**, prep. from. *Fra by*; see *Frebby*.
- Frag**, v. to cram or closely furnish. 'A full *fragg'd* house.'
- Fragging**, furniture and similar needfuls.
- Framation**, the endeavour to fit oneself for some pursuit. 'I gat it by *framation*,' with aiming at it by degrees.
- Frame**, v. to set about. 'She *frames* at eating a bit,' makes the effort. 'He *frames* badly at wark,' does not adapt himself to his calling. Also, 'It's *framing* for wet,' setting in for rain.
- Frampish**, *Frappish*, or *Frapsy*, adj. fractious; quarrelsome.
- Frample**, v. to paw on the ground, as a horse when kept standing in one place.
- Frappish**, or *Frapsy*. See *Frampish*.
- Fratch**, a disagreement. '*Fratching* on,' scolding as usual. 'A *fratchy* body.'
- Fraundge**, [fraunj] a ramble. 'A rare *fraundge*,' a capital 'turn-out.' *Fraundging*, prowling.
- Fraze**, pt. t. did freeze.
- Frebby**, *Frae by*, or *From by*, prep. distinct from or in comparison with. 'This is good *frebby* that.'
- Freckles**. See *Farnticles*.

Freeam, or Reeam, v. to scream.

Free-bauks. See *Bauks*.

Frein, v. to ask, inquire after.
'Wheea did thoo *frein* tae?' of whom did you ask the question?
'She niver *frein'd* for t' spot,' never enquired for the place.

Frem, Fremd, or Fremmit, adj. unknown; not intimate. 'The one was a near neighbour, the other only a *frem* body.' 'A *fremd* spot,' a foreign or out of the way locality. '*Fremd* focaks' or '*Frems*,' strangers or people from a distance.

Fremsome, adj. unsocial; unfamiliar.

Fresh, the swelling of a river as the drainer of the adjoining country. 'A run of *fresh*,' the rapidity of the stream from the additional rainfall.

Freshen up, v. to revive in all senses. 'The wind *freshens*,' increases.

Freshwood, the threshold.

Fretten, pp. (1) decayed into holes, as old cloth; (2) spotted or speckled.

Frev, or Fra, prep. from.

Friday. See *Unlucky days*.

Fridg'd, pp. excoriated, as the feet with hard shoes.

Friendsome, adj. friendly.

Fright-like, adj. as a person oddly dressed; ugly-visaged.

Fritterments, s. pl. filings or particles; fragments.

Free. See *Frow*.

From by. See *Frebby*.

Frontstead, a front site in the line of a street.

Frost-harr, Frost-hag, or Frost-stife, frost-mist; hoar-frost.

Frow, or Free, woman; wife.

Frowzy. See *Frucsome*.

Fruesome, or Frowzy, adj. sour-countenanced; scowling.

Fruggam, a baker's mop for cleaning the oven. An old hag.

Frumity, or (rarely) Furmity, part of the Christmas eve supper, wheat porridge sweetened and spiced. '*Frumity* night,' Christmas eve, and New Year's eve. See *Christmas customs* in the Preface.

Frumpish, adj. contemptuous.

Fubsey, adj. inclined to corpulence.

Fudgeon, adj. thick and wheezy. 'A little *fudgeon* fellow.'

Puff, v. to puff, as a breeze does. See *Faff*.

Fuffy, adj. light, soft, and fraught with dust, like a fuzball.

Full nor Fasting. 'Content nowthir wi' *full nor fasting*,' dissatisfied with much and with little, or under all circumstances.

Full sair, adv. severely. 'They fret for him *full sair*.'

Full soon, adv. before the usual time. 'They are ripe this year *full soon*.'

Fullock, force. 'It came with a great *fullock*,' said of a projected missile. Also as a verb; to fire a marble, for instance, into a hole from the hand by a jerk of the bent thumb. 'That was well *fullock'd*.'

Fulth, the fill or sufficiency.

Fun, or Fund, pp. found.

Funerals. See the Preface.

Furmity. See *Frumity*.

Further-a-field, to go, to go to a greater distance.

Furtherly, or Fotherly, adj. said of plants that are forward at an early period. See *Backerly*.

Fusome, or Fusom, [feu'sum] adj. handsome. See *Viewsome*.

Fustilugs! sour fellow!

Fuzzock, a rough-haired donkey.

Fuzzock - hay, ass - provender; thistles and other coarse produce of the road-sides.

Fuzzock-headed, adj. said of a person with rough uncombed hair; also, stupid.

Gab, Gabber, or Gabberment, gabble. 'A gabbering lot,' loquacious. 'A heap o' gabberment,' an amount of 'bosh.'

Gabriel hounds, the flocks of yelping wild geese high in the air, migrating southward in the twilight evenings of autumn, their cry being more audible than the assemblage is visible. As the foreboders of evil, people close their ears and cover their eyes until the phalanx has passed over. They stand connected with the Northman's Legend of the Spectral Hunt.

Gaby, or Gawby, a dunce.

Gad, a pike with a prick at the end for goading oxen—hence, *Gad-fly* or *Goad-bee*, a stinging-fly, or horse-fly. *Gad-whip*, a long heavy whip.

Gad, a gossip with his 'gadding shoes' on, as he 'gads' from place to place. *Gadders*, news-mongers. *Gaddings*, gossiping visits.

Gade, or Geead, pt. t. did go; went; departed.

Gadge, an oddity.

Gadrooned, pp. embossed as the edge of a silver salver. Old local nota.

Gae back. 'I gae back tae 't, and was blate when they said seea,' I withdrew from it, and felt bashful at the assertion.

Gae leuk! the surly 'o and see!' to a question asked.

Gaffer, or Gaff, the male head of the house.

Gain, or Garn, woollen yarn or worsted; though *gain* is made of short wool and is coarser; while worsted is made of long wool and is finer. *Gain-winnies*, the old-fashioned machine for winding worsted, a circular-shaped tissue of laths round which the skein is fixed. Pivoted on an upright stem, it performs its rotations as the operator winds the ball.

Gain, adj. near. See *Ungain*.

Gain, nearness. 'I gans thruff 't fence for a bit o' *gain*,' by way of shortening the distance.

Gain-hand, adj. and adv. close to the place. 'A *gain-hand* garth,' an adjoining enclosure. 'They never look *gain-hand* me,' never come near me.

Gain way, the convenient road. 'That's a *gain way* o' doing things,' a ready method of proceeding.

Gainer, or Gainer hand, nearer in comparison. '*Gainest way*,' the 'short cut.'

Gainless, adj. profitless.

Gainly, adv. eligibly situated.

Gainful, adj. profitable.

Gait, manner of walking. See under the first *Geeat*.

Gall-brussen. 'My mouth's as bitter as if I was *gall-brussen*,' from biliousness,—as if the *gall* had burst.

Gallac-handed, Gaulish-handed, or Gawk-handed, left-handed; clumsy-fisted.

Galloways, s. pl. ponies from ten to twelve or fourteen hands high.

Gallowses, s. pl. men's braces.

Gally-bank. See *Rammel-bank*.

Galoore, abundance. 'They will now get

'Gold *galoores*,
And silver good *stoore*,
they'll soon become rich.

Gam, v. to mock; to deceive.
'Nicely *gamm'd*,' thoroughly
cheated.

Gam, a game. *Gammish*, or
Gamsome, frolicsome.

Gammashers. See *Leggings*.

Gammer, an old woman; the mis-
tress of the house.

Gammer, v. to dandle or trifle; to
goSSIP.

Gammering. 'Gying *gammer-*
ing about,' sauntering and tat-
tling all over.

Gammerstags, a large awkward
female.

Gammlie, v. to gamble. 'I'll
gammlie you for 't,' toss up, lose
or win.

Gammlie-me-nabs, the card game
known as 'beggar my neighbour.'

Gammy, grandmother.

Gan, or **Gang**, v. to go; to walk.
'*Gan* thy geeat,' or '*Gang* alang,'
go your ways. *Gans*, or *Gangs*,
he goes.

Gan, course or direction. 'He's
geean his awn *gan*,' gone his
own road; he has died from the
effects of his own conduct.

Gan-by, or **Go-by**, a slide past.
'It was a varry good *gan-by*,' a
fortunate escape. 'We gav 'em
the *gan-by*,' we shunned them,
excused ourselves.

Gan day. See *Come day*.

Gan-days, or **Gang-days**, s. pl.
perambulation days, when town
or parish boundaries are tra-
versed.

Gang, **Gangs**. See the first *Gan*.

Gang, road; and used here with
a descriptive prefix. *By-gang*,
Cross-gang, *Down-gang*, *Out-*
gang, *Up-gang*. See the several
terms.

Gang-atween, or **Gang-between**,
one who interposes. 'That
great *Gangbetween*,' the one
Christian Mediator.

Gangerill, a wandering beggar.
A toad.

Gangers, or **Ganners**, goers.
'*Gangers* and comers,' people in
and out; visitors.

Gangery. 'All her grand *gang-*
ery,' her fine dresses in which
she comes forth.

Ganging, **Gannin**, or **Gying**,
going. 'Be you *ganging*,' pro-
ceed on your way. 'A *ganning*
fit,' an inclination to roam. Also,
'what kin o' *gangings* on hae ye
had?' 'A bonny *gannin* on,' a
'fine to-do.' 'Here's desperate
gyings on,' great commotion.

Gang-out. See *Outgang*.

Gangways, s. pl. outlets.

Gantrees, the wooden frames for
beer-barrels.

Gar, **Gare**, or **Yare**, hungry or
desirous. 'I'm *gare* and ready.'
'I'll say *gar gar* for it,' i. e.
ready, ready! expressive of
anxiety for its obtainment.

Gar, v. to occasion. 'T' caud
wind *gars* 'em stang,' makes
them shoot, said of aching teeth.

Garb out, v. to dress for display.
'Desperately *garb'd out*,' out-
rageously fine.

Garfits, the inmeats, &c., of poul-
try. 'Geease *garfits*,' those of
the goose. 'A *garfit* pie,' a gib-
bet pie.

Garlands. See *Funerals* in the
Preface.

Garlands. A garland or hoop
fluttering with ribbons, was the
joyous signal at the mast-head to
denote a well-fished ship when
our whalers returned about
August from the Greenland
fishery.

Garlvat, the vessel in which the

- beer is put to ferment. 'It works like a *garlvat*,' said of anything gaseous, as a bottle of brisk porter.
- Garn.** See *Gain*, worsted.
- Garsil**, thorns or brushwood for making dead hedges, and for burning with turves in hearth-fires.
- Garten**, v. to bandage or bind up. *Garten'd*, bandaged.
- Gartens**, s. pl. garters.
- Garth**, a yard near a building. A small green enclosure. 'It was n't a field, it was nobbut a bit of a *garth*.' 'Church-*garth*,' Also, a court or alley of houses. 'Garth-pigs,' the young ones that run in the fold-yard.
- Garthing-grund**, the ground in small allotments as appendages to buildings.
- Gat**, or **Getten**, pp. got or obtained. Begotten.
- Gate**, **Gait**. See under *Geeat*.
- Gaudiments**, s. pl. jewels; personal decorations.
- Gaufers**, s. pl. tea-cakes of the muffin sort, square, and stamped like net-work with the 'gauferring-irons.'
- Gaulish-handed**. See *Gallac-handed*.
- Gaumeril**. See *Caumeril*.
- Gaup**, or **Gauve**, v. to stare. 'They *gaup'd* and *gaw'd* at all they saw,' gaped with wonder as rustics at a city spectacle.
- Gauts**, or **Gotes**. See *Gooats*.
- Gauve**. See *Gaup*.
- Gauvey**, **Gauvison**, **Hauvison**, or **Geeapsawmon** (gape-salmon), a simpleton; one in amazement.
- Gauving**, pres. part. staring and awkward. 'A great *gauving* fellow.' 'Gauving time,' yawning time, between twilight and dark, when people cannot see to work, and yet it is too soon to light the candles.
- Gav**, pt. t. gave. 'He *gav* when she said *seea*,' he relented. 'When t' sun raise, t' roads *gav*,' when the sun rose, the roads thawed. 'She *gav* at her een,' she wept in consequence.
- Gavlik**, or **Gave-like**, implying a disposition to give in. 'They saw I was *gavlik* to gan,' had the willingness to proceed.
- Gawby**. See *Gaby*.
- Gawk**, **Geek**, **Gowk**, or **Gowky**, a fool; a person uncultivated; a dupe.
- Gawk-handed**. See *Gallac-handed*.
- Gawkish**, or **Gawky**, clownish, awkward, stupid.
- Gawm**, v. to understand. 'I *gawm'd* him weel,' understood him thoroughly. 'You mun reeam into my lug, or I can't *gawm* ye,' you must bawl into my ear or I cannot make out what you say. 'Gawm ye, think ye?' do you comprehend me? Grose, who notices this word of ours, observes, that from thence, we probably have our 'man of *gumption*;' the fact being, rather, that *gawm* and *gumption* are from the same source, viz. A.S. *gyman*, to perceive.
- Gawmish**, adj. rather knowing.
- Gawmless**, adj. witless.
- Gawts**, s. pl. boar-pigs.
- Gay**, adj. and adv. 'I'm quite *gay*, thank you,' quite well. 'A *gay* bit,' a large piece in comparison. 'A *gay* bit sen,' a long while ago. And as a further augmentative, 'It's *gay* and cawd,' extremely cold. 'It was dyed a *gay* dark black,' intensely so.
- Gay-denty**, or **Gay-deft**. 'A *gay* denty moorning,' genial and inviting.

Gay-fair, good, as contrasted with the contrary.

Gay-few, many, rather than otherwise.

Gay-like, beautiful on the whole. See *Good-like*.

Gay-little, or **Good-little**, the medium between much and little, or rather inclining to the larger quantity.

Gay-seen, adv. very soon; early. 'I was here *gay seen*.'

Gay-sear, adv. sure, as with an increased degree of certainty.

Gayish. 'It's a *gayish* step to gan,' or it's '*gayish* and far,' rather a long way to go. Also, reasonably good; 'A *gayish* sample.'

Gayly, adv. famously. 'We're all *gayly*,' all well. 'Getting on pratty *gayly*,' prospering in a fair degree.

Gear, or **Gearing**, materials; property in general. 'How are they off for *gear*?' are they wealthy? The appliances of a calling. 'Fishermen's *gear*,' nets, lines, &c. 'Coble *gear*,' the oars, sails, belonging to a boat.

Gear, in the sense of some special pursuit adopted. 'He has now taken up with that kind of *gear*,' begun to follow in that direction. Implying also condition. 'In *gear*,' in right trim. 'Out of *gear*,' out of order, or out of tune.

Gearing. 'Our mill wants *gearing*,' fresh machinery.

Gearish, adj. 'He died *gearish*,' somewhat rich.

Geck. See *Gawk*, *Gowk*.

Geck, v. to sneer or deride.

Gecking, pres. part. scorning; chuckling.

Godgy, adj. choking with laughter.

Geds. See *Girds*.

Gee, v. to give.

Geead. See *Gade*.

Geeams, s. pl. the gums.

Geean, pp. gone.

Geeap, v. to gape. *Geeapy*, yawny; sleepy. Also to bawl or talk loudly. 'Dinnot *geeap* an yowp seea, like a ploughman on a moor.'

Geease, a goose. 'A rooast *geease*.'

'If t' *geease*-breest at Michaelmas be dour and dull

We 's hev a sair winter te t' sure an' te t' full;'

if the breast of the roast goose when held up to the light shows dark upon the whole rather than otherwise, we shall have a severe winter throughout; if mottled, variable; the lighter aspects betokening snow, the darker, frosts. The general transparency of the bone denotes an open winter, the front part foretelling the state of that season before Christmas, the inner part the weather after Christmas.

Geease-gess, goose-grass.

Geease-heeaded, adj. 'as brainless as a goose.' 'A *geease-heeaded* trick,' a stupid one.

Geeat, or **Gait**, manner; mode of behaviour or proceeding. 'It munnot be deean that *geeat*,' must not be done in that style. 'Ganging a downward *geeat*,' going the 'broad road' of Scripture. *Geeats*, habits. 'Good *geeeats*,' right paths. 'Ill *geeeats*,' evil courses. 'Queer *geeeats*,' odd ways. Also as a verb. 'They'll *geeat* it for thee,' put you into the way of doing it.

Geeat, a course, street, or thoroughfare.

Geeatage, or **Gateage**, pasture for cattle. Also the charge

for feeding, at so much a head.
Geeated, adj. 'Awkward *geeated*,' as a clumsy walker.

Geeating, pres. part. 'Where's thoo gying *geeating* tae?' where are you going to ramble? Also, feeding at grass as a cow. 'Cow-*geeatings*,' or 'Cow-*geests*,' pasture-fields.

Geeatings, s. pl. single corn-sheaves as distinct from those that are bound together; sheaves set apart for cattle-food.

Geeavel-end, or **Geeavel-point**, the gable of a building.

Geeavelock, a large iron crow-bar or lever.

Geed. See *Gaed*.

Geek. See *Gauck*.

Geen, or **Gin** (*g* hard), pp. given. Disposed. 'Its *geen* te wet,' inclined to rain. Also, gifted or talented.

Geld, tax or payment. 'Tak *geld* on him for 't,' make him recompense you.

Geld cow, a cow barren at the time she ought to be with calf.

Gelt, profit. 'There 'll be neea sets o' *gelt* at it,' no great amount of gain.

Gelt gimmer, a barren ewe.

Gen, **Gern**, or **Girn**, to grin; to repine. *Genn'd*, grinned. 'It's a thing nut to be *genn'd* at,' an offer not to be despised. *Genning*, grinning; groaning.

Gennot, a fretful child. 'The groaning fish,' short, with a thick head; which when landed and dying, emits sundry dull moans. The Scotch call it the *crooner* or *groaner*. (A local corruption of *gurnard*.)

Gentle and Semp (simple), rich and poor. 'What I'm saying, I'll stand by, afoore owther *gentle* or *semp*,' maintain before any one, without distinction.

Geometries. See *Jawmatrees*, as so pronounced.

Gep, v. to gape, or lay in wait for news. *Gepping*, prying; listening.

Gern. See *Gen*.

Gealins, or **Goslins**, young geese. The oval blossoms of the willow palm, downy and yellow.

Gess, grass. 'A flush o' *gess*,' the sudden springing of the fields. '*Gess* - garth,' a small grassed enclosure. '*Gess* - proud,' as land yielding grass in uncommon abundance. '*Gessing* - land,' pasture grounds.

Get. See *Git*.

Gethersome, adj. socially disposed. 'They're nut varry *gethersome*,' not easy to collect; said of scattered sheep.

Gether'd, pp. gathered. 'Get thysel *gether'd* up ageean,' said to a child that had fallen. '*Gether'd* up,' recovered from illness.

Getten, pp. got. '*Getten* shot on,' got rid of. '*Getten* speeach,' gained access for a hearing. '*Getten* wit on 't,' got the news or report.

Gewgow, a lip-lyre or Jew's-harp, said to be a corruption of jaw's harp. A nick-nack or trifle. 'Eftther some fond *gewgow*,' pursuing some foolish scheme.

Giant's teeth. See *Thunner-bolts*.

Gib (*g* hard). 'A *gib* stick,' a stick that is bent-headed. 'A nutting *gib*,' a nutting-hook.

Gib cat, a male cat.

Gibligant (*g* hard). Two women on one horse, are said to ride *gibligant*.

Gib-nocass'd, hook-nosed.

Gif, or **Gin** (*g* hard), if.

Giff-gaff, random talk.

Giglet (*g* hard), a laughing child.

Gilderts (*g* hard), nooses of horse-hair upon lines stretched within a hoop, for catching birds on the snow. The bread-bait is attempted through the loops, which entangle the birds by the legs when they rise up to fly.

Gill (*g* hard), a narrow glen or dell, with rugged banks often wooded. '*Gill*-runnel,' the rivulet coursing along the dell.

Gillup (*g* hard), glutinous oil for greasing sheep.

Gilt, a spayed sow. *Gilts*, sows that have not had pigs.

Gim, or **Gimmil** (*g* hard), a narrow passage between houses. A drain or small sewer.

Gimlet-eyed, squint-eyed or 'swivel-eyed.'

Gimmers, or **Gimmer** hogs, s. pl. young ewes that have not yet had lambs. '*Gimmer* lambs,' ewe lambs not yet weaned.

Gin, or **Geen** (*g* hard), pp. given or disposed to. '*Sair geen* tiv a cough.' Also, imparted as a gift,

'A *geen* bite

Is seenan put out o' sight,'

said of the contrast between a given morsel and a permanent provision.

Gin. See *Gif*.

Gin ageean, given again, that is, thawed, as ice. '*Ommost gin ageean* about it,' almost softened or relented on the subject.

Ginner, adv. rather. '*I'd ginner* go than stay.' '*I'll hae't ginner* o' t' twee,' the better one, or the one I prefer of the two.

Gipping, pres. part. '*They're gipping* herrings,' i. e. they are taking out the gills, &c.; when preparing to cure them.

Girdens. See *Gartens*, and *Girds*.

Girder, a cooper.

Girds, or **Girdens**, hoops; band ages. Boundaries.

Girn. See *Gen*.

Gisn, v. to laugh satirically.

Gist money, the payment for pasturage of cattle that are agisted, or fed at a stipulated price. See *Agistment* in *Halliwell*.

Git, get, breed, offspring. '*It's of a particular git*,' breed. *Gitten*, begotten. *Gits*, species.

Gizzen, the gizzard.

Gladsome, adj. joyful.

Glafe, adj. glossy.

Glavver, v. to chatter. To talk endearingly.

Glazzen, v. to glaze with glass. *Glazzened*, glazed. Local MS., 16 century, has '*Glasned*.' *Glazzening*, glazing.

Glazzener, a glazier.

Gleaze, or **Gleaze**, v. to glide past. '*I just gleas'd it*,' as an object is nearly hit by a stone thrown at it.

Gleasing, a hot pursuit; a sweat. '*I've had a gleasing* after him.' To '*bide a bonny gleasing*,' to bear the cost of a lawsuit, or that of a failing speculation.

Gleead, **Gled**, or **Glead**, the kite, a ravenous bird, called the *Glide*, it is said, from its smooth motion through the air. Cf. A.S. *glida*, a kite; *glidan*, to glide. '*A pack o' young gleeads*,' a lot of hearty children whose appetites attest their health.

Gleead, adj. agile. '*As gleead* as a willow,' a small quick diving sea-bird.

Gleeaves, s. pl. gloves.

Gleg, or **Glent**, v. to cast a look; to glance. '*They gan peeping* and *glegging* into ivvery yan's neuk,' prying into every one's corner or concerns.

Gleg, adj. perceptually ready.

- 'Quite *gleg* at it,' quick at comprehending it. '*Gleg* at walking.' '*Gleg* at eating,' sharp on that subject. *Gleg*, an inquisitive person, a Paul Pry.
- Glent.** See the first *Gleg*.
- Glent**, a glimpse. 'I gat a *glent* on 't.' A flash of light. A first thought.
- Glented**, pt. t. glanced. 'Oor coo *glented* an started, then dang me ower wi' t' milk cann, an rave oot at t' deear like a fire-flaught,' our cow, seeing something that frightened her, upset me and my milk-pail, and tore out at the door like a fire-flash.
- Glib.** 'Varry *glib* iv her cleas,' smart and becoming in her dress.
- Gliff.** 'I gat a sair *gliff*,' a severe fright or startle; a scare.
- Glift**, a hasty glance; a mere glimpse.
- Glime.** See *Glink*.
- Glink, Glisk, or Glime**, v. to sparkle. 'It *glisk'd* like a piece of glass.'
- Glinted.** See *Glented*.
- Glisk.** See *Glink*.
- Glissom**, adj. lively; gleeful.
- Glister**, v. to glisten.
- Gloaming**, twilight.
- Glock**, an oddity.
- Gloore**, v. to stare with wonder. To '*gloore* wi' beeach een,' with both eyes; that is, to the full extent. *Gloorer*, a starrer. *Glooring*, looking agape or amazed.
- Glop**, v. 'He *glops* and gauves,' he stares and gapes with open mouth.
- Gloppers, or Gloorers**, spectacles; or rather, the old fashioned ones with large round eyes, set in broad horn rims.
- Glopping**, staring, astonished.
- Glor-fat.** 'It's all *glor-fat*,' or 'all of a *glor* and a jelly,' tremulous with adiposity.
- Glour**, glutinous matter. 'Give 'em a gowpen o' *glour*,' a handful of mud; pelt them.
- Glum**, adj. sullen. 'As *glum* as a thunder cloud.'
- Glumps**, sulks.
- Glumpy**, adj. sullen-tempered.
- Glut**, a large quarry-wedge for splitting stones.
- Gnar, or Knar**, the knot of a tree; a knob or ball. A small lump in the flesh.
- Gnarl**, v. to gnaw. '*Gnarl'd* and chavvell'd,' gnawed and frittered, as anything mouse-eaten. 'A *gnarling* at heart,' a gnawing sensation internally.
- Gnash**, adj. passionate. 'Oor aud Tommy's varry *gnash* when he ails ought,' impatient when unwell. '*Gnash-gab*,' one who speaks harshly of other people; or who gives an ill-tempered reply to a question asked.
- Gnipe**, v. to nibble. See *Knep*.
- Goad-bee, or Goad-fly.** See the first *Gad*.
- Go-by.** See *Gan-by*.
- Go-cab ye! or Scab light o' ye!** imprecations, said to mean, 'You be blister'd!'
- Gob**, the mouth. 'She gae *gob*,' spoke out; became impertinent. '*Gob*-fight,' an interchange of angry words. A feat at eating.
- Gobbets.** 'Eaten in ower great *gobbets*,' in too large mouthfuls.
- Gobbish**, adj. talkative.
- Gobble**, v. to eat greedily. To grumble. 'I wecant be *gobbled* at,' I will not have your impudence.
- Gobby**, adj. inclined to babble, or to scold. Wordy.
- Goblet glass**, a large stalked drinking-glass.

- Gobmeeat**, food. 'It is n't *gobmeeat*,' it is not fit to be eaten.
- Gobstick**, a wooden spoon or other implement for conveying food to the mouth.
- Gobstring**, a bridle. 'He mun be hoddin in wi' a tight *gobstring*,' held in by strong restraint.
- Gobvent**, utterance. 'Good *gobvent*,' freedom of speech.
- Gobwind**, an eructation.
- God send Sunday**. See *Come day*.
- God's biddings**. See *Biddings*.
- Godbairn**, godchild.
- Goddin**. 'I give you *goddin*,' the leave-taking 'good day.'
- God-fearing**. See *Illfearing*.
- Gods harld!** God forbid!
- Godspenny**. See *Fastening penny*.
- Goldens**, the charred stems of the ling or broom after the burning of the moor.
- Goldspink**, the bird yellow-hammer.
- Gollins**. See *Gorps*.
- Goloshes**. See *Leggings*.
- Gommeril**, a half wit.
- Gooak, Goak, or Goke**, the core of an apple. The fleshy substance in the middle of a sore. See *Sitfast*, *Haygooak*.
- Gooal**, a gust of wind. The wind is said 'to *gooal*,' or to be 'a *gooling* draught,' when it draws sharply through a narrow passage.
- Gooats, or Gotes**, openings or slopes from the streets to the water side. Spelt *goutes* in Camden.
- Good few**. See *Few* and *Gay-few*.
- Good-for-nowt**, a worthless person. 'A graceless *good-for-nowt*.'
- Good Friday**. See the Preface.
- Good-like**, adj. pretty; well favoured. 'There's many a *good-like* nowt,' explained by 'All is not gold that glitters.' See *Gay-like*.
- Good-little**. See *Gay little*.
- Goodman**. See *Deem*.
- Good seel to ye!** an expression of good will at leave taking, on the part of a customer to a tradesman. 'Good day, and good *seel* to ye,' a piece of manners antiquated forty years ago. See *Seel* in Ray's Glossary.
- Good soort**, a great many.
- Good stoore**, in an extreme degree. 'They rais'd a rumpus *good stoore*,' a violent commotion.
- Good to like**. 'They're *good to like*,' appearances are favourable.
- Good wat!** the old exclamation 'Got wot.'
- Goodish few**, rather more in number than ordinary. See *Few*.
- Goosegogs**, gooseberries.
- Gerps, Gorpins, Gollins, or Gullins**, birds just hatched. 'As naked as a *gorpin*,' literal nudity.
- Gorr**, jelly; slime. '*Gorr*-blood,' clotted. The same word as *gore*.
- Got wit**. See under *Getten*.
- Gotes**. See *Gooats*.
- Gotherly**, adj. affable. 'A heart-warm *gotherly* set.'
- Gousty**, adj. windy. 'A *gousty* spot,' said of a ruined building where the wind enters at all points.
- Gowa!** go we, or let us be going.
- Gowd**, gold. '*Gowdie* wark,' gilding.
- Gowk, or Geck**, a fool. Also the cuckoo, who, it is said, has not skill enough to build her own nest, but drops her eggs into that of other birds. 'As scabbed

- as a cuckoo,' alluding to the fact of there being scurf covering the young ones.
- Gowkspit**, the froth worm; formerly said to be a young grasshopper produced by the saliva of the *Gowk* or cuckoo. See the second *Brock*.
- Gowlands**, s. pl. corn marigolds. 'As yellow as a *gowland*,' jaundiced.
- Gowpen**, a handful. 'Double *gowpens*,' as much as the two open hands will hold, put edge to edge. 'They gat gold by *gowpens*,' soon became rich.
- Grace**, advantage. 'They weant get a vast o' *grace* by 't,' no great amount of profit.
- Gradely**, adv. by degrees; step by step. Moderately.
- Graff**, a dug trench. A grave.
- Graith**, or **Graithing**, condition. 'In good *graiith*,' stout and healthy. 'In bad *graiithing* for 't,' in poor order for the undertaking.
- Graith'd**, pp. equipped or provided with means. 'Bonnily *graiith'd*,' handsomely dressed. 'Get the table *graiithed*,' the provisions set out. 'Don't make a *graiithing* for my coming,' do not make 'a spread' on my account. 'We're *graiithing* for off,' preparing to go.
- Graithly**, adj. tidily. 'Deean vary *graiithly*,' done in very good order.
- Grand**. 'Here's a *grand* day,' very fine weather.
- Granbairn**, grandchild.
- Granddeam**, **Grannam**, or **Gammy**, grandmother.
- Gransir**, grandfather.
- Grass widow**, a mother although never married.
- Grat**. See *Greet*.
- Grease-horn**, a flatterer; a person of soft speech. Farmers have a cow's horn filled with grease slung to their carts for *greasing* the axletrees.
- Great-foul**, huge. 'A *great foul* ox.' 'Yan was a natty little body, but t' other was a *great foul* weean,' the one was a neat little person, the other a large coarse woman.
- Great likely**, adv. very likely. 'Ay, ay, *great likely*, *great likely*,' the assenting—yes, yes.
- Greean**, or **Grooan**, v. to groan or lament. 'A desperate *greeaner*,' a great complainer.
- Greeap**, v. to grope. '*Greeaping*.' Also to grasp. 'Of a *greeaping* turn,' of a grasping or covetous disposition. *Greeaper*, a miser.
- Greeave**, a grave. '*Greeave*-garth,' the burying-place; the churchyard.
- Greeave**, v. to pare or dig up the soil. '*Greeav'd*.'
- Greeaving**, paring the sward. 'They're *greeaving* turves,' which are sliced from the ground. 'Hae ye gotten your turves *grooven*?' cut for conveying home; the time for obtaining them being between hay time and harvest. Piled up so as to dry, they are then taken to the farm and formed into one or more large stacks near the house for a fuel-supply.
- Greed**, avarice. 'The devil will grip him for his *greed*.' 'Frae sheer *greed*,' from thorough covetousness. 'The *greed* of getting,' the desire for acquisition.
- Greed**, a niggard.
- Grees**, stairs. 'Up *grees*.' '*Grees*-head,' the stair head.
- Greet**, v. to weep. *Greeting*, sorrowing. 'She *grat*,' she wept.
- Grenking**, pres. part. croaking or

repining. '*Grenking* on,' continuing to murmur.

Grenks, griefs; pains.

Grenky, adj. 'I feel *grenky* all over,' indisposed in every part. 'A *grenky* spot,' a neighbourhood of hills, that makes one pant and groan in traversing it.

Grewsome, adj. grim. 'A *grewsome* auld carle,' a sour tempered old creature. '*Grewsome* weather,' dull and cloudy. In the sense also of grievous to be borne.

Griff, a narrow valley; a rocky chasm.

Grim, a ghost. A skeleton. 'A *grim's* head,' a death's head. Evidently a part of '*Church-grim*,' a term we have only once heard used in this quarter, though that may tend to countenance the notion of its former-day currency, especially as it stands associated with our '*Barguest*.' On this point we learn, that in certain countries, a custom prevailed with those engaged in the building of a church, to take the first living creature which crossed their path on a day approaching its completion, and build it alive in the wall. Thus it became the haunting inhabitant of the church, and it was the office of this sprite to give warning of approaching death. Accordingly, different animal forms pertained to the several *kirke-grims* of a district, as we hear of *Barguests* in the shape of a mastiff, a pig, a dog, a calf. Further, as kindly communicated by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, author of the Cleveland Glossary, the Church-grim at times, was visible to the priest while officiating at the grave, and to no one else. The priest was wont to cast his eyes towards the window of the church-tower where the apparition sat, and he could then

tell by the creature's aspect whether the departed was saved or lost. See *Barguest*, *Scriker*.

Grime, soot. 'As black as *grime*,' vile in all senses. 'A smitch o' *grime*,' a particle of smut.

Grime, v. to blacken or defame. '*Grimy* tongued,' that of a slanderer. 'They're beeach *grimed* wi' t' seeam stick,' both marked with the same fault.

Griming, or **Riming**, a slight tinging with colour. 'A *griming* o' snow,' a light fall.

Grim-kestled, adj. with a hideous cast of countenance.

Grimshee, a grim old woman.

Grimsair, a grim old man.

Grimster, a grimacer. A fair spoken smiler on all occasions.

Grip, a span. 'A *grip* in width.' Also a narrow channel or ditch. 'A cow-*grip*,' a cattle-stall or stable-gutter. The hollow lines between furrows of land.

Grip, a grasp. 'I gat a *grip* on 't.' 'Give us a *grip* o' your hand,' let us be friendly.

Grip, v. to clutch. '*Grip* hod,' take hold. 'Tak good *grip*-hod,' take a firm grasp of it.

Grip, or **Gripe**, a dung-fork. *Griping*, using the grip in fork-ing.

Gripful. See *Gripple*.

Gripful, a handful.

Grip-hod, a handle for grasping.

Grip o' t' gob. 'He has a rare *grip o' t' gob*,' a good appliance of the jaws, as a hearty feeder. 'It's had a whent *grip o' t' gob*,' (looking into a half-drained jug), that is, a long draw of the mouth; the liquid has been well partaken of.

Grippl, or **Gripful**, adj. avaricious. 'As *grippl* as sin,' *Grippy*, inclined to cheat.

Grise, swine.

Grissum. 'What's t' *grissum* on 't'?' what is the gross amount?

Groat. 'It's like hawf a scoore pennies an' a *groat*, I aim,' it comes to fourteen pence, I presume. 'As poor as a *groat*,' an intimation of comparative poverty.

Grob, a dwarf; a mite.

Grob, v. to probe; to dive into the pocket for change.

Grobbing, or **Grobbling**, adj. and pres. part. painstaking in trifling things. Probing.

Grobble, v. 'They only *grobble* at it,' said of bunglers in a matter.

Grobber, an inefficient workman.

Grocan. See *Greecan*.

Grose, [groaz] to amass wealth. *Groser*, a money saver. So *grocer* is short for the old *engrosser*.

Grou, **Grou-like**, **Growsome**, or **Grouty**, adj. grim-looking; sullen. 'As *grou* as thunder.' 'A *growsome* time,' cloudy or sunless weather. 'A *grouty* morning,' hazy. See *Grewsome*.

Grout, dregs. 'As sweet as *grout*,' like the last part of one's tea with the sugar unstirred at the cup-bottom. *Grouts*, settlements in a liquid. *Grouty*, full of sediment.

Grovven. See *Greeaving*.

Grow-day. 'A grand *grow-day*,' a day good for vegetation.

Grow-rain, a fructifying shower.

Growsome, adj. 'A *growsome* time,' or 'Fine *grow-weather*,' favourable for the crops.

Gruff, adj. sullen and snappish.

Gruff, v. to snore; to grunt.

Grummle, v. to grumble.

Grun, **Grund**, or **Grunded**, ground to powder. 'Oor *grund-er*,' our corn-grinder or miller.

Grund, earth. *Grundage*, ground rent.

Grund - sweet. 'He'll tak a *grund-sweet* about it,' he will sweat himself into the grave or ground with anxiety.

Grunstan, **Grunnlestan**, or **Grunderingsteean**, a grindstone. 'T' *grunstan-crewk*, the bent handle of the grindstone.

Gruntle, v. to groan slightly; to murmur like a sickly cow.

Guest-cattle, those grazing in another man's pasture at so much a head. Apparently a corruption of the older *gist-cattle*.

Guider, the sinew or 'leader' of a limb.

Guizard, a person ridiculously dressed. A masker; a pretender.

Guizen'd, or **Guiz'd out**, pp. oddly attired; disguised; disfigured.

Gullins. See *Gorps*.

Gulls, or **Sea Cobs**. It is said that the gulls in flying over Whitby abbey, lower their wings in honour of the Saxon foundress St Hilda, who is also the patron saint of the town. Tradition tells,

' . . . how sea-fowls' pinions fail
As over Whitby's towers they sail;
And sinking down with fluttering faint,

They do their homage to the saint.'
Scott's *Marmion*; Canto 2, st. 13.

Gumtion, talk; impertinence. 'A man of *gumtion*.' In the South, it means intelligence.

Gumtious, adj. fluent of speech, clever at discoursing. See *Gaum-ish*.

Gut-founder'd, adj. diseased from the effects of hunger. 'Gut-founder'd wi' greed,' worn with the anxieties of avarice.

Guzzlement, materials for eating and drinking.

Gy, go; as implying course or direction. 'At an idle *gy*,' at a 'loose end.'

Gying, going; proceeding. 'I's *gying* to gan,' I am about to be off. '*Gying's* on,' varieties of conduct. See *Ganging*.

Haaf, haven or port. See the terms under *Heef*.

Haams, Haamwoods, Yams, or Yam sticks, the wooden pieces adapted to the shape of the horse's collar, for receiving the hooks to which the traces are attached. Iron hames are now in use. (Spelt *hames* in the dictionaries.)

Haavres, the fisherman's lines stretched horizontally, and furnished with suspended rows of baited hooks, for catching the larger sea-fish in deep water. See *Havers*, as of similar sound.

Habited, pp. accustomed.

Hack, half a mattock; a pickaxe with one arm.

Hack, or Hackwark, havoc. 'They made mair *hack* than mends,' there was more injury done than good effected.

Hack, or Hacker, v. to stammer. *Hackering*, stuttering. 'He talks quite *hackery*.' 'He began to *hacker* on,' to stumble in his usual manner of expression.

Hack-clog. See *Hag-clog*.

Hacking. 'A *hacking* cough,' a hard continuous cough; or 'a chopping cough.'

Hackle, v. to dress or turn up the ground. And in the way of correction, 'I'll *hackle* thy back for thee.'

Hackle, substance about the person, as flesh, clothing. Property in general. See *Hattern*.

Hack-slaver, a sloven.

Hackster, a murderer; a hewer down of others.

Had n't need, expressive of warning. 'You *had n't need* try,' you certainly ought not to attempt it.

Hae, or Hev, have.

Haffigraph, or Halfigraph, half the breadth of an engraved line. 'It came to an *haffigraph*,' within a hair, as we say, of the quantity required.

Haffle, v. to hesitate in speaking.

Haffin, a half wit.

Haffing, indecisive; unable to come to the point.

Hag, mist or haze. See *Harr*.

Hag, a rock or cliff. 'Built on the face of the *hag*.' Old local statement.

Hag, a coppice; supposed, says Mr Marshall, to be woodland set apart by the lord of the soil as fuel for his tenants.

Hag-clog, or Hack-clog, a chopping-block. A part of a tree-stem.

Hagging, practising the arts of the witch.

Haggle, v. to hail. 'It beeth *haggl'd* and *snaw'd*.'

Haggle, or Higgle, v. to banter or cheapen. *Higgler*, one who beats down your price.

Haggoms, or Hagworms, common vipers.

Haggomsteeans, Addersteeans, or Hooaleysteeans, s. pl. The first three names belong to the perforated fragments of the grey alum shale found on our beach, the round holes being viewed as the work of the shell-fish called the 'borer;' though tradition assigns the punctures to the sting of the adder. As 'lucky stones' they are hung to the street door-key, for prosperity to the house and its inmates, as the horse-

- shoe is nailed at the entrance for the same purpose. Suspended in the stables, as are also the holed flints that are met with, 'they prevent the witches riding the horses,' and protect the animals from illness. Holy stones are those artificial formations connected with the oracular ceremonies of past ages; and it is recorded that one of these uprights, called the Needle, stood in the vicinity of the west pier at Whitby, through the eye of which rickety children were drawn in order to strengthen them; a custom practised in some parts to this day. Lovers also pledged themselves by joining hands through the hole, especially in the case of young mariners bound on their voyage; and where the holes were large enough, people crept through them 'so many times' to cure pains in the back!
- Haggy**, adj. misty from the frost.
- Hags**, s. pl. wet grounds.
- Hagsnar**, a stub or tree-stem from which coppice wood has been cut.
- Hagworm**, the common viper or adder. See *Haggomsteens*.
- Hah**, sometimes the pronunciation of the personal pronoun *I*. 'Hah's boun,' I am going. 'Hah knawn't,' I know not.
- Haies**, or **Hays**, ridges of land as district boundaries. 'Scalby haies,' the limits of Whitby Strand in that direction. 'Haie-ward,' a hayward, i. e. hedge-warden, one in former times who looked after the fences. 'Haiesbote.' See *Bote*. *Haies* is the spelling of the 16th century; at an earlier period, it is commonly *hays*; so also *hayward*.
- Hair-breeds**, hair-breadths.
- Hairless**, adj. bald.
- Hairrough**, or **Hariff**, the plant Cleavers or Goose-grass.
- Hairscaup**, the crown of the head.
- Hairsit**, a scented mucilaginous preparation for fixing the hair into shape, generally termed *Bandoline*.
- Hake**, hook. See the number of words under *Heuk*.
- Hale out**, v. to pour liquids. 'Hale me out another cup.'
- Halesome**. See *Heealsome*.
- Half**. With the exception of three terms which follow, see *Half* as a prefix under the spelling *Hawf*.
- Halfigraph**. See *Haffigraph*.
- Halfin**, a half wit.
- Half-rock**. See *Oaf-rock*.
- Haliday**, holiday. 'Huliday fooaks,' those without the ties of business. 'Haliday turned,' intent upon pleasure.
- Hallock**, a tiring affair, as a lengthy journey. 'It's a lang hallock.'
- Hallock'd**, pp. teased; harassed. 'They hallock'd me an end,' urged me forward. 'A hallock-ing sort of a body.'
- Halloo**. See *Hollow*.
- Hame**. See under *Heeam* or *Yam*.
- Hammer**, v. to stammer.
- Hamper'd**, pp. beset. 'A sair hamper'd family,' borne down with difficulties. 'Hamper'd wi' rats,' overrun.
- Hand**, direction. 'I went ower to Kirby hand,' to a place near that town.
- Hand**, an individual. A helper. 'Good hand, good hire,' good servant, good wages.
- Hand**. 'I'll bear thee at hand for 't,' I will owe you a grudge in the matter.
- Hand-burysings**, **Hand-carrying**.

See *Funerals* in the Preface.

Hand-cled, adj. gloved.

Hand-clout, a towel; a duster.

Handersome, adj. inclined to meddle. To take in *hand*, or interfere with what one has no business.

Handfast, adj. pledged. 'A *handfast* lot,' unionists. *Handfasted*, pledged.

Handgoing, or **Handgying**, reported from one to another.

Handgrip, a grasp of the hand.

Hand-hod. 'Tak good *hand-hod*,' take firm hold.

Handled, [han'ld] pp. 'I was varry sair *hannel'd* that bout,' severely affected by that illness.

Hand-led, led by the hand. 'A *hand-led* bairn,' a child just beginning to walk.

Hand-offer, a gift.

Handsel. 'There's *handsel* this morning,' says the salesman, as he shows the coin to the bystanders for the first thing he has sold; and then spits upon the money for good luck and a good trade the day through.

Handstaff, a long wooden handle.

Hand-tethers, or **Hand-ties**, s. pl. wrist-fetters. Pursuits requiring constant attention.

Hand-wrought, adj. fabricated by hand.

Handyworkman, a mechanic; a tool-handler.

Hangedly, adv. 'He left heeam varry *hangedly*,' very reluctantly; hanging the head.

Hangerills, s. pl. hangers on; lazy people.

Hanging-bout, or **Hangment**, an execution.

Hang-lit on 't! may hanging befall it!

Hangment. See *Hanging-bout*.

Hank, a knot or clump of worsted consisting of so many skeins. '*Hank'd* up,' made into knots or portions. 'They're boun te mak a cotter'd *hank* on't,' an entangled business of it.

Hank, a rope-loop for fastening a gate to the post, in lieu of a latch or a hook.

Hank, v. to tie up with a bandage.

Hankled, pp. and pt. t. joined or engaged. 'They *hankled* him on,' drew him in to be one of their set. And in the sense of habituated. '*Hank'd* to 't' job,' expert in the matter. *Hankling*, being inclined or desirous.

Hannel'd. See *Handled*.

Hans in Kelder. See *Jack-in-the-cellar*.

Hantle, a great quantity. 'A *hantle* o' money.' See *Untell*.

Hap, chance. See *Happen*.

Hap, a wrapper. 'Rare good *haps*,' substantial garments. See *Happings*.

Hap, v. to cover; to bury. '*Happ'd* up,' clothed; concealed. 'All's white and *happ'd* up,' snowed over. 'They got it *happ'd* up,' the matter was silenced. 'I should like to see thee *happ'd* up,' an ill wish—to see you in your grave.

Happen, adv. perhaps. '*Happen* it may rain.'

Happen - chance, or **Happen-kease**, a matter of casual occurrence.

Happen-clash, an accidental blow or fall.

Happings, or **Hap-gear**, clothing of all sorts. '*Happing*-sheets,' bed coverings. '*Happing*-kist,' a large chest for linen, seen hereabouts in old family houses.

Some are pannelled and carved; and in raised figures bear dates within the 17th century.

Hard. See *Eard*.

Hard and Fast, safely secured. Immoveable. Also, 'It is so, *hard and fast*,' of a certainty.

Hard and Sharp, short in the required weight or size.

Hard canny. A person is said to be at *hard canny*, who has to struggle 'to make ends meet.'

Hard eneeaf, sure enough. Without dispute.

Hard-hodden, tightly held. 'I was *hard-hodden frae* laughing,' with difficulty I refrained from it.

Hard - match'd, or Hard - set, scarcely able. 'That wall's *hard-match'd* to stand.'

Hard of hearing, deaf.

Harden. See *Harn*.

Harden, v. to incite or invigorate.

Harden-faced, a weather term. 'The sky looks a *hardened-faced* look,' as threatening a storm. 'A *hardened-faced* fellow,' a delinquent without showing signs of repentance.

Harden out, Harden - up, v. 'The day will *harden out*,' the rain will keep off. 'We want t' weather te *harden up* a bit,' to become dry.

Hardlins, adv. scarcely.

Hare-smoot. See *Smoot-hoal*.

Harl'd, or Hurl'd, adj. warped or crooked. Mottled, as cattle.

Harmly, adj. hurtful : annoying. See *Oamly*.

Harn, or Harden, a coarsely spun fabric of flax for wrapping purposes. 'A wide-setten *harn* apron,' a rough apron of open texture.

Harns, s. pl. brains. *Harnless*, brainless. Heard here, but more common in Scotland.

Harr, or Hag, mist with small rain. So good in a morning for vegetation, that,

'A moorn *hag-mist*
Is worth gold in a kist' (chest).

'A northern *harr*
Brings fine weather from far.'

Harrigoad. 'A *harrigoad* wind,' a rushing mighty wind. 'A coarse *harrigoad* fellow.'

Harrow. 'He trails a light *harrow*, his hat covers his family,' lives as an unmarried man, without the cares of a household. 'He leads her a life like a toad under a *harrow*,' said of a bad husband;—as the toad in the field is torn by the passage of the harrow.

Harry, v. to harass. 'A *harrying* sort of a body.'

Harsk, or Hask, adj. harsh ; coarse. 'As *harsk* as sawcum,' as sawdust ; spoken of bread. 'As *hask* as chopped hay.'

Harve. See *Jee nor Harve*.

Hask. See *Harsk*.

Haskiness, the dryness and insipidity of food. The parched condition of the land for want of rain.

Hat-flipe. See *Flipe*.

Hattern, clothing of all kinds.

Haugoed, tainted like overkept meat.

Haul, a small inlet or recess into which boats from the beach are drawn up for safety. 'We put her into a bit of a *haul*.' Have we in this word any clue to the meaning of 'Streoneshalh,' the Saxon name of the port of Whitby, contested in Young's History of Whitby, vol. i. p. 142 ad 148?

Haunt, v. and sb. 'He *haunts* t' yal-house,' frequents the beer-shop. 'You have a sad *haunt* on 't,' a great habit of doing so

and so. *Haunted*, habituated or accustomed.

Hause, the windpipe. 'A brave *hause*,' a wide gullet or good swallow; a loud voice.

Hauve, or **Gauve**, to gaze with amazement. 'What are you *hauving* at?'

Hauvish, or **Haafish**, half-witted. See *Oafish*, *Aufish*, all various forms of the same word.

Hauvison, or **Hauvey-gauvey**, a simpleton.

Haverill, a 'half and half;' a short wit.

Havers, or **Hawfers**, carriage or cart-horses. In Scotland, *aivers*. See *Haavres* as of similar sound.

Havver, oats. '*Havver*-breed,' oat-cakes. '*Havver*-meel,' oat-meal. '*Havver*-shaff,' oat-sheaf.

Hawbuck, a foolish fellow.

Hawf, adj. half.

Hawf-cow'd, adj. half bent, like a stooping person. 'A poor *hawf-cow'd* fellow,' one whom his wife rules.

Hawf-dooal. 'A *hawf-dooal* man,' one entitled only to a part of the profits in a concern.

Hawfers. See *Havers*.

Hawfish, undecided. Also half-witted. See *Arfish*.

Hawfle. See *Haffle*.

Hawfin. See *Hafflin*.

Hawfmarrow, one who has not yet ended his apprenticeship. 'Two *hawfmarrows* make one whole man.'

Hawf-nether'd, well nigh perished with cold.

Hawf nowt, the half of nothing. 'I gat it for *hawf nowt*,' for a very small sum.

Hawf-rock, a foolish fellow. See *Oaf-rock*.

Hawf-skeal. 'We put a *hawf-skeal* o' mannishment upon t' land;' that is, we 'scaled' or distributed half the usual quantity of manure or 'management' on to the surface of it.

Hawks. 'Oor pig's gitten *hawks* i' t' een,' a filminess on the eyes; removed with a sharp awl.

Hay-brede, the ledge on the forefront of the waggon upon which the driver sits.

Hay-gooak, the centre of the haystack, or rather the haystack as it stands pared round in use. 'T' wind's whemml'd t' *hay-gooak* ower,' overturned it.

Hay-pike. See *Coorn-pike*.

Hays. See *Haies*.

Haysters, s. pl. hay-makers.

Hazards. 'I shall hae te gan upon t' *hazards* on 't,' to take the matter on chance.

Hazy, a scolding imparted; a cloud of abuse.

He-weean, a masculine woman.

Head. See the terms with this word as a prefix, under *Heead*.

Healthsome. See *Heealsome*.

Hearsay, rumour.

Hear tell, to be informed by report. 'I *heear'd tell*,' I have been told. 'I've *heear'd neea tell*,' I have had no tidings.

Hear till him! hearken to him.

Hearing, information. 'We've had a good *hearing*,' favourable news.

Heartbeat, the palpitation of the heart.

Heartbrussen, heart-broken.

Heartcruke, an internal spasm, often fatal to sheep. A cross of the affections.

Heart-eas'd, adj. mentally relieved.

- Hearten**, or **Hearten on**, v. to incite. See *Harden*.
- Heartening**, strength imparted to the spirits. 'The doctor gave them good *heartening*,' great hopes of recovery. 'Bad *heartening*,' discouragement. 'No *heartening* at all,' no hopes whatever. Also, 'poor *heartening*,' bad food or sustenance.
- Heart-geean**, adj. gone at the heart or core. Fallen in love.
- Heart-grace**, goodness of disposition.
- Heartgreean**, a groan from the heart, one of deep sympathy. *Heartgreeaner*, a repiner.
- Heartgrown**. 'They were nee ways *heartgrown* about it,' not very sanguine of success.
- Heartguize**, dissimulation.
- Heart-heal**, adj. whole or sound at heart. *Not* in love.
- Heart-hod**, hold of the feelings. 'Full o' *heart-hod*,' of affection.
- Heartless**, adj. spiritless or down-hearted; hopeless. Also without love to others. *Insincere*.
- Heart-rovven**, adj. having the feelings lacerated.
- Heartsair**, adj. sore or sorrowful at heart. Pitiful. '*Heartsair* wi' gripe and greed;' corroded with the anxieties of avarice.
- Heartscawd**, the heartburn or pain at the stomach from acidity. 'It gae me a *heartscawd*,' alarmed me terribly. 'There'll be a bonny *heartscawd* about it,' a great deal of regret or remorse will arise.
- Heartskirt**, the *pericardium* or heart-bag. 'To tear one's *heartskirt*,' is to rend oneself with grief or vexation.
- Heartsnares**, s. pl. captivations.
- Heartsome**, adj. kindly disposed. Merry; engaging or attractive.
- Heartstangs**, s. pl. mental excruciations.
- Heart-stobbd**, adj. pierced to the heart.
- Heartsunk**, adj. desponding; depressed.
- Heartwark**, the heart-ache.
- Heart-wark**, the work of the heart in a moral sense. 'Yan's heeadwark, an t' others *heart-wark*,' the one is mere profession, the other, practice from sincerity.
- Heartwarm**, adj. affectionate; sociable.
- Hearth-muster**, the family circle at the fireside.
- Heave the hand**, phr. to bestow charity in mites, amounting to little more than the motion of the hand in the act. 'Ay, ay,' it is said, 'he has *heaved his hand*, he's a generous John.'
- Heavisome**, adj. cumbrous. Unintellectual.
- Hebble**, the wooden hand-rail of a plank-bridge over a brook.
- Heck**, a hay-rack, a manger. 'Cleared out of *heck* and harbour,' destitute both of food and shelter.
- Heck**, a door, or rather a door in halves as a top and bottom; especially the lower half-door.
- Heckle**, or **Heckle-teeth**, the steel combs over which the flax-dresser draws the hemp to remove the refuse.
- Heckle**, v. to dress flax in the manner above implied. Also to flog or chastise.
- Heckle-shop**, that of a flax-dresser, or 'hemp-heckler.'
- Heckler**, a flax-dresser; a wool-comber. A fury who fights with her fists and nails. '*Hecklers*,' claws; the fingers or clutches of a female brawler. '*Heckling*,' the dressing of flax or wool,

these materials being drawn over the spikes or combs. A castigation undergone; the matrimonial ordeal of being 'called over the coals.' See the first *Heckle* or *Heckle-teeth*.

Hecksteed, or **Heckway**, the doorway. '*Hecksteed* fat,' a facetious term in the country for water; it being usual in farm-houses to keep a supply in 'pan-kins' in the passage, or recessed behind the door. 'If you'll stay tea, you shall have a cake knodden wi' *hecksteed* fat,' which implies a cake made of flour and water only; but in the good nature of hospitality, the cakes turn out to be as rich as butter and currants can make them. See *Fat Rascals*.

Hecksteek, the door-stake or night-bar.

Heckstower, the portable beam across the middle of the hatchway (i. e. the opening through the shop-floor into the cellar) for supporting the lid.

Hectoring, a reprimand in high terms.

Hectoring, adj. imperious.

Hedge-bote. See *Bote*.

Hedge-dike side, the slope or bank of the hedged ditch. When the birth-place of a person is doubtful, it is jokingly said, 'he was born on a *hedge-dike side*.'

Heead, head. 'There's hair an *heead*, an that's all,' as one without brains or sense.

Heeaded up, pp. frothed like bottled porter. 'It's *heeaded* him up,' elevated or excited him. 'It *heeaded up* nicely,' the wound came 'to a head' or suppuration before it discharged the matter.

Heead-gear, or **Heead-tyre**, head coverings or adornments. Also the internal furniture of the head; brains, sense.

Heeadlets, s. pl. buds.

Heeadmark, the countenance. 'He carries t' and *heeadmark* about him,' he bears the family likeness.

Heeadsteen, an upright tombstone.

Heeadtheek, hair which 'theeks' or thatches the head. Head-coverings of all kinds.

Heead-wark, the work of the head; studiousness.

Heeadwark, the head-ache.

Heeaf, the hoof.

Heeaf, v. to take shelter; to run into port. Also, to lodge. 'Where do you *heeaf*?' where do you dwell? *Haaf*, *Howf*, *Hoff*, are modifications of the same word.

Heeaf, **Haaf**, **Hoff**, **Howf**, an abode. 'A man's awn *heeaf*,' his own fireside. 'A hard *heeaf*,' 'A scant *heeaf*,' a poor pasture. Also, the habitual haunt. A stray or walk. See *Sheep-heeaf*.

Heeaf'd, pp. lodged. 'Badly *heeaf'd*.' And, as to having a home feeling towards a new place — 'Hae ye gitten *heeaf'd* to t' spot?' are you reconciled to where you have gone?

Heeaf-hod, the home or homestead. 'Hoor's his *heeaf-hod*?' where does he live? The source of a spring; the fountain from which the stream runs.

Heeaf-hoal, a place of shelter.

Heeafing. 'Hoor wilt thou be for *heeafing*?' where do you intend to lodge or settle?

Heeafs, or **Hoffs**, hoofs. Feet.

Heeak. See under *Heuk*.

Heeal, **Hooal**, or **Yal**, adj. whole, well; entire.

Heealseeal, adj. wholesale.

Heealsome, **Halesome**, **Health-**

- some, or **Hooalsome**, adj. healthy.
- Heeam**, or **Yam**, home.
- Heeam-boorn**, adj. home-born; belonging to the family. 'He's *heeam-boorn*; you may see he's gying his father's geeat,' pursuing his father's courses.
- Heeambringer**. See *Heeamster*.
- Heeamcoming**, or **Yamcoming**, the evening tide for returning home after the labours of the day. 'I shall hev a bonny *heeamcoming* about it with my wife, depend upon it,' the anticipation of being treated with a fireside lecture.
- Heeam-geen** (*g* hard), [hi'h'm-geen], pp. given by a relation, or one of your own home; said of a present.
- Heeam-gying**, the homeward journey.
- Heeam-heead**. 'He'll be a *heeam-heead* by noo,' a family man by this time.
- Heeaming**, or **Yamming**, pres. part. aiming homeward. 'He's *heeaming* fast,' going to his 'long home.' See *Hoaming*.
- Heeamly**, or **Yamly**, adj. homely.
- Heeams**. 'She flings out her *heeams*,' said of a cow that protrudes the posterior parts, as showing signs for calving.
- Heeamsome**, adj. native; 'That sounds varry *heeamsome*,' said of hearing one's own dialect when abroad. 'T' seeght o' t' and church was varry *heeamsome*,' the sight of the old building awoke home associations.
- Heeamsteead**, **Yamsteead**, or **Heeamspot**, a house, or rather the place where the house stands.
- Heeamster**, or **Yamster**, 'a home-bringer,' a household provider.
- Heeap**, or **Heap**, a quarter of a peck measure. 'They give shoort *heeaps*,' an expression for bad measure of all sorts. Numbers or quantities. 'I've walked it *heeaps* o' times,' frequently.
- Heeapleta**. See *Hipples*.
- Heeasty**, adj. hasty.
- Heeat**, **Yat**, or **Het**, adj. hot. Eager.
- Heeat Pots**. Pots of warm ale sweetened and spiced, with which the friends of a bridal party meet them on their road from the church after the marriage ceremony, as practised in the country. Lately at a wedding in this vicinity, noticed in the papers, the bridal party passed out of the church amid a shower of white satin shoes, and then boiling water from a tea-kettle was poured over the threshold, so that the first young lady who crossed the wet place should be the next to get married. The other day at Hackness in this part, handfuls of rice were thrown after the wedding-party when it came out of church, as a sign of the wish, 'May plenty strew their path.' See *Bride-door*, and the first *Bride-wain*.
- Heeater**, adj. comp. warmer. *Heeatest*, the hottest.
- Heeatling**, or **Yetling**, an iron pot on three legs for heating small quantities of liquids.
- Heeatsome**, or **Heeasty**, adj. hot-tempered. 'Of a *heeatsome* turn.'
- Heeatspokken**, adj. sharp of speech.
- Heeaven**, heaven.
- Heeavenblest**. 'It's a *heeavenblest* bairn that dees iv its bairn-heead,' happy is the child that dies in its infancy.
- Heeavenboorn**, adj. of a good or amiable disposition.
- Heeaven-rife**, adj. ready for heaven.

Heeze, or Hooze, v. to breathe laboriously.

Heeze, wheeziness. *Heazy*, thick-winded.

Heed, v. to care for. *Heedful*, regardful.

Heel-speck, the shoe-heel piece.

Heft, the handle of a tool. *Hefted*, as being held fast, beset or encumbered. '*Hefted* with a large family.'

Heft, deceit for effecting a purpose. 'That was t' *heft* on 'em,' their sly way of handling the matter.

Helder, adv. rather. See *Filder*.

Hellers, s. pl. the heels. See *Ellers*, as of the same sound.

Hell-hoal, a den of infamy.

Hell out. See *Hale out*.

Helm, or Howm, a hovel; an open shed for cattle in a field.

Helter, a halter. '*Helter-shank*,' the short rope attached to the halter for leading the horse to water.

Hemmlle, the wooden spars laid on the ground as a basis for the haystack. *Hemmlle* and *Hebble* are sometimes confounded. See *Hebble*.

Hemp-heckler. See *Heckle-shop*.

Hempy, adj. 'A *hempy* dog,' a youth whose course is likely to end in the hangman's hemp, 'a gallows bird.' See *Impish*.

Hen-away, or Hence-away. 'They come frae some spot *hence-away*,' from some place distant from this.

Henbauks, or Hennel, the fowl-perch or hen-roost.

Hencotes, the fowl-shelter; as the rafters of a shed.

Hen-harrier, a kind of hawk destructive to chickens.

Hennel. See *Henbauks*.

Henpen, fowls' dung.

Henpenny, the herb Yellow-rattle. *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

Henscrats, or Filly tails, s. pl. small streaky clouds said to denote fine weather; as well as wind. They are likened to the marks left by a scratching fowl in the dust.

Henstee, the board set up, as a ladder against a wall, by which the poultry ascend to the roost.

Heppen, v. to help. '*Heppen'd*,' aided or assisted.

Heppenshaws, pieces of added land to increase the larger portions. Only occasionally heard in this part; our word being *Intaks*.

Herring-signs, or Herring-siles, s. pl. the swarming myriads of minute fish which come to our shores as the forerunners of the herring-shoals.

Herringsue, or Heronsue, a bird noted for its long legs and neck, and its pursuit of fish. We have read of seventeen carps taken out of one heron. 'As lang and lanky as a *herringsue*,' tall and spare in body and limb. Spelt *heronsewe* in Chaucer; Squieres Tale, l. 68. See *Thruff-gutted*.

Hesp, a door-fastener; 'a button' turning on a pivot.

Het, Hetter, Hetttest, hot, hotter, hottest.

Hetch, hatch.

Heuf, or Heugh, a steep hill-side.

Heuk. See the second *Huke*.

Heuk, Heeak, Hake, or Huke, a hook.

Heuk, Heeak, Hake, or Huke, to tease or torment as 'with a hook in the flesh.' 'They *hake* my very heart out.'

Heuk, Hake, or Heeak. 'A mischievous *heeak*,' an annoy-

- er. 'A greedy *hake*,' a grasper.
- Heuk**, v. to long for, or itch after.
- Heuk**. 'They've gotten t' *heuk*,' the itch disease. 'A sair *heuking* and swithering, as gin it were gying to brust oot intiv a great flusterment,' a severe itching and smarting as if going to break out into an eruption.
- Heuk - finger'd**, **Heukful**, adj. thievish; 'every finger a fish-hook.'
- Heuking**, **Heuksome**, **Heuky**, adj. avaricious, restless; urgent. 'Of a *heuking* turn.' 'As *heuksome* as a dog's hairy,' anxious all over, as the wretch who said he felt a desire for money in every pore of his skin. Also, 'a *heuky* sort of a body,' who 'hooks on,' or takes you by the button to detain you for gossip.
- Heuks**, s. pl. hooks. Annoyances; aches or anxieties. 'Poverty's yan o' my *heuks*,' one of my adherents.
- Hev**, or **Hae**, v. to have.
- Hevvings**, possessions. 'I wad nowther hev him nor his *hevvings*,' neither have the man nor his money.
- Hewlet**, the owl or 'Jenny Howlet.'
- Hey**, yes.
- Hey - go - mad**, tumult. 'They went beyond all bounds, they played the very *hey-go-mad*.'
- Hez**, pr. s. has.
- Hezzling**, a flogging; perhaps with a hazel, as a pliable application.
- Hicker**, higher. '*Hicker* lip,' the upper lip. 'I want t' *hicker* yan o' them,' the top one of the lot.
- Hide-bound**, adj. hardened as the ground in dry weather. Tight to the touch, as the skin of a cow in the fellon. Costive.
- Hie!** haste away. Also, as vb. 'Thoo mun *hie* thee,' you must bestir yourself.
- Hig**, that kind of affront taken, which is commonly called the pet. 'They teuk t' *hig* at it.'
- Higgle**. See the second *Haggle*.
- Higgler**, a hawker of wares.
- High-coorn'd**, adj. well-fed. 'A *high-coorn'd* fear - fickle horse,' high-conditioned and spirited.
- High-sha-low-sha**, as an edge of paper cut in zigzag. 'They're living *high-sha-low-sha*,' in a random way; up and down in the world.
- Highty-horse**, the child's term for the horse.
- Hike**, v. to tilt or toss up; to dandle upon the knee. See *Hicker*.
- Hilda**, St Hilda, called on the spot 'Lady *Hilda*,' the patron saint of Whitby, and the builder, under the patronage of the Saxon king Oswy, of its first monastery, A.D. 658. The place in those days was called Streoneshalh. See the *Snakestone Legend*, or *Hilda's* miracle.
- Hillocky**, adj. surfaced with small hills. Undulating.
- Hinch**. See the second *Huke*.
- Hinder-side**, the back of an object.
- Hindersome**, adj. obstructive.
- Hine!** interj. go hence. '*Hine* away!' be off.
- Hing**, v. to hang.
- Hing-by**, a dependent or adherent.
- Hinging**, adj. hanging; stationary. 'A *hinging* market,' slow sale.
- Hinglugs**, a sullen fellow.

Hingy, adj. inclined to idle or hang about. 'In a *hingy* soort o' way,' in a languid or debilitated condition.

Hintals, s. pl. the heels. 'He clicks up his *hintals*,' lifts up his legs as he walks.

Hipe, v. to butt as cattle with the horns. *Hiping*, quarrelling. See *Hype*.

Hipe, a push or poke.

Hippenhod, the seat or hold of news; a place of gossip.

Hippins, or **Hipping-clouts**, s. pl. children's napkins or hip-cloths.

Hippinstall, an old-fashioned seat or recess with solid boarding at the back and sides, in the arm-chair shape.

Hipples, or **Heeaplets**, s. pl. small heaps of hay 'hippled up' or remaining to dry before being cocked.

Hirings, statute fairs where servants are hired. '*Hiring-penny*.' See *Fastening-penny*.

Hirn. See *Hon*.

His-sel, himself.

Hissocking, the attempt to expectorate, with a hoarseness in the throat.

Hit, v. 'We *hit* about it,' agreed. 'Hoo hae ye *hit off*?' how have you struck your bargain? 'They *hit on* varry badly,' disagree very much. 'Hae ye *hitten on* yet?' come to an agreement. 'It was their own *hit on*,' their own decision.

Hither-go-theres, deviations in a reasoning process.

Hitheraces and **Skitheraces**, s. pl. odds and ends; trifling amounts.

Hitherest, the nearest; the one that is *hither*, as distinguished from the one that is *thither*, or further off.

Hitheridge. 'What's t' *hither-*

idge on 't?' what comes hither, that is, in the shape of profit to yourself.

Hithering. 'They come *hithering* frae all parts,' assembled here from all quarters.

Hitten, pp. and adj. hit. Agreed.

Hoaming. 'The tide comes *hoaming in*,' flowing in. See *Heecaming*.

Hoast, mist; frost haze.

Hob, Robert.

Hob of Runswick. See *Kincough* in the Preface.

Hobbynaggy, an ignorant clownish fellow.

Hockery, adj. awkward; uneven. 'A *hockery road*.' '*Hockering* along,' jolting on a rough track. To get '*hocker'd up*,' to climb, for instance, the rugged sides of a cliff.

Hod, a box; a receptacle. 'A powder-*hod*,' a flask. A dwelling. See *Hippenhod*.

Hod, hold or capacity for containing. 'Has he a good *hod*?' sufficient ability. Similarly, a ship's 'hold' is the body or hollow of the vessel in which the cargo is stowed.

Hod, hold or possessional agreement. 'A wankle *hod*,' an uncertain tenure. 'He has his land under a good *hod*,' on easy terms. Also a mortgage on property. 'Somebody has a *hod on 't*.'

Hod, a handle to lay hold of. 'A cannle-*hod*,' a candle-stick.

Hod, v. to hold or grasp. 'They'll *hod* their *hod*,' keep what they have got. Also as sb., a point on which the mind is intent. 'What's his *hod*?' his favourite pursuit. 'They gave 'em some *hod*,' as we say, 'held them to the mark.'

Hod, v. to hold or nurse. Hence,

as sb., a thing nursed, a source of care. 'My bairn's my *hod*.' 'My bad leg's my *hod*;' my care. It would be difficult to follow out this word in all its applications. '*Hod* away!' move along, run. '*Hod* fit,' keep to your point, do what is right. '*Hod* peeace!' shorten your speed. '*Hod* slack!' slacken the rope you have hold of. '*Hod* talk,' to prolong your conversation. '*Hod* up,' a weather expression. 'It is n't boun te *hod* up,' not going to hold fair. '*Hod* way,' to keep pace with others.

Hodded, Hodden, pp. held.

Hodding, pres. part. holding; hoarding.

Hodding-brass, Hoddings.

'Wheea *hods* t' *hoddling-brass*?' who holds the wager-stakes? 'Yan's bits o' *hoddings*,' one's little savings. '*Hodding* cawvs,' calves kept for growing up to full-sized cattle. 'In *hoddling* order,' as animals in a condition for retaining as stock.

Hodfast, adj. honourable.

Hods, s. pl. pains. See *Crukes and Hods*.

Hoff, or Howf. See the third *Heeaf* and the tribe of *Heeafs*.

Hoffle, v. to walk at a shuffling pace like a lame person. 'I can hardly get *hoffled* home.'

Hoffs, or Heeafs, s. pl. hoofs.

Hog-pigs, 'castrates or barrow pigs,' says Mr Marshall; see E. D. S., Gl. B. 2. Pigs of both sexes which cannot be bred from.

Hogs, s. pl. sheep a year old, or before they are shorn. '*Hog-mutton*,' last year's lamb. After they are first shorn, they are called *Shearlings*.

Hoidle, v. to compliment or flatter.

Hoidling, loitering. 'An *hoidler*,' a loiterer.

Hoit, a simpleton; a cypher. '*Hoiting* and *toiting*,' trifling away time; playing the fool.

Hol, adj. hollow. '*Hol* spots,' depressions in the ground.

Holden, pp. held.

Holey-stones. See *Haggom-steens*.

Holl, or Hol, a hollow or valley.

Holl, Holl-time, or Hollow-time.

'The *holl* of winter,' the depth. 'This *hollow-time* sholls on,' the winter is sliding over.

Holl'd, pp. hollowed out; starved. 'A little *holl'd* thing,' a puny being.

Hollin, the Christmas holly.

Holling, pres. part. pining or pinching with cold or hunger.

Holl-kited, adj. empty - bellied.

'A *holl-kited* set,' a penurious lot.

Hollow, Halloo, or Hollow-back.

'He carries it *hollow*,' proceeds exultingly. 'Beaten them all *hollow-back*,' outstripped his competitors.

Hollow-meeats, s. pl. light provisions, as poultry, compared to substantial joints.

Hollow-time. See the second *Holl*.

Holly-dance, a dance at Holly time or Christmas, when the holly-bough is a decoration.

Holm. See the second *Howm*.

Holy dance. 'We've been at a *holy dance*,' the lively proceedings of certain modern religionists. The expression, however, may have a much older application, and refer to the 'Sacred Mysteries' or dramas set forth at festivals by our mediæval ancestors.

Holyrood morn. 'If the buck rises with a dry horn on *Holyrood morn* (Sept. 27), it is the sign of a Michaelmas summer.'

Holy stones. See under *Haggomsteecans*.

Holy Thursday, Ascension day. The doings here at this time are now more matter of recollection. After early morning prayers in the parish church at Whitby, certain boundaries were perambulated by the incumbent, church-wardens, and people. Stay-laces, packets of pins, and biscuits, were scrambled for by the crowd at different stations, and the officials dined together at the end of the fray. See the Legend for the day, in the explanation of *Penny-hedge* in the Preface. See also *Batteringstone*.

Home. As a prefix, see under *Heeam*.

Hon, or Hirn, a recess; a closet or cupboard. '*Hon-ends*,' the spaces for the stone seats at the wide fire-sides of old farm-houses. '*Tatey-hon*,' the nook in the barn where the potatoes are piled. Also a corner of land. A.S. *hyrne*, a corner.

Honey! or Honey bairn! my dear child; the same as the Northumbrian and Scotch '*hinney*.'

Honey Faathers, the '*sweet saints*.' '*Honey faathers!* is that you?' an expression of surprise. '*My blessed Honies!*' is a kindred exclamation. '*Bonny honies!*' pretty children.

Honey-fall, a befallment of good things. '*They have had a brave honey-fall lately*,' a great deal of property bequeathed to them.

Honey-wark, sweet work; endearments, fine speeches.

Hoo, adv. how.

Hooal, Heeal, or Yal, adj. whole.

Hooal, a hole. '*Hooal-gitten*,' of obscure origin; '*bred in a corner*.' '*Hooal'd*,' concealed; buried.

Hooal-pits, the vestiges of ancient British dwellings in this neighbourhood, each pit having had heightened sides of stones and earth above ground, with a roof formed, doubtless, of branches and sods. Originally conical or hive-shaped, some exhibit a paved flooring; and stand in a line like a street between parallel walls of earth.

Hooaley steecans. See *Haggomsteecans*.

Hooalsome. See *Heealsome*.

Hooast, hoarseness.

Hood-ends, s. pl. the iron plates for the tea-kettle at the stove sides. Probably so called from their situation beneath the old-fashioned chimney vent which projected like a hood into the room. See *Sooker*.

Hoor, adv. where. '*Hooriver*,' wherever.

Hoorn'd. '*We hoorn'd it intiv her*,' said of liquid medicine for the cow, poured through a natural horn.

Hoorn-dry, adj. '*Thou's hoorn-dry*,' your glass is empty. It is known that horns were the drinking-cups of our remote ancestors.

Hoorniman, or Aud Hoorny, the old one with the horns; the devil.

Hoose, house. '*Hoose-bote*.' See *Bote*.

Hoose-carles, household servants; perhaps those of the lower grade. Old local statement.

Hoose-decam, the mistress of the house.

Hoose-fare, or Hoose-provven, household provisions.

Hoose-fast, adj. confined to the house.

Hoose-fend, household manage-

- ment. 'A poor hand at *house-fending*.'
- Hoose-focaks**, s. pl. the inmates of the house.
- Hoose-gear**, or **Hoosen stuff**, household furniture.
- Hoose-handael**, the convivialities on taking possession of new quarters. Before occupying a fresh house, a person should go into every room, bearing a loaf and a plate of salt, for luck to the new place.
- Hoose-head**, or **Hoose-maisther**, the principal of the establishment. 'Is t' *hoose-maisther* at yam?' (at home); the same as our modern 'is the governor in?'
- Hoose-keep**, v. 'Mun we *hoose-keep* her?' that is, the sickly cow; must she remain indoors, or be let out?
- Hoose-midges**, s. pl. common house-flies.
- Hoose-pleeace**, the room where the family live in common, often termed 'the house' in distinction to the other apartments.
- Hoose-provven**. See *Hoose-fare*.
- Hoose-steenad**, the site of the house.
- Hoose-tender'd**, adj. said of a person that becomes delicate by confinement to the house.
- Hoose-weean**, a female-servant.
- Hoose-worthy**, adj. said of an article of sufficient value to be taken care of, or stored by.
- Hoos'd** (s pron. z) [hoozd], pp. sheltered.
- Hoosen**, s. pl. houses. Property in bricks and mortar.
- Hoosen-stuff**. See *Hoose-gear*.
- Hoose**. See *Heeaze*.
- Hooxivver**, or **Hoozomivver**, adv. howsoever; however.
- Hopper**, the sower's basket from which he dispenses the grain.
- Hopper-gall'd**, adj. unevenly sown; said of seed sprung up in blotches or patches.
- Hoppet**, the jail.
- Hoppings**, s. pl. merry doings; country dances.
- Hopple**, v. to tie the legs of cattle given to stray. To '*hopple* sair,' to walk badly as with corns on the feet.
- Hopscootch**. See *Pally-ully*.
- Horngarth service**. See the description of *Penny hedge* in the Preface.
- Horse-couper**, a horse-dealer in a small way.
- Horse godmothers**, s. pl. coarse country women. *Horse* is here used as a prefix to signify huge, as we say '*Horse* quantities.'
- Horse-gogs**, s. pl. plums of a coarse bitterish kind.
- Horse-graith**, or **Horse-gear**, harness.
- Horse-kneeave**. See *Wostler*.
- Horse-knobs**, s. pl. used of knob weed, or black knapweed. *Centaurea nigra*.
- Horse-provven**, stable-food.
- Horse-ribbon day**. See *May*.
- Horse-teng**, the dragon-fly.
- Horse-trod**, a bridle-road.
- Horsingstone**, **Loupingsteean**, **Jossing-block**, **Upping-block**, the stepped pedestal at country-inn doors for mounting to horse.
- Host-house**. See *Wost-house*.
- Hostle**, **Hostler**. See *Wostle*, *Wostler*.
- Hotch**, job or business. 'They made a poor *hotch* on 't,' failed in the matter. 'I gat a *sair hotch*,' a severe tumble.

Hotter'd up, pp. jumbled together; crowded.

Hottering, jolting; as a carriage on a rugged road.

Hottery, adj. 'A *hottery* journey,' said of a course over uneven tracks; a hazardous one.

Hound, v. to incite. *Hounded*, hunted; instigated. When one person is introduced to another by the stratagem of a third party, as a man to a match he is desirous of making, he is said to have been *hounded* to the woman.

House. As a prefix, see under *Hoose*.

Hover, or **Ower**, v. to suspend operations. 'I rather *hover'd* a bit,' waited awhile. '*Hover* your hand,' cease, as in the act of pouring. 'It *hovers* for wet,'—a weather expression, it threatens for rain.

Hovering, or **Owering**. 'A *hovering* hay-time,' rainy and fair in turns, and thus retarding the ingathering.

How (spelt *houe* by Charlton in 1779), a barrow or tumulus, as the earth covering of stone cists or compartments connected with ancient British burials. The kind of yield when explored is well known.

Howdy, a midwife.

Howf. See the second *Heef*.

Hawk, v. to dig. '*Howking*,' hacking and hoeing; digging.

Howl. See under *Holl*.

How-ly (*y* long) [*houlei*'], a street play among boys resembling 'hide and seek;' the hidden one going behind a wall and crying '*How-ly*' to the finder. Apparently the South country '*Whoop*.'

Howm. See *Helm*.

Howm, or **Helm**, a river island.

Huff, v. to reprimand or reproach. *Huff'd*, offended at what was said.

Huff, offence. 'They teuk t' *huff* at it.'

Huff'd up, pp. swollen, as a sprained limb.

Hug, v. to carry in all modes. 'I's brussen wi' *hugging* on 't,' out of breath with my load. 'We *hugg'd* 'em a bill on 't,' sent in their account.

Hugger, v. '*Hugger* 't up onny hoo, I's clash'd for time,' wrap it up in any shape, I am in a hurry.

Huggers, s. pl. porters or carriers.

Huke, a hook. See *Heuk* in its many applications.

Huke, or **Hinch**, the huckle or hip. 'I've niver crook'd my *huke* to-day,' never bent myself to sit down or rest myself. '*Huke-sair*,' sore or stiff in the hips.

Hull, v. to unshell or strip from the pod, as green peas.

Hulls, s. pl. husks. '*Pea-hulls*.'

Hummle, humble. '*Hummle*-bee,' the hornless bee. 'A *humml'd* coo,' a hornless cow.

Hummocks, s. pl. hillocks of sea-ice.

Humorsome, adj. witty. Also, eruptive on the skin.

Hunchery munchery, the way of eating at any time of the day, instead of making stated meals.

Hung, pp. beset. 'I's sair *hung* wi' 't,' I cannot sell the article.

Hung-teeap, a male sheep, a ram.

Hunger-slain, or **Hunger-starv'd**, adj. pined to the bone. Applied to the land. 'A poor *hunger-slain* spot,' impaired for want of manure.

Hurl'd. See *Har'l'd*.

Hurple, v. to stick up the back, as a beast sheltering under a hedge in cold weather. '*Hurpling*.'

Hurply, adj. cringing or crippl'd with cold or pain.

Hurstle. See *Wossle*.

Hurten, pp. injured.

Hurtless, adj. harmless.

Hurtsome, adj. hurtful or injurious. 'It's owther *hurtsome* or puzzomous,' either dangerous, or poisonous outright.

Huskiness, a slight hoarseness.

Hustlement. See *Wosslement*.

Hustly, adj. restless.

Hutter, v. to stammer.

Huvvil, a sheath for a finger-sore.

Hype. See *Hipe*.

Hype, v. to make mouths, to grin. To assume appearances.

Hyper. 'A rare *hyper*,' a good mimic. A hypocrite.

Hyping, pres. part. pretending. Also, fault - finding without reason.

I (pron. *e*), prep. in.

Ice-shogglinga, or **Ickles**, s. pl. icicles, or 'ice-candles.'

I-fakins, in faith;—as an affirmation.

If-in-seea-keease, perchance; possibly. '*If-in-seea-keease* that I wer te tumble,' if it should happen that I was to fall. See *Nanthers-keease*.

Ilk, or **Ilka**, adj. each, every. '*Ilk* other day,' every alternate day. 'They mak *ilka* body aliko,' every person equal. '*Ilka* yan on 'em,' each one of them.

Ill-cheer, grief. 'They made neea *ill-cheer* on't,' were not dispirited.

Ill-clepp'd, adj. ill-conditioned; churlish.

Ill-deedy, adj. 'An *ill-deedy* body,' one disposed to evil doings.

Ill-fare, v. to undergo misfortune or inconvenience.

Ill-fare, a state of need or discomfort. 'An *ill-fared* lot,' an unfortunate set.

Ill-fearing, adj. 'They're nowther God-fearing nor *ill-fearing*,' they neither regard the power for good nor for evil.

Ill-gaited, adj. badly shaped about the legs. Pursuing wicked courses.

Ilisfer, a slanderer.

Ilify, v. to abuse or defame. '*Ilified*,' scandalized.

Il-kessen, adj. cast the wrong way. Badly decided.

Il-like, adj. the opposite of good-like; ugly.

Il-likken'd, pt. t. 'They *il-likken'd* her sair,' gave a bad impression of her; misrepresented her.

Il-marrow'd. See *Illsoorted*.

Il put on, poorly or misfittingly clothed.

Ills, diseases; evils. 'Cow-*ills*; horse-*ills*.'

Illsome, adj. evil disposed.

Illsoorted, or **Ilmarrow'd**, adj. awkwardly arranged; badly matched or coupled.

Il-tented, adj. uncared for; ill nursed.

Il-thrivven, **Il-throdden**, or **Il-throvven**, adj. sickly; diminutive. Cross-tempered.

Il-trodden, adj. 'An *ill-trodden* geeat,' a life of evil habits. '*Ill-trodden* shoes,' when the soles are worn down on one side.

Ilturn, an injury.

Il-warded, adj. badly bestowed, as

- money laid out on a profitless bargain.
- Ill-yabble**, adj. unable. '*Ill-yabble o' feeat*,' lame. '*Ill-yabble o' t' pocket*,' poor.
- Imping**. 'We're *imping* a beekap,' heightening a bee-hive by adding more straw rims to the bottom. '*Imps*,' additions in the way implied. A.S. *impan*, to graft.
- Impish**, or **Impy**, adj. devilish in a small degree; mischievous.
- Impossible**, adj. insurpassable. 'An *impossible* being,' an 'out of the way' individual; an oddity.
- In**, stocked or furnished. 'How are you *in* for brass?' how are you off for change?
- Inclin**, desire. 'I've neea *inclin* for t' spot,' no relish for the place.
- In-come**. 'It's all its own *in-come*,' its own cause, arising from itself.
- In-comers**, s. pl. arrivals; visitors. See *Ootgangers*.
- Increed**, internal persuasion.
- Incredit**, v. 'I can't *incredit* that,' cannot reason myself into that belief.
- In-drain**, or **In-draw**, a whirlpool. A place of attraction or resort.
- Inears**, s. pl. the kidneys. Mid. Eng. *neres*. See *Neirs*.
- In-foorce**, internal agency or action. Fermentation.
- In-ganging**, a recess; the entrance to a house.
- In-gangers**, s. pl. the people coming in or assembling.
- In-gate**, ingress or entrance. 'Right both of *ingate* and outgate,' of coming and going. Old local deed.
- Ingle**, fire or flame. The fire-side. '*Ingle-fleak*,' a wooden slab suspended by the ends above a country fireplace for a mantel-shelf. '*Ingle-neuk*,' the chimney corner. See *Neukin*.
- In-gleanings**, s. pl. the residue after the main harvest has been gathered.
- In-glooring**, pres. part. staring a person 'through and through.'
- Ings**, s. pl. low pasture lands formerly wet or fenny.
- Inkle**, a kind of narrow tape for shoe-strings. 'As kind as *inkle*-weavers,' cordial, as people united in the same pursuit. The point of this frequent saying is probably due to the fact that the work admitted of sociability.
- Inking**, or **Inkle**, a notion as to the state of a matter. 'No *inking* of what was going on,' no idea. 'A bit of an *inkle* anent it,' a hint on the subject.
- Inly**, adv. internally.
- Inmeecats**, s. pl. the gizzard, heart, liver,—from the insides of poultry, as eatables.
- In-onder**, or **In-under**, prep. beneath; in subjection. 'He was *in-onder* t' other man,' below him in office.
- Inoo**, adv. presently.
- In-ower**, prep. 'It cam *in-ower* on us,' came upon us where we were,—for instance, like a water-aluice.
- In-put**, a contribution to a collection.
- Ins**, **Inses**, s. pl. ins or 'make-weights,' as short candles to make up the pound, or rolls at the bakers where they give *inses* to the dozen,—hence 'a baker's dozen,' thirteen, we believe, in most cases.
- In-sensed**, pp. informed by intimation.

In-setten, pp. inserted. Inducted.

In-so-far, inasmuch.

Insters, s. pl. the people who have come in.

In-tak and Off-tak, that which the occupier of land introduces, or on the other hand removes, when he changes his farm.

Intak, a piece of ground taken in from the moor or waste, for cultivation. 'Benty *intak*,' one of those enclosures where the grass at first grows coarse or rush-like.

Intell. 'According te mah awn *intell*,' to what my knowledge teaches me.

Intil, or Intiv, prep. into.

Intles. See *Hintals*.

Ireful, adj. angry. 'It leuks varry *ireful*,' inflamed, said of a wound. 'It leuks *ireful* ower sea,' the clouds are darkening, and the sea beginning to surge.

Iron-sick, adj. as when the metal bolts of a ship's timbers are worn with rust, so as to have little hold of the wood. 'She's *iron-sick*.'

Iv, prep. in.

Ivin, ivy. 'Ivind,' ivied.

Ivver, adv. ever.

Ivvers, or Evers, s. pl. 'Reading at all *ivvers*,' at all opportunities.

Ivvery, adj. every.

Ivvery-like, adv. at intervals. 'They played their music *ivvery-like*.'

Isle, an axle. '*Isle*-bone,' the axial bone, where the hip-joints meet the pelvis.

Isles, s. pl. soot-particles from the chimney. Small blemishes.

Izzart, the letter Z. 'As crooked as an *izzart*,' deformed in person; perverse in disposition. An oddity.

Jack, or Neggin, a quarter of a pint, liquid measure.

Jack-end, a fragment or small remainder.

Jack in the cellar, the child in the mother; the Dutch 'Hans in Kelder.' A toast to Jack in that situation, was formerly drunk to the family matron by her company; it being a custom to gather a lot of intimates together for 'a take-leave party' at a house where hospitalities would necessarily be suspended until the prospective Christening day. According to 'Notes and Queries,' 4 S. i. 181, this practice stood connected with Whitby in the last century.

Jags, s. pl. a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags.

Jamp, pt. t. did jump. 'I *jamp* off.'

Jannock, adj. fair or even. 'That's not *jannock*.'

Janny, or Jeanie, Jane.

Japes, or Jawps, a jester or buffoon. '*Japing*,' jesting. Acting the mountebank.

Jarbled, pp. jumbled; disordered.

Javver, 'jaw' or talk; impudence.

Javversome, adj. noisy; tediously talkative.

Jawbations, adj. loquacious.

Jaw-hoal, a fissure or opening in the land, as the mouth of a stream. The arched entrance to a cavern.

Jawmatrees (so pron.), or Geometries. 'It's all hung i' *jawmatrees*,' as a garment flying in rags,—pointing, doubtless, to geometrical figures, or flourishes.

Jawp, v. to gape. 'It *jawps* sair,' it gapes very much, as an open seam, or a wide mouth.

Jawping, adj. gaping, yawn-

- ing, or open-jawed. 'A great *jauping* firesteed,' a wide old-fashioned fire-place, where the family group can seat themselves beneath the chimney-vent, with the hearth-fire in the centre.
- Jealousing**, pres. part. suspecting. 'I *jealous'd* it,' I had my suspicions about it.
- Jeanie of Biggersdale**. See *Boggle chase'd*.
- Jee nor Harve**. 'She'll nowther *jee nor harve*,' will not turn either one way or the other, said of a stubborn woman. Used by team-drivers to their horses; *jee* implying inclination to the right,—*harve*, to the left; the driver being on the left-hand.
- Jeeat** (pron. *jee-at* in the 16th century), the abundant local mineral jet; and spelt *geet* in the 14th century. See Trevisa's description of *gagates* in his translation of Higden, lib. i. c. 41. 'The *jettice*,' the cliffs and parts known to yield the material.
- Jenny-hewlet**, the brown owl.
- Jettica**. See *Jeeat*.
- Jill**, a half pint, liquid measure. 'He's fond of his *jill*,' his glass. 'They go *jilling* about,' drinking from place to place.
- Jilliver**, a wanton woman in the last stage of her good looks. 'A sweet *jilliver*, to be sure!' is the usual exclamation.
- Jimp'd up**, adj. affected in dress and manners; 'screw'd up.'
- Jimply**, adv. 'It fits ower *jimply*,' it is too much straitened or contracted.
- Jitty-bag**, the sailor's small bag with its needles and thread, &c., for mending his own clothes during the voyage.
- Jobber**, an iron implement between a probe and a spade, for the garden.
- Jobber'd up**, pp. mingled, as pulpy ingredients.
- Jodderum**, a jelly; a tremulous mass.
- Jogglety - shoe**. See *Shuggy-shaw*.
- Join-night**, a name for the evening of Pancake Tuesday, when young people join or club their money to buy ingredients for the manufacture of 'sweet-ball,' which is treacle or sugar boiled to a candy, and then formed into sticks or clumps to harden. Part of the 'joining' is distributed amongst friends.
- Joll, Jollment**. See *Jorum*.
- Jollus**, adj. fat. 'A flushy-faced *jollus* body,' red-cheeked and 'jolly-looking.'
- Jocan, or Jooany, John**. 'Jooany Jooanson,' John Johnson.
- Jooans and Betties**, country lads and lasses.
- Jorum, Joll, or Jollment**. 'A rare *orum* o' broth,' a large quantity.
- Jossing - block**. See *Horsing-stone*.
- Jostly, Josal, adj.** jelly-like. 'A great *jostly* weean,' a woman who waddles with fat. 'A *jostly-kite*,' a punch-bellied person.
- Jowl, v.** to knock heads together. 'We *jowl'd* and joggled,' as when riding in the cart. 'We com *jowling* along,' jolting along. See *Jowp*.
- Jowling, or Jowls**, the boy's game played much the same as hockey, by striking a wooden ball from the ground with a long stick clubbed at one end.
- Jowls**, s. pl. the jaws as covered with the cheeks. 'A brave fat *jowl*,' a large fleshy countenance.
- Jowp, v.** to jumble together. 'We com *jowping* along,' knock-

- ing one against another in the vehicle. '*Jowp'd* up,' shaken up, as the sediment in a liquid. See *Jowl*.
- Jowpment**, or **Jummlement**, a mixture of viands; a hash.
- Joy**. 'My bonny *joy*!' my pretty dear.
- Joy-bells**, a merry peal.
- Joy-wark**, the doings at a public rejoicing.
- Judgeable**, adj. 'You're a *judgeable* man,' i. e. able to decide.
- Judy-cow**. See *Cow-lady*.
- Jummlement**. See *Jowpment*.
- Junets** (pron. *junks*), joinings or links of all kinds. The buttons, two in a link, for fastening the shirt-wrists. '*Wristband junks*.'
- Junketing**, playing games; a country festival.
- Juntus**, adj. captious, or easily offended.
- Justice-bout**, an affair before the magistrates.
- Kaffy**. See *Chaffy*.
- Kail**. See the second *Keal*.
- Keck**, or **Kecken**, v. to 'half choke,' as from a crumb in the throat. '*Kecken'd*.' See *Querken'd*.
- Keckenhearted**, adj. squeamish at the sight of food. See *Cazzonhearted*.
- Keckle**, v. to chuckle. '*Keckling*,' chuckling.
- Kecksies**. See *Burrs*.
- Kedge**, adj. 'The sourness makes my teeth *kedge*,' sets my teeth on edge.
- Kedge**, or **Kedge-belly**, a glut-ton. 'Get thyself *kedg'd*,' eat to the full.
- Kedging**, food of all kinds.
- Kedgy**, or **Cadgy**, adj. 'A *kedgy* old fellow,' given to the pleasures of the table.
- Kedlock**. See *Runch*.
- Keead**, the cow's cud.
- Keead**, the sheep-louse. *Keeady*, infested with *keeads*.
- Keeak**, a cake. 'It's *keek* an' pie to them,' something gratifying or profitable. It is unlucky to place a cake on the table with the top surface downwards; and when bread is high, the housewife will let a cake or a loaf fall on the floor that the price may lower.
- Keeak-coupings**, **Keeak-swappings**, or **Keeaking - bouts**, s. pl. interchanges of tea visits; 'spice-cake feasts.'
- Keeak**, or **Keak**, v. to throw back the neck with a disdainful air. To '*keek* up the legs,' to rear as a horse. '*Keek'd* up,' upraised; exalted. To *keek* up a cart, to tilt it for unloading.
- Keeak'd**, adj. hardened, 'caked' or compressed.
- Keal**, adj. cool; chill. '*Kealish*,' rather cold. 'Its *kealing* an end,' cooling fast. See *Pot-kealing*.
- Keal**, or **Kail**, a kind of cabbage.
- Keal-garth**, a cabbage-garden. 'A bit of a *keeamsteod* with a *keal-garth* o' yah side, and an *applegarth* at t' other,' a small house with a vegetable garden on one hand, and an orchard on the other.
- Keal**, gruel. 'Caud *keal*,' cold porridge. Spoonmeat in general. 'Charity's caud *keal*,' a cheerless portion to depend on.
- Keal-pot**, the large iron porridge-pot, which, in the country, is the servant's perquisite, who has been seven successive years in her situation. 'She'll never get t' *keal-pot*,' that is, she never

stays long in her places. 'He knows hoo monny coorns 'll line t' *keel-pot*,' how many grains of meal will thicken the broth; said of a niggard.

Keal-worm, the cabbage caterpillar.

Keam, a comb. A comb linked to a post in great farm-houses, for the use of the hinds as they came in to meals, is noticed above two centuries ago; and the monks in mediæval times had a similar arrangement for adjusting their hair before they went into church. '*Keam'd*,' or '*Kempt*,' combed. See *Kemping*; see also *Whittle*, a knife.

Keen'd, adj. slightly curdled, as milk when souring.

Keans, s. pl. floating particles on the surface of a fermentation. '*Keans* and scruffments,' scum and other impurities.

Keap, cape.

Kease, case.

Keave, a cave.

Keave, v. to paw, as the horse with his fore feet.

Keave, v. to rake the short straws and ears from the wheat on the barn floor with the '*Keaving-rake*;' the particles being the '*Keavings*.'

Keaving-riddle, a sieve for the thrashed corn when picked over.

Keek, v. to pry or peep; to stretch out the neck. '*Keeking*,' peeping.

Keeker, an official overlooker. See *Window-peeper*.

Keel-hauling, a nautical phrase for a thorough questioning or examination 'from stem to stern,' as pointing to the length of the ship or the ship's keel.

Keelings, or **Codlings**, s. pl. small cod fish.

Keelocks, or **Clocks**, s. pl. beetles.

'*Keelocks* and *lealows*,' beetles and butterflies.

Keen, adj. eager. 'I's nut *keen* o' gying,' I am not wishful to go.

Keenery, covetousness.

Keep, condition. 'Full o' *keep*,' well fed. 'In bad *keep*,' in poor trim.

Kegg'd, adj. offended, or 'stomach-ached.'

Keld, a spring. '*Keld* head,' spring head or fountain.

Kelk. 'A fist *kelk*,' a punch with the fist. 'A kite-*kelk*,' a blow on the stomach.

Kelks, the roe or spawn of fish from which the young fry emanate. *Milts* or *melts* pertain to the males.

Kell, the caul or membrane sometimes adhering to the face of an infant at its birth; and to the nostrils of foals and calves. See *Caul*, and *Smurdikeld*.

Kelps, s. pl. the iron pot-hooks suspended in the chimney; also the hinged bow or handle of the pot by which it is hung to the hooks. When the pot is taken from the hooks, the latter begin to vibrate, and the maid is anxious to stop them, for while they are in motion, 'the virgin weeps!'

Kelter, case or condition. 'In good *kelter*,' all right; sound. 'Out of *kelter*,' ill; out of tune. '*Kelter'd*,' cared for; cultivated; put into repair.

Kelterments, s. pl. kinds of property; odds and ends of articles.

Kemping, (1) combing. 'A good *kemping* with a yak-steak,' a dressing down with an 'oaken towel' or cudgel. See *Keam*. (2) Contending.

Ken, a butter-churn.

Ken, or **Kurn**, v. to churn. '*Kenn'd*,'

- churned. In some parts of Yorkshire, they say to *chor*. See the other *Kens*, as sounding the same.
- Ken**, v. to discern. 'I dinnot *ken* you,' I do not know you.
- Ken**, perception. 'I haae neea *ken* on 't,' no knowledge of it. 'He has all his *ken* about him,' his wits.
- Ken-curdle**, the staff of the up-right churn.
- Kenmilk**, churn-milk.
- Kennable**, adj. apparent; easy to understand.
- Kenn'd**, pp. and pt. t. perceived. 'A weel *kenn'd* man,' well known or distinguished. 'They *kenn'd* it all,' knew all about it.
- Kennel coal**. See *Cannle coal*.
- Kenning**. 'You've grown out o' my *kenning*,' beyond my recognition. 'That string 's just a *kenning* thicker than the other,' the difference is the slightest observable.
- Kenspak, Kenspek, or Kenspeckle**, adj. distinguishable. 'As *kenspak* as a cock on a church-broach,' as conspicuous as a weathercock on a church-spire.
- Kenspell**, the dairy-maid's charm 'to make butter come' in churning, by which labour is saved.
- Kep**, v. to catch, as a tossed ball. 'Kep hod,' catch hold. 'A good *kepper*,' one dexterous at ball-playing. 'Kepp'd,' caught. 'Kep-ping,' catching.
- Kep-chain**, the chain for tying up the waggon-wheel when going down a hill.
- Kep-hod**, the catch into which the key shoots the lock-bolt for fastening the door.
- Kep-trap**, something to catch or captivate the unwary. 'It's all *kep-trap*.'
- Kereher**, a handkerchief.
- Keslop**. See *Chestlip*.
- Kessen**, pp. cast; flung or spread abroad. Twisted. 'Kessen up,' cast up; in all senses.
- Kessen**, v. to christen. 'Kessen-ing,' a christening.
- Kessenmas**, Christmas. See *Christmas Customs* in the Preface.
- Kest**, cast or character. 'Of an onderneeth *kest*,' of the lower order.
- Kester**, Christopher.
- Kesting**, casting. 'Bee-*kesting*,' the alighting or gathering of the swarm to the hive at 'Kesting-time,' i. e. about May, when bees cluster for the purpose.
- Kest-penny**. 'It was t' *kest-penny* that did it,' the higher sum that cast the scale and sold the bargain.
- Kestril**, or **Kestril-kite**, a degenerate hawk. 'Stomachs like *kestril-kites*,' said of hearty feeders.
- Ket**, carrion; the South-country *cag-mag*. 'A lot o' *ket*,' the off-scouring. 'Ket-craw,' the carrion crow. 'Ketty,' putrid; offensive.
- Kewk**, cook.
- Kezar**, an emperor. 'They nowther heed for king nor *kezar*,' are lawless altogether.
- Kids**, s. pl. fuel-faggots. 'Kyd,' Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396. 'A *kid* of whins,' a back-load of furze, 'yethered' or bound together and carried home for the fire. Stacked here in former days for the heating of bakers' ovens, when unenclosed land abounded, and stray fuel was plentiful.
- Kie**, or **Kye**, s. pl. cows. A.S. *cý*. See *Kye*.
- Kimlets**, or **Nobbins**. *Cod-nobbins* are the fleshy bits cut from the neck of the cod-fish when

- the head is removed in preparing the body for salting. *Kimlets* are the plump pieces taken from the cheeks or 'jowl.' Salted and dried, they are sold by the heap or measure. The skate and the coalfish yield their proportion of *nobbins*, and perhaps the ling also.
- Kimlin**, a large tub for the making of dough.
- Kin, or Kind**. In the sense of degree arrived at, or tendency. 'It's *kin* o' falling damp,' rather inclined to rain. 'My head *kin* o' warks,' somewhat aches.
- Kin**, kind or kindred. 'An ill *kin*,' a bad sort. 'A bettermy *kin*,' a superior sample. 'Of a *kinner* mak,' of a like description. '*Kinmost*,' the nearest in point of family connection. 'It was quite *kinly* to her,' of a kind with herself; her natural disposition. '*Kinsfooks*,' kinsman, kinswoman, kindred. '*Kinship*,' relationship. '*Kinsome*,' similar. '*Kinstock*,' family roots; antecedents.
- Kin**, a crack in the skin. 'A *kin* athwart my thummlie-teea,' across my thumb-toe,—that is, my big toe. '*Kinn'd* hands,' chapped. '*Kinn'd* feet,' chilblained. '*Kinny*,' troubled with 'kins,' or with a furrowed skin.
- Kink**, a crease in paper. A twist from a straight course. 'A *kink'd* seam,' crooked in the sowing. 'A *kink* in the neck,' a painful bend or stiffness.
- Kink**, v. to motion strongly with the neck, as in a fit of the hooping-cough.
- Kinkcough**, the hooping-cough. For remedies for it, see the Preface.
- Kinlin, or Kindleing**, materials for lighting the fire.
- Kipper**, adj. nimble. 'As *kipper* as a colt.' '*Kipper* efter brass,' eager after money.
- Kipped**, cured. Here mostly applied to herrings and had-docks, when split, slightly salted, and then hung up to be smoked. *Kippers*, fish prepared in the way above described.
- Kipperish, or Kippersome**, adj. frolicsome. Given to startle, as a horse.
- Kirk**, church.
- Kirk-fooks**, s. pl. church-people.
- Kirk-garth**, church-yard.
- Kirk-hoal**, a grave.
- Kirk-maisther, or Kirk-warner**, a church-warden. The five last terms are now never heard.
- Kisses**, brown sugar-balls flavored with oil of peppermint.
- Kist**, a chest. 'A kirk-garth *kist*,' a coffin.
- Kist-bands**, chest-hinges.
- Kist-bun**. See *Kisted*.
- Kist-fragg'd, or Kist-graith'd**, coffer-lined; rich.
- Kisted, or Kist-bun**, pp. chested or confined. 'I wad fain see thee *kisted*,'—an ill wish in the course of a scolding-bout—I should like to see you dead.
- Kitchen-binks**. See *Bink*.
- Kite**, the stomach. 'Weel *kited*,' big-bellied.
- Kite-brassen, or Kite-blawn**, adj. distended at the stomach. Corpulent.
- Kite-bun, or Kite-fast**, adj. costive.
- Kite-nipp'd**, adj. griped in the bowels.
- Kiting**, estates of all sorts. 'Good *kiting*,' good living.
- Kith**, acquaintance. 'Nowther

- kith* nor *kin*, 'neither friends nor relations.
- Kith**, or **Kythe**, v. to grow intimate; to unite. 'Does it *kythe* well?' does the composition mingle?
- Kither-geean**, get thee gone!
- Kitling** - **brain'd**, adj. weak-minded.
- Kitlings**, kittens, or cat's whelps.
- Kittle**, v. to tickle.
- Kittle**, adj. ticklish; keen or intent. Full of agility. 'As *kittle* as a mouse-trap.' 'She's *kittle* with her fingers,' ready at a claw or a blow.
- Kittle-bowell'd**, or **Kittle-gutted**, adj. soon disordered in the parts implied.
- Kittle-noocation'd**, adj. fanciful.
- Kittle-seeghted**, adj. quick at seeing.
- Kittle-tongued**, adj. fluent. Given to falsehoods.
- Kittyweeak**, a small kind of sea-gull known on this coast.
- Kity**, adj. inclined to be stout. See *Kite*.
- Kizzen**, or **Sizzen**, v. to parch or half burn by drying.
- Knack**, or **Knapper**, v. to speak affectedly. 'She *knacks* and *knappers* like a London miss.'
- Knag**, v. to gnaw. To weary another by one's ill humor. 'Knag'd to the varry grund,' worried to the very grave.
- Knap**, v. to crack or knock. To overreach in a bargain.
- Knap**, a slight flaw in pottery. 'Not broken, only a bit of a *knap*.'
- Knap**, a cheat.
- Knapper**, a street-door knocker; an affected talker.
- Knar**. See *Gnar*.
- Knarl**, v. to knot; to entangle.
- Knaw**, knowledge. 'She's almost lost her *knaw*,' her memory. 'It's a lang way past his *knaw*,' beyond his comprehension. 'It put me off my *knaw*,' put to flight my ideas.
- Knawful**, adj. intelligent.
- Knawn**, pp. 'Neean *knawn*,' not known.
- Knaw-nought**, a 'know-nothing,' an ignorant person. We once heard a man from the moors use '*knaw-noughtness*,' to imply a want of intelligence.
- Knawn't**. 'Hah *knawn't*,' I do not know.
- Knee-band**, v. to tie an animal from leg to leg.
- Knee-bass**, a straw hassock for kneeling upon.
- Kneeadng**, butter or lard for enriching pastry.
- Kneecave-bairn**, a male child; as *knave* formerly meant a boy. A.S. *cnapa*, a boy, male child. See *Ladbairns*.
- Knep**, or **Knipe**, v. to nibble, as sickly cattle will pick a little hay from the hand.
- Knipe**. See *Knep*.
- Knobble**, v. to strike with a club. '*Knobbling*,' a thumping.
- Knocky-boh**. See *Boh-thing*.
- Knodden**, pp. kneaded as dough. '*Knodden* - paste,' flour with butter or lard for pie-crust.
- Knoll**, v. to toll as a bell. 'We've had him *knoll'd* for;' the bell tolled for the deceased. In old times, the passing bell was rung when a person was dying, that the hearers might pray for the departing spirit, as well as to frighten away demons that might be hovering near. One of the earliest notices of the death-knell relates to this district. Beda tells us (Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. c.

- 23) that at the death of Hilda, abbess of Streonshalh or Whitby, in the year 680, Begu, a nun in the distant cell of Hackness, thought she heard in her sleep the sound of the bell which was used when any of their household was dying; and lo! in a halo of light, she beheld the soul of St Hilda borne upward by angels to heaven. Awaking the rest of the inmates, they assembled in the church for devotion; for it was to Hilda, their 'mother,' that they owed their foundation.
- Knop**, [nop] v. to bud. *Knopped*, budded.
- Knopping**, or **Knoppy**, adj. shooting into buds. Rounding like marbles.
- Knops**, s. pl. buds. *Rose-knops*, rosebuds. *Knee-knops*, the tips of the knees. *Knoba*.
- Knor**, or **Gnar**, a small wooden ball for playing at the game of 'Spell and *Knor*,' the spell being the trap or tilt from which the ball is struck by the 'tribbit stick,' which has a bat-like piece of wood at one end of it.
- Knot and tie**. 'We can hardly *knot and tie*,'—that is, 'we can hardly make ends meet,' alluding to one's circumstances.
- Knotty**, adj. 'There was a *knotty sea*,' a sea slightly curled by the breeze.
- Know**, **Knowful**. See under *Know*.
- Konny**, adj. comely; neat; clever.
- Kreecal**. See *Fish-kraal*.
- Kreecal**. See *Crule*.
- Kye**, or **Kie**, s. pl. cows or kina. When the cows are to be turned out to summer grass, the old practice is to choose the nearest Sunday to May-day, upon the principle, — 'better day, better deed.' '*Kye-byre*,' a cow-shed.
- Kyles**, s. pl. boils on the flesh.
- Kyloe-cow**. See *Carley-cow*.
- Kythe**. See the second *Kith*.
- Laaf**, or **Leeaf**, a leaf. *Laaves*, leaves.
- Laahtle**, **Laahl**, or **Leal**, adj. little. 'A varry *laahtle* un.' 'Loud an *laahtle*,' the saying—'little in stature, loud in speech.'
- Labber**, v. to dabble in water. To smear with paint. 'I gat sair *labber'd*,' splashed in the miry road.
- Labber'd**. 'There's neea fry *labber'd* yet,' no fish mature enough to ripple the stream.
- Labberment**, a washing of linen on a small scale called 'a slap wash.'
- Labbery**, adj. '*Labbery* weather,' a rainy season.
- Laboursome**, adj. fatiguing. 'We've a lang *laboursome* geeat te gan,' a long toilsome road to travel.
- Lad-bairns**, s. pl. male children. See *Kneeave-bairn*.
- Laddle**, a ladle. 'Nivver hae te leuk for t' *laddle* when t' pot comes a-boil.' As the porridge pot boils over if not stirred down with the ladle, you should always have that implement in readiness,—that is, no needful precaution ought to be deferred.
- Ladlike**, or **Laddish**, adj. boyish. 'A *ladlike* lass,' masculine.
- Lad's love**. 'Our loaf's as light as *lad's love*,' puffy or inflated, as lovers' protests sometimes prove. The plant Southernwood.
- Lady beetles**, **Lady clocks**, **Lady cows**, or **Lady flies**. See *Cooladies*.
- Lae**, **Lee**, or **Leeathe**, a scythe. '*Lae sand*,' a fine sand for laying with grease upon the strickle

- for sharpening the mower's scythe. '*Lae-shaft*,' the scythe-handle. See *Strickle*.
- Lafter**, the number of eggs for the hen or the goose to lay before sitting. 'She's laid her *lafter*.'
- Lagg'd**, adj. tired as with carrying a load. Burdened. 'A *lagging* end,' a toilsome occupation. '*Lagg'd* up,' heavy about the heels with mud in wet weather.
- Laid bet**, beaten down with opposition. 'Fairly *laid bet*,' thoroughly overcome.
- Laid fast**, stuck in the mud. Weather-bound. Imprisoned.
- Laid in**, supplied. 'How are you *laid in* for eldin?' how are you off for fuel?
- Laid-to**, resorted to; frequented. 'The well is very much *laid-to*.'
- Lairk**. See *Lake*.
- Lairock**, the skylark. '*Lairock* heel'd,' having an uncommon projection of heel, like the protuberances on the lark's feet.
- Lake**, or **Lairk**, a game. 'A *lake* at caards.' 'He's full of his *lake*,' his fun. See *Lakes*.
- Lake**, v. to play or perform. This old Scandinavian word, says Worsaae, 'is heard only in the ancient Danish districts,' and here it is one of the most current that survives. 'That caard weesant *lake* at that bat,' that game will not play at that rate, or that affair will not succeed in the manner it is carried on. '*Laked*,' played or performed. '*Lakers*,' players. Cf. Icel. *leika*, to play. The word is not, however, Scandinavian only. Cf. A.S. *læcan*, to play; and the London-English to *lark*.
- Lakeburn**, a cattle disorder. A term heard in the moorlands thirty years ago; but whether it is local or not, or what it may mean, after much enquiry and booksearch, we are now unable to tell. Like Fuller with our '*Liefer*,' we record the word.
- Lakes**. 'All maks o' *lakes*,' all kinds of entertainments. '*Lakys*,' plays (old spelling). See *Luke*.
- Lakesome**, or **Lakish**, adj. frolicsome.
- Lakin**, a toy. '*Lakins*,' trifles.
- Lakin**, playing or sporting in all senses. 'I call it a *laking* do,' a gambling affair. '*Laking*-brass,' the stakes on the gaming-table termed, we believe, 'the bank.' Pocket-money for enjoyment. '*Lakin*-house,' a gaming-house; the children's play-room; a theatre. '*Lakin*-kist,' a box of toys.
- Lallop'd**, or **Lollop'd**, pt. t. 'I *lallop'd* me down upon t' bink,' laid down my whole length on the bench. '*Lalloping*,' lounging.
- Lallops**, or **Lollops**, an idler. 'A lang *lallopy* lass, as lazy as she's lang,' long, slovenly, and indolent. 'A *lallopy* tongue,' that of the tale-bearer, who is said to have a long one.
- Lamb-hogs**, s. pl. lambs before they are shorne.
- Lamiter**, a deformed person.
- Lamp-lands**. See *Leeght-shot*.
- Landerly**, adj. landward.
- Land-fall**. 'That ship has made a brave *land-fall*,' a good port in the storm. 'They've got a bonny *land-fall*,' a large amount of property bequeathed. See *Honey-fall*.
- Land-lock'd**, as a vessel in a recess of the coast waiting for a change of wind to get into wider water.
- Landlouper**, an adventurer; one who gains the confidence of the community, and then elopes without paying his debts. A vender of nostrums; a quack. In a book three centuries old,

- 'Landleaper' signifies a land-measurer; but the commoner meaning was a vagabond or wanderer. Cf. '*Villotier*, a vagabond, *landloper*, earth-planet, continual gadder from town to town;' Colgrave's French Dictionary.
- Lang, Langer, Langest**, long, longer, longest.
- Lang-avis'd**, adj. long-vizaged; meagre-faced. See *Black-avis'd*, *Vized*.
- Langbink**. See *Bink*.
- Lang-canny**, adj. 'They're almost at *lang-canny* point,' at the far end of their circumstances. 'I felt at *lang-canny* wi' t' weight on 't,' nearly exhausted with carrying the load.
- Lang-cheeap**, adj. a long way below the real value.
- Lang Daniels**, unusually tall people.
- Langful**, adj. longing or desirous. Lustful.
- Langheaded**, adj. learned.
- Langhundred**, an old-fashioned calculation; six score to the hundred.
- Langlength**, the entire length.
- Lang-ma-last**. 'He's always *lang-ma-last* at his meals,' the longest over them, the last to finish; one of tardy habits.
- Lang owers**, portions of spare time; long leisure. See *Shoorts* and *Owers*.
- Lang pund**, the old long-shaped twenty ounces of butter to the pound, instead of the present sixteen, often round. See *Pundstan*.
- Lang sen, or Lang syne**, long since.
- Langsettle, or Langbink**. See *Bink*.
- Langsome**, adj. tedious. 'A *langsome* day,' when time hangs heavy.
- Lang-tongued**, adj. given to tale-bearing. Over talkative.
- Langways**, adv. lengthways.
- Laniels**, the looseness in cattle.
- Lant**, urine; formerly used in the manufacture of alum in this neighbourhood, and conveyed to the works on the coast by '*lant-ships*' from Whitby, where the main supply of the liquid was collected. The hold or body of the vessels was formed as one cistern; while '*lant-horses*' with barrels slung across their backs, were the carriers to the works from the villages. Large reservoirs were kept in certain parts of the town for the reception of the savings; but the substitution of ammonia for *lant* near a century ago, caused this singular traffic to cease.
- Lanter'd, or Belanter'd**, adj. benighted or belated; to have need of the lantern.
- Lantern - leeght**, the lantern-glass, through which the light shines. 'A pair o' cheeks like *lantern - leeghts*,' thin even to transparency.
- Laps**, s. pl. the skirts of a coat.
- Larded**, adj. kneaded as the flour with butter, for the enrichment of pastry.
- Lardiner**, the overlooker of the larder, under a former-day scale of hospitality. Old local print.
- Lare, Lared**. See under *Lear*.
- Lare-father**, a teacher.
- Larum**, a noise or commotion.
- Lashes**, s. pl. To walk 'in long *lashes*,' with wide strides.
- Lass-bairns**, s. pl. female children. See *Lad-bairns*.
- Lasty**, adj. that which will wear well. '*Lastiest*,' the most dur-

- able material, in comparison with others.
- Late**, v. to seek for what is lost. 'They're bad to *late*,' difficult to find. 'Get your things *lated* up,' looked for; collected together.
- Late**. 'I mun hev a *late*,' I must make a search.
- Lateras**. See *Coorn-laters*.
- Lating**, 'a hunt' for what you are wanting.
- Lath, Lathe, or Leeath**, a barn. 'Whitby Lathes,' a locality still so called, and inferred to have been a barn-place belonging to the monks. '*Lath-garth*,' the barn-yard. Whitby Abbey Records. See *Lyth*.
- Lat-river** (*i* long), one who splits laths for the plasterers; *lat* meaning *lath*, and *rive*, to rend.
- Laukerins! or Laukus!** interj. an exclamation of surprise.
- Laverocks**, three-leaved wood-sorrel. *Oxalis Acetosella*.
- Lavishment, or Lavishness**, wastefulness. 'It was *lavishment* that browt 'em to beggar-staff,' extravagance that brought them to beggary.
- Law**, v. to sue. 'You think then, I can't *law* 'em for 't?' compel restitution. 'He *law'd* 'em for t' brass,' sued for the money. 'They're on t' way o' *lawing* him,' the process is going on.
- Lax**, a looseness. 'Sair *lax'd*,' severely purged.
- Lay**, v. to appease, in the way of 'laying' a spirit. Our tales of haunted places are similar to the ghostly narrations of other quarters. Some say that none but a Catholic priest can lay a ghost effectually.
- Lay**, v. to accouch at child-birth.
- Lay-bed**, a grave.
- Lay-father**. See *Leear-father*.
- Lay-steed**, a place of deposit for refuse. In old books, called the 'lay-stall;' see Spenser.
- Laze**, v. to idle. '*Laz'd*,' lounged. '*Lazing*,' wandering about without an object.
- Lea**. See *Lie-lea*; and *Ley-lands*.
- Lea, Leea, or Leeathe**. See *Lae*.
- Lead, or Lede**, course or direction. 'Queer *leads*,' odd habits. 'A sair *lead*,' a grievous humor. 'A wrang *lead*,' an improper proceeding.
- Lead**, v. to convey goods by cart or other vehicle. See *Leading*.
- Leaders**, s. pl. the sinews of a limb; sometimes called the *guiders*.
- Leading**, the carriage of corn, coals, stone, is called the *leading*. 'Get them *led*.' See *Lead*.
- Leal**. See *Laahle*.
- Lealows**, butterflies. Some say that *lealows* are 'ground shiners,' or glow-worms; but the first meaning is the one most commonly accepted. See *Flowers*; also *Keelocks*.
- Leam**, a leash or thong.
- Leam**, v. to add to the sum in one's purse. Also, according to Mr Marshall, it is 'to furnish the rock of the spinning-wheel with line,' the rock being the upright stick round which the flax is wound. See *Leem* in E. D. S. Gl. B. 2.
- Leam**, v. to separate or fall out, as ripe nuts or 'brown *leamers*' from the husk. 'They *leam* well.' See *Leymurs*, as sounding similar to *Leamers*.
- Lear, or Lare**, lore, learning. '*Lear'd*,' learned. 'A mensefully *lared* man,' one with a decent amount of intelligence. '*Lears*,' departments of knowledge. See the two *Leers*.

Leear-father, or Layfather, an exemplar; one whose conduct has influenced others.

Learless, adj. without learning; ignorant.

Leathe, or Limmer, v. to soften a rigid part of the body with a liniment.

Leathsome, or Lissome, adj. pliable. Of a nature subservient or submissive.

Leathweak, or Lithweak, adj. flexible. If the limbs of a corpse are less rigid than common, it is a sign there will shortly be another death in the family.

Leave. See *Lief, Liefen*.

Leave-lang, adj. oblong.

Leaver. See *Liefer*.

Leaze, v. to pick the 'slane' or smut, &c., from the wheat before it is thrashed. 'Get it leaz'd out.' 'We're leazing.'

Lech, pron. letch [lech], lust.

Lecher, or Leeacher, an amorous individual.

Lee. See *Lae*.

Lee, a lie. *Lees*, lies. *Leear*, a liar. *Leeing*, lying.

Leeace, lace.

Leeace, v. to flog or chastise. 'A good leacing.'

Leeace along, v. to run fast. 'Leacing on,' moving rapidly.

Leeace tea, to 'line it' with gin, the practice in the country in cold weather. 'Tea leac'd wi' gin,' is talked of by old people as common in smuggling times before the coast-guard was established, when spirits were landed plentiful and cheap.

Leeacer, significant of size and substance above the rest. 'That now is a leeacer.' 'A leacing chap.'

Leacing mob, a grandame's cap

of former days, enriched with lace.

Leead, the metal lead.

Leead-eater, Indian rubber. Known also as 'Wad-eater,' wad being a lead pencil.

Leeaden, or Looaden, pp. laden.

Leeads, or Looads, s. pl. loads. 'Leeads o' kelter,' lots of property.

Leeaf, or Leaf, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. 'Geease-leaf.'

Leeaf. See *Laaf*.

Leeaf, a loaf. 'Hawf a keeak is better than neea leaaf,' to have half a cake than no bread; that is, a less portion is better with certainty, than to risk and lose all. *Leeaves*, loaves.

Leeafer, or Loafer, an idle fellow.

Leeafsharve, a slice of a loaf.

Leeam, adj. lame. *Leeamish*, somewhat lame.

Leeat, adj. late. 'Thou's leeaeter than leeat,' very much behind time. *Leeatish*, rather late.

Leeat, a kind of a sea coalfish, of thinner texture than the latter; and the back not so black.

Leeath. See *Lath*.

Leeathe. See *Lae*.

Leeght, light, in all senses.

Leeght-finger'd, adj. thievish. Dexterous.

Leeght-shot, or Leeght-scot, a former-times payment in this part for the maintenance of certain altar-lights; where also we find 'Lamp-lands,' the rent of which was bequeathed to the church for the like purpose.

Leeght-skirts, a strumpet.

Leeghtening, yeast or leaven for lightening the bread. See *Sponge*.

Leeghtly, adv. lightly. 'Come they *leeghtly*, gan they *leeghtly*,' the saying 'lightly come, lightly go,' as money easily got is often heedlessly spent. 'Love me *leeghtly*, love me lang' (long), because 'violent love is the soonest to subside!'

Leeghts, s. pl. the lungs.

Leeghtsome, adj. not quite dark. Not very weighty. Lively. 'A *leeghtsome* fit,' a change from sadness to serenity. 'A *leeghtsome* lilty soort of a body,' light-hearted.

Leer, a barn, says Mr Marshall, 'but growing into disuse;' see E. D. S., Gl. B. 2. Perhaps for *Leeath*. See *Lath*.

Leer, adj. empty; spare in person. See *Lear*.

Leeve, Leever. See *Lief*, *Liefer*.

Leg-tired. See *Shankweary*.

Leg up. 'I gat a desperate *leg up*,' a good scolding; either as pointing to the known punishment of being made to 'stand upon one leg;' or to the phrase, 'to give a *leg up*,' to hoist, assist in climbing; see *Pickwick Papers*, ch. xvi.

Leggings, Gamashes, Goloshes, or Spatterdashes, men's gaiters.

Len, v. to lend.

Len, the loan. 'I thank you for t' *len* on 't.'

Lesty day! an expression of lamentation,—alas the day!

Let, pt. t. alighted. 'He fell and *let* upon his head.' See *Light on*.

Let-knaw. 'We've had a *let-knaw*,' a notice; an intimation.

Let leeght, to enlighten.

Let make. 'He *let make*' so and so,—caused it to be made or built. (The usual Middle-English idiom.)

Let ride, or Let skelp, to attack

with force; to shoot with a gun. 'I *let ride* at it.'

Let up, pp. lighted or illuminated.

Let up, Let in, or Let on, alighted upon. 'I *let up* with 'em,' met the people I was seeking.

Let wit, or Let leeght, to make known. 'They *let wit* on't,' told the secret. 'He *let leeght* to me about it,' informed or enlightened me on the subject. 'Letten on.' See *Light on*.

Letch. See *Lech*.

Letch, an indent along a cornice, or moulding. A rut in the road. A narrow ditch. A low step or ledge on a causeway which you do not suspect, and 'where a bit of a *letch* lets you down.'

Letsome, adj. compliant, willing to allow another person to do so and so. 'He's varry *letsome*,' the reverse of *hindersoome*, obstructive, q. v.

Leuk, v. to look. '*Leuks* thee!' look you. '*Leuk sharp!*' '*Leuk wick!*' look alive,—stir yourself.

Levis. See *Lewis*.

Levvited, pp. said of a weight lifted by degrees up an ascent, or by leverage. 'So heavy that we are matched to get her *levvited* up-stairs,' alluding to a sick person.

Lewis, or Levis, a lift; an iron ring contrivance for wedging into a hole in a block of stone, like a staple driven into a log, by which the mass can be hooked on to the chain of a crane and lifted.

Leylands, lands laid down in grass, as distinguished from plough lands in tillage. See *Lie Leu*.

Leymurs, s. pl. a kind of hunting hounds mentioned in our

local prints. They were led in a leash or throng. See *Leamers*, as of like sound.

Lib, v. to castrate. *Libber*, a castrator. 'Pro *libbyng* porcorum 10d,' for gelding the pigs; Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396.

Liblab, a jelly-like material, as glutinous oil.

Lichwake. See *Lykewake*.

Lick and a Slake. See *Slake*.

Lie lea, to remain or lie in grass as land for pasturage. See *Leylands*.

Lief, or **Leave**, willing, in the sense of indifference 'I'd as *leave* gan yah way as t' other,' as soon go one way as the other.

Liefer, or **Leaver**, rather or by preference. 'I had *liefer* go than stay.' Fuller in his 'Church History,' 1648, is puzzled with some of our old words, and amongst the rest with *Liefer*, which he finds in Stapleton's translation of Beda. He says he will not presume to alter the word, but requests it 'to be taken with all the printer's faults, done probably at an outlandish press.'

Lift, a brawl. See *Breeze*.

Lift, v. 'When do they *lift*?' at what time is the funeral?

Lift. 'A whent *lift* on 't,' a huge load of it.

Lift, guess-weight by lift of the hand, not by the scale. 'What is the *lift*?' See *Pundstan*.

Lift, a flight of steps; an ascent. 'Up a *lift*.'

Lifting, a state of liveliness or commotion. '*Lifting* wi' lops,' swarming with fleas.

Lig, v. to lie down. 'Lig-a-bed,' a sluggard.

Lig out, to lay out (money). '*Lig*

out thy brass atout stint,' spend your money freely.

Lig-beside, or **Lig-by**, a concubine.

Ligg'd, laid. 'I nivver *ligg'd* mah e'en on him,' laid my eyes on him,—saw him.

Ligger out. 'An and weean a *ligger out*,' an old woman who lays out the dead. See the second *Streaker*.

Liggin - in - bout, a childbirth affair.

Light on, v. to succeed. 'How will they *light on*, aim you?' fare in the matter, think you. 'Has he *let on well*?' or 'has he *letten on well*?' '*Light upon*,' to meet with, as people come in contact.

Lighted, or **Lit**, pt. t. alighted. 'It flew and *lit* upon a tree.'

Like, adj. and adv. likely. 'Ay, ay, varry *like*, varry *like*,' yes, yes, in all probability. 'I was *like* to be anger'd,' was on the point of vexation. 'It will happen as *like as like can be*,' there is the greatest likelihood that such will be the case.

Like. A word in the formation of many a weather-term. 'Cloudy-*like*,' beclouded. 'Caud an caud-*like*,' cold and likely to be so. 'Back-end-*like*,' autumnal. 'Winter-*like*, Bitter-*like*,' keenly cold. 'Damp-*like*, Mucky-*like*, Bad-*like*, Shabby-*like*, Soft-*like*, Wet-*like*, Watery-*like*, Grou-*like*,' threatening for 'foul' or dull, weather, rain or snow. 'Bonny-*like*, Gay-*like*, Spring-*like*, Summer-*like*,' clear and shining. 'Heeat and heeat-*like*,' hot and likely to continue. 'Wild-*like* or Windy-*like*,' threatening a storm. (The old A.S. -*lic*, now generally spelt -*ly*.)

Like, inclination. 'Efther my *like*,' according to my taste.

Like as if, just as if,—as a matter in comparison.

Like eneeaf, probably.

Like-like, or **Liklike**, as bearing a close resemblance to the actual thing. Also, in the way of adaptation, likely. 'It's varry *liklike*,' the likeliest of the lot to suit the purpose.

Like to Like, as one is a semblance of the other,—all alike. *Likes*, similitudes.

Likesome, adj. of the same kind.

Likesome, adj. that which may be loved or desired.

Likken, v. to resemble. 'It didn't *likken* weel,' did not put on a hopeful appearance.

Likly, adj. likely. See *Greatlikly*.

Lillylowe, the child's expression for fire or light.

Lilty. See *Leeghtsome*.

Limb; heard to denote different members of the body. 'Her tongue's her warsist *limb*,' her abuse being her worst point. 'His belly's his biggest *limb*,' that of a hearty feeder. '*Limb-heal*,' sound or strong in limb.

Limber, or **Limmer**, adj. pliant. 'As *limber* as a willow wand.' 'Yah stick's ower *limmer*, an t' other's ower stunt,' one is too pliable, the other over stiff.

Limmer. See *Leathe*.

Limmers, s. pl. the shafts of a cart. 'The *limmer*-horse,' the shaft-horse. Worsaae traces this word of ours to the old Scandinavian *limar*, boughs or branches, as pointing to a primitive state of things in the construction of those parts of a vehicle. Cf. Icel. *lim*, the foliage of a tree; pl. *limar*, branches.

Lin, the lime or linden tree.

Lin, linen cloth. '*Lin* clout,' linen rag.

Lin garn, linen thread for weaving into a web. (*Garn* meaning *yarn*.)

Lin-nail, the linch-pin of a carriage-wheel.

Ling, moor-heath. '*Wire-ling*,' the toughest twigs for making the strongest birch brooms or bezoms.

Ling gowlands, a small marigold kind of flower, growing among the heath. See *Gowlands*.

Lippen'd, pp. spoken or pronounced. 'It did not *lippen* to luck,' sound well in behalf of the matter.

Lipper, a slight swell or leap of the sea, otherwise not stormy. 'There's no great sets o' wind, but a deal o' *lipper* on.' *Lippery*, wavy or ripply, as the water stirred by the breeze. See *Wind-lipper*.

Lire, the flesh of an animal, or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky. 'There's a fair deal o' *lire* about it.' 'Quite *liry*,' well fleshed. The A.S. *lira* means flesh, muscles.

Lisk, the groin.

Lissome. See *Leathsome*.

List, v. 'I'll do what I *list*' as I like.

Lit. See *Lighted*.

Lite, v. to wait or expect. 'They've a brave landfall to *lite* on,' an amount of property in prospect.

Lite. 'I's boun to hev a lang *lite*,' going to have a long wait. *Lites*, expectations; anticipations. 'There'll be a lot o' *lites* afoore that time comes.' See *Summer Lites* and *Winter Lites*.

Lited, **Liting**. 'I have *lited*,' or 'I have been *liting*,' this half hour. 'You will be to be *lited*

- on,' that is, I may depend upon you at the time appointed. 'It's a *liting* end,' a dilatory affair.
- Lith**, a joint; a pliable place in what is otherwise rigid. 'I am sound in *lith* and limb.'
- Lithe**, v. to thicken broth with oatmeal, called the 'Lithing,' and then the pot is said to be 'Lithed.'
- Little-fare day**, 'a Banyan day,' when animal food is not allowed, or not in its full quantity.
- Liven** (*i* long), v. to inspirit. 'Liven'd up,' enlivened.
- Livver**, v. to deliver. *Livver'd*, unloaded; as a vessel of its cargo. 'What wharf is she *livvering* at?' *Livverance*, liberation.
- Lo thee!** look you.
- Lo thee but!** now only *do* look.
- Load-saddle**, a wooden pack-saddle.
- Loafer**. See *Leeafer*.
- Loan**. See *Loaning*.
- Lobster-louse**, or **Lobstrous-louse**, the large gray wood-louse or millipedes, *Oniscus Aspidochelone*. The London 'sow-bug' with its body in rings or joints like the lobster's shell. Used with other ingredients, many years ago, as an old woman's remedy for fits and certain female complaints; and we have known the creatures kept alive amongst rotten wood in a tin case, as a home stock.
- Lock-leeach**, the medicinal or lake-leech.
- Loggin**, a truss of long straw.
- Lolder**. See *Lalder*.
- Lollops**. See *Lallops*.
- Lonesome**, adj. lonely. *Lonesomeness*, loneliness.
- Looaden**. See *Leeaden*, *Leeads*.
- Loaning**, **Loan**, or **Loaning**, a lane; a country road. '*Loaning-heed*,' the top of the lane. 'A brant rutty *loaning*,' a steep furrowed road. 'A lound *loaning*,' a lane sheltered from the wind.
- Looath**, adj. unwilling. 'They meead their gan varry *looathly*,' made their exit very reluctantly.
- Look**, or **Leuk**, to pick out the weeds from the springing crop.
- Lookers**, or **Loukers**, weeders. Also the gatherers of stones, we believe, from the land before the produce begins to shoot up. '*Louking-field*,' where the weed ing is going on. '*Louking-tengs*,' forceps or tongs for pulling up by the roots the tougher shrubs.
- Looking**, or **Louking**. 'That wood wants *louking*,' thinning; the trees to be cut down being first marked.
- Loomy**, adj. cloudy. 'It's *loomy*, like thunder.'
- Loose**. See as a prefix under *Lowse*.
- Loosening**. See *Louzening*.
- Loosil**, a wild unprincipled fellow. Spenser spells it *losel*.
- Lop**, a flea. 'As pert as a *lop*, nimble. 'Lost like a *lop* in a church,' said when the house is too big for the tenant. Among the qualifications of a chambermaid hereabouts, it was stated, that she was 'a good *lop-later*,' expert at finding the fleas. See *Late*.
- Lop-frets**, s. pl. flea-bites. Trifling affairs. *Lop-fretten*, flea-bitten.
- Loppard**, as a surface spotted or soiled. 'They're *loppard* and lost,' overrun with filth.
- Lopper'd**, curdled. '*Lopper'd* milk.'
- Lopping**. 'The cat's *lopping*

- herself,' scratching the fleas from her skin. *Loppy*, infested with fleas.
- Lossing**, losing.
- Lost**, infested or overrun. 'They're *lost* i' muck,' filthy in the extreme. 'We're *lost* i' thrang,' overhead in confusion.
- Lotherics**. See *Lutherics*.
- Louk**. See *Look*, and what follows.
- Lound**, adj. sheltered from the wind. 'It's a varry *lound* walk,' 'A fine *lound* day,' calm and serene. 'T' wind's *lounded* a bit,' or 'it's *lounder*,' lessened in force.
- Lounder**, v. to beat soundly. '*Lounder* his lugs,' box his ears. 'He gat *lounder'd* for 't.' 'You deserve a good *lounding*.'
- Loup**, v. to leap. To throb, as a pulsation.
- Louping-steecan**. See *Horsing-stone*.
- Love-begot**, a bastard.
- Love-joy**. 'My bonny *love-joy*!' my heart's delight.
- Lovesome**, adj. affectionate.
- Low**, v. to flame. 'It'll *low* up enoo,' burn up presently. 'On wi' some eldin an mak t' fire *low*,' put on some fuel and make the fire blaze.
- Low**, flame. 'They lit a *low* upon t' sprunt end,' kindled a fire upon the hill point, as a beacon. *Lowing*, flaming.
- Low-bandy**, the game of people in couples rolling down a hill.
- Lowse**, adj. loose. '*Lowse* brass,' spare cash.
- Lowse-at-heft**, a scapegrace; one on whom you have no hold or dependence. See the first *Heft*.
- Lowse-geated**, adj. as a shuffler in walking. One whose course is not consistent or circumspect.
- Lowsing about**, running at random; dissipating.
- Lowze**, a letting out of particulars. 'What a precious *lowze*!' what a strange disclosure. 'He let *lowze* on't,' proclaimed the secret. Also an attack or rush at an object. 'I made a *lowze* at it with my stick, but missed it,' at the hare, for instance, that shot across my path.
- Lowze**, v. to release. '*Lowzen*'d off,' unloosened. *Lowzening*, a feast to companions when an apprenticeship has expired. '*Lowzing* out,' unharnessing the horses. Opening the shop. *Lowzening bell*, one of our parish church-bells rung while the noon congregation is leaving.
- Loy**, adj. warm and 'steamy,' as the air is occasionally. '*Loy* and moist.'
- Luck-brass**, the money returned for luck to the bargain by the seller to the purchaser. Thus what is given back to the buyer of a pig, is termed 'penny-pig-luck.'
- Luck-letten-doon**, an adverse condition is implied; a change of circumstances.
- Lucky-steecans**. See *Haggom-steecans*.
- Ludge**, v. to lodge. *Ludgers*, lodgers.
- Lufe**, the expanded hand. 'Give us thy *lufe*, not thy fist,' a clasp with the open palm, no niggard salute.
- Lug**, the ear. The loop-handle of a pitcher. 'As deaf as a pot-lug.'
- Lug**, v. to pull or contend. 'They mun *lug* that hae t' longest teeth,' the strongest must decide the matter.
- Lum**, the chimney-vent. 'T' *lum* reeks,' the chimney smokes.
- Lummerly, Lumbersome, or Lum-**

berly, adj. cumbrous; unwieldy.

Lummil, a clown; a clumsy fellow. 'A great *lummil*-head.'

Lummy, adj. luscious. 'A *lummy* lick,' a delicious mouthful.

Lumpus, adj. headlong, as with a plunge.

Lunches, s. pl. slices; cuts of meat or bread.

Lungus (*pron.* lung-gus), sullen; savage.

Lunt. 'A bit of a *lunt*,' a gleam of light. To flare 'like *lunted tow*' (blazing flax) is to be very excitable or irascible.

Lurries, s. pl. small drays or drags.

Lutherics, or **Lotherics**. '*Lutherics* o' fat,' gross-looking pieces.

Lykewake, or **Lichwake**, the 'corpsewake,' or the watching night and day before the interment. See *Wake*.

Lyth. 'The liberty or *Lyth* of Pickering,' says one of our historical documents, within which are certain rights belonging to the place. '*Lythsmen*,' the folk included in the liberty or division.

Mabbled, pp. hammer-dressed, as a stone is roughly surfaced.

Mack. See *Mak*.

Madder, the matter of a sore. *Maddering*, suppurating. *Maddery*, charged with matter.

Maddle, v. to doat upon. 'He runs *maddling* after her the day tiv an end,' with a lover's fondness, the day through.

Maddled, pp. thrown off one's reason; confused.

Maddling, adj. 'A *maddling* deed,' an ill-judged proceeding.

Made, or **Making**, increased or increasing. 'The sea has *made*

since morning,' begun to surge. 'The sea is *making* fast.'

Madgipeg, **Madge**, or **Bessybab**, the clown or buffoon of the Ploughstots. See *Christmas Customs* in the Preface.

Maft, v. 'It *mafts* sair,' the dust or the snow drifts very much. '*Mafted*,' stifled with heat in a crowd; baffled in a snow-storm.

Maft. 'What a *maft*!' a close packed company; a state of suffocation.

Mah, or **Me**, my. '*Mah* awn sel,' my own self.

Main, extent. Implying also, equal quantities in a mixture of ingredients. 'I want t' *main* of owther soort,' as much of one kind as of another. '*Mains* fair,' just or equitable. '*Mains* fine,' attractive in the main. '*Mains* fond,' foolish throughout. '*Mains* flaid,' much alarmed. '*Mains* keen,' more intent than the contrary. '*Mains* proud,' haughty rather than otherwise.

Mainheead, the chief in point of number; the multitude.

Mair, more. 'He'll be for t' *mairish* lot,' will try for the larger share.

Mair belike, more especially.

Mair need. 'I had *mair need* wark,' ought rather to work than be idle.

Mairower, moreover.

Maist, most. 'For t' *maist* hand,' for the most part.

Maister-heeap, the largest portion; the highest heap.

Maisther, or **Maistherman**, the master.

Maisther-beeast, the overruling animal of the herd. 'His wife's t' *maisther-beeast*.'

Maistherful, overbearing; power-

- ful. 'A *maistherful* weight,' a heavy quantity.
- Mak**, make or manufacture; shape or design. 'I mun has 't o' t' best *mak*, of the best quality. 'We saw au *makes* an manders o' queer things,' all kinds of curiosities,—a collection.
- Mak - believe**, or **Mak-shift**, a substitute. 'You mun mak as good a *mak-shift* as you can,' an apology or excuse. 'An aud warzling *mak-believe*,' an old whining pretender.
- Mak believe**. 'It was all done to *mak believe*,' to deceive. '*Mak-belief*,' hypocrisy.
- Makkins**, or **Makins**. 'Neea *makkins* on 't,' no matter about it.
- Mak leuk**, a made-up appearance; a sham.
- Mak-like**, adj. 'It might be meead *mak-like*,' so as to be adapted to the purpose.
- Mak nor Shap**. 'It hez nowther *mak nor shap* in 't,' is neither well worked nor well shaped.
- Mak-nought**, adj. 'A *mak-nought* matter,' a profitless transaction.
- Mak sharp**! make haste.
- Maks and Manders**. See the first *Mak*.
- Mal**, or **Mally**, Molly; Molly.
- Malhavelins**, s. pl. small perquisites or dues.
- Malliss'd**, adj. put into irons as a delinquent is. *Mallisses*, prison fetters.
- Mallymop**. See *Meealin*.
- Mammocks**, s. pl. slices of flesh. 'Cut into *mammocks*.'
- Man-body**. 'Some *man-body*, or some woman - body,' somebody, male or female.
- Man - craz'd**, **Man - fond**, **Man-keen**. See *Fellow-fond*. *Man-keen* is also used of certain animals that are apt to attack the human species.
- Manders**, s. pl. manners; modes.
- Mang**, a mash of bran, &c.; a minglement of ingredients.
- Manishment**, land-cultivation or 'management' in tillage. 'Yah part o' t' grund wants a hawf-skeel o' *manishment* mair than t' other paarts,' i. e. wants half the quantity of manure 'scaled' upon it more than the rest requires.
- Man-rued**. 'They say she's *man-rued*,' has repented of the match she was about to make.
- Mantel-tree**, the beam of the chimney piece to the wide fire-places of old-fashioned country-houses.
- Manweean**, a female fond of the men. A masculine woman.
- Mar**, a mere or small lake.
- March muck't out**. See *February fill-dike*.
- Market-stede**, the market-place.
- Markless**, adj. without distinction. Not remarkable.
- Marrishes**, or **Marrasses**, s. pl. marshes; grounds liable to be flooded.
- Marrow**, v. to match. 'They *marrow* badly,' do not accord. '*Marrow* me that an ye please,' match me the pattern shown.
- Marrows**, s. pl. pairs; equals.
- Marry**! an assertion,—by St Mary! 'It's coming on rain,' says one. 'Ay, *Marry*! it is,' says the other.
- Marvels**, s. pl. miracles. News; something wonderful to relate.
- Mary-birds**. See *Coo-ladies*.
- Masceline**. See *Mashelton*.
- Mash'd**. 'A *mash'd* up man,' one broken in constitution.
- Mashelton**, or **Masceline**, a mix

ture of wheat, rye, &c., in a mash. To make *mashelton* of one's discourse is to put fine and vulgar words together, as the ignorant who try to talk grand; to use hotchpotch phraseology.

Masking, pres. part. assuming the appearance. 'It's *masking* for thunder.'

Math, grass-ground. See *After-math*.

Matterless, adj. of no consequence. 'A *matterless* body,' one little regarded or respected.

Matters. 'Nee *matters* o' good,' not much in that way.

Mauf, a companion.

Maulmas, or **Momass**, a mass of kneaded dough, for instance, not of the cleanliest hue. 'A dainty-looking *momass*!' said of anything eatable exhibiting a questionable purity.

Mauls, the mallow plant.

Maum, **Mome**, or **Maumy**, adj. mellow; insipid. 'That pear is too *maum* for my eating,' 'Maumy butter,' flavourless.

Maumass. See *Maulmass* or *Momass*. Also *Momus*.

Maund, or **Mund**, a large basket.

Maunderer, a grumbler. One who talks in his sleep.

Maundering, pres. part. muttering; dissatisfied.

Maunge, the mange distemper. *Maungy*, mangy.

Maunsill, a fat dirty female. 'A mucky *maunsill*.'

Maut, malt. 'Maut - worm,' a lover of beer.

Mawbind, or **Mawbinnd**. 'Oor coo's fit te *mawbind*,' over-hardened in the dung discharge. 'Mawbun,' bound or confined in the way implied.

Mawg, a whim. A joke.

'*Mawg'd*,' as we say, 'stomached' or vexed.

Mawk, a maggot. 'As white as a *mawk*,' sickly looking. 'Mawks,' whims, imaginary ills. 'A *mawky* body,' a fanciful person.

Mawk-foist, or **Mawk-blight**, the mildew of the gardens, as clusters of maggots and minute insects within the curled leaves.

Mawkin, or **Malkin**, a cat. The mop for cleaning the baker's oven. A scarecrow.

Mawmetry, **Mammetry**, or **Mometry**, idolatry; image-worship; mummary or mounti-bankism.

Mawmets, or **Mummets**, s. pl. puppets; figured personifications.

May.

'A wet *May*
Maks lang tail'd hay.'

'Cold *May* is kindly;' a hot *May* in this part, being often followed by a variable summer. The best time to get bled is on a May-day; and an early May Sunday is chosen as the first day for turning out the cows to grass. With our cold Mays or Springs, we have a couplet directing its caution to our clothing:

'Till *May* be out,
Don't cast one clout.'

See *Custard Winds*. May-day fêtes, as 'Spring gratulations,' seem more regarded in inland places than in those by the sea-coast. They are here no otherwise observed, than by the stable-boys and draymen garnishing their horses' heads with ribbons, which are usually begged at the shops;—hence the designation 'Horse-ribbon day.'

May gealins, s. pl. 'May-geese,' or simpletons, which people

- make of one another, as on April fool day.
- Mazed**, stared. *Mazing*, wondering. 'Mazing about,' wandering in a vacant mood.
- Me**, or **Mah**, my.
- Measely**, adj. having a white scurfiness on the skin which wipes off.
- Meddlesome**, adj. mischievous; given to interference.
- Mead**, pp. made.
- Meal**, a meal. 'A *meecal's* meeat,' food for one meal. 'She helped them for a *meecal's* meeat,' had a meal as a recompense.
- Meal**, the quantity of milk given by the cow at one milking. 'A cow's *meecal*.' 'We've *meecal'd* her,' shortened the number of milkings in order to check the secretion, which the usual milking tends to keep up; a mode towards 'drying' the cow before stalling or fattening her for the butcher.
- Meal**, flour of all sorts. '*Meecal'd*,' ground into powder.
- Meal-ark**, or **Meal-kist**, the flour-bin. Formerly seen as a fixture in large old farm-houses, built of stone slabs on the ground-floor.
- Meal-draught**, the flour-wagon.
- Meal-grunder**, the corn-grinder or miller.
- Mealín**, or **Mallymop**, an oven broom. A dirty wench. See *Mawkin*.
- Mealman**, **Meal-weean**, or **Meal-wife**, the male and the female flour-dealer.
- Meal-meeat**, farinaceous food.
- Meal-pooak**, the flour-bag.
- Meecals**, earth or moulds.
- Meal-scoore**, the flour-bill.
- Meecal-shods**, particles of chaff; oat-shells or husks.
- Meecaly-mouth'd**, adj. diffident of speech, as if something dry and powdery filled your mouth and stifled the words in the utterance.
- Meean**, an animal's mane.
- Meean**, moon. For sayings, &c., relating to the moon, see the Preface.
- Meeanleeght**, moonlight.
- Meean-strucken**, adj. moon-struck; mad.
- Meear**, a mare.
- Meeasoner**, a stone-mason.
- Meeast**, most.
- Meeast-best**, adj. the best by far.
- Meeastlins**, or **Meeastwise**, adv. mostly, or for the most part. 'We're thrang for t' *meecastlins*,' busy upon the whole.
- Meeast-neest**, adj. the nearest.
- Meeat**, mate or companion.
- Meeat**, meat.
- Meeatable**, or **Meeat-yabble**, adj. having a capacity for food. 'I's ower *meeat-yabble* to be blate,' I am over hungry to be bashful or backward;—a reply to a request to eat.
- Meeat-hecal**, adj. whole or hearty in regard to appetite.
- Meeat-house**, a larder. 'They keep a rare *meeat-house*,' a good table; they are very hospitable.
- Meeat-rife**, adj. ready for meals.
- Meeat-specan**, a table-spoon.
- Meeat-stint**, lack of food.
- Meeat-wage**. 'She nobbut gets a *meeat-wage*,' only her victuals as wages for her work.
- Meeten'd**, adj. made fit; prepared or adapted.
- Mell**, v. to mingle ingredients.
- Mell**, v. to meddle.

Mell, v. to maul; to chastise.

Mell, a wooden mallet.

Mellhead, blockhead.

Mellownest. See *Merrynest*.

Mellsupper, the harvest-home feast.

Melts, or **Milts**. See *Kelks*.

Mends, remedy; amendment.

'I's heartless o' onny *mends*,
hopeless of any improvement.
And in the way of recompense,
'Those that mak a faut, should
mak a *mends*.'

Men-focaks, s. pl. males.

Mense, or **Mensefulness**, decency; respectability. 'They hae nowther *mense* nor sense,' neither good manners nor understanding. 'Meeat is mickle, but *mense* is mair,' a provision is much, but goodness is more.

Mense, **Mense off**, **Mense out**,

Mense up, v. to trim or polish off. 'I will *mense* me with a new coat.' 'She mucks mair than she *menses*,' as the sloven, who is said to soil more than she cleans. *Mensed*, made seemly.

Menseful, adj. decent. '*Mensefully* manner'd,' a well-ordered address. '*Mensefully* lared,' suitably instructed. '*Mensefully* through the world,' and at last '*mensefully* brought out,' buried.

Menseless, adj. without decency; unmannerly. Inhospitable.

Mense-money, or **Mense-penny**, pocket-money; something kept in the purse to show one's respectability.

Mensing, **Mensing up**, tidying up the house.

Merrymeats, s. pl. the kinds of food said to excite the animal propensities.

Merryneeghts, s. pl. evening festivities; mirthful occasions.

Merrynest, or **Mellownest**, a

hiding-place for eatables or delicacies for one's own private delectation.

Messet, a morsel. A diminutive creature.

Messmeats, s. pl. hashes or minced meats.

Messment, a mingling of all sorts; a confusion.

Met, two bushels. '*Met*-pooak,' a corn bag for that quantity.

Met-wand, **Met-wood**, or **Met-yard**, a measuring-rod. A draper's yard-stick.

Mets, s. pl. measures.

Mew, a mow of hay.

Mew, pt. t. did mow.

Mewburnt, pp. said of hay discoloured by over-heat in the stack.

Mezzer, a measure. 'A fettled *mezzer*,' one legally adjusted.

Mickle, adj. much. '*Mickle*-sized,' large. 'It cost a *mickle* o' money.' '*Mickle* wad hae mair,'—the saying, 'much would have more.' 'Every little maks a *mickle*,' small items make large amounts. 'May God of his *mykil* mercie relese them of their paynes.' Old prayer; York Cathedral. '*Mickle*, *Mair*, *Meeast*,' much, more, most. 'Is there *mickle* mair on 't?' much more remaining?

Mickles, s. pl. ingredients; varieties. 'Sundry *mickles*.'

Micklish, adj. rather large.

Midden, **Midden-heep**, or **Midden-steead**, the dunghill; the dusthole. 'He married her mair for 't' muck than 't' *midden-steead*,' more for her property than her person.

Midden, a heap or large quantity. 'He can eat a *midden* o' meat,' 'It has been a *midden* o' rain,' a heavy fall.

Midden-cock, the chief man of a place, as the cock is said to be the king of his own dunghill.

Midden-cruke, or Midden-craw, the carrion crow. A person of low extraction.

Midden-muck, the filth of the dung-heap. 'As mean as *midden-muck*.'

Midden-quick, a kind of worm from the manure deposit, with which the angler baits his hook. (Sometimes called *Brandling*.)

Midden'd up, pp. covered up or smothered with soil or rubbish.

Mid-eld, middle age.

Midge, a gnat. A dwarfish person. Also the common house-fly; 'house-*midges*.'

Midge-hooal, a hole that a gnat can only creep into. A very small apartment.

Midgicraw. 'A pawky young *midgicraw*,' a little impertinent body.

Mig, the liquid manure that drains into the *mig*-trough.

Mig-hooal, a hole at the bottom of the stable wall for letting out the fluids from the floor.

Mig-trough, a receptacle for the liquid manure.

Milestone-bread, or Shouting-bread, bread or cakes in which the currants or plums are so far apart as 'hardly to be within call of each other,'—a hit at the parsimony of the cook;

'Halloo,' cries Jack, 'halloo, halloo!'

'I'm here,' says Will, 'but where are you?'

Milk ower t' can, to discourse pointlessly or beyond the mark, as the unskilful milker draws the fluid to waste over the pail-edge, instead of into the pail.

Milk-bank. See *Yokestick*.

Milkhus, Milkhouse, or Milkness, a dairy.

Milk-meeats, s. pl. custards, cheesecakes or curd-cakes, &c.

Milk-seatre. See the first *Sile*, and *Seatre*.

Mill'd in, shrunk or pined in person.

Millery, a mint; a place for coining money.

Mill-gear, the machinery of the mill.

Mill-meeat, the poultry-foed from the mill, as bran, &c.

Miln, a mill. *Milner*, a miller. Old local spelling.

Milts, or Melts. See *Kelks*.

Mind, v. to remember. 'I *mind*,' I remember. 'No *mynd* is of the auncestres,' there is no recollection or record; Whitby Abbey document in French, Englished in the style of the period, 1329.

Ming. See *Mang*.

Minglement, a mixture of all sorts. A crowd of people.

Minnit, or Midge, a diminutive person. A particle.

Minted, pt. t. mimicked; motioned. 'He did not strike me, but he *minted* at it.' *Minting*, imitating in all senses.

Mirk. See *Murk*.

Misaunter, a misadventure. 'Full o' mishaps an *misaunters*.'

Misbelieve, v. to misunderstand.

Misfitten, adj. out of proportion; inadapted.

Mis-ken, v. to mistake one thing for another. 'I *mis-kenn'd* you.' '*Mis-kenning*,' misunderstanding.

Miskest, v. to err in casting up accounts. 'All *miskessen* together.'

Mislearn'd, adj. ill-mannered ; ill-taught.

Mislest, v. to molest. '*Mislested*.'

Misleuk'd, pp. overlooked in the search.

Misliked, pp. not relished ; disliked.

Mislikken'd, pp. not resembling the thing itself ; miscalled, as one lowered in another's estimation by misrepresentation.

Mismense, v. to sully. 'It weean't *mismense* you,' it will not disgrace you.

Mismensed, pp. damaged or depreciated. 'The paint is sadly *mismensed*,' dulled or dusted.

Misreckoned, pt. t. and pp. miscalculated.

Mis-soorted, pt. t. and pp. wrongly treated from misconception. 'He *mis-soorted* her strangely,' said of the cow, which the farrier had medicined injudiciously.

Misteean, pp. mistaken.

Mistetch'd, pp. mistreated or mistaught, as a shying horse, or one with other bad tricks.

Mistling. See *Mizzling*.

Mistristful, adj. suspicious ; as a person who has not confidence in another's honesty. Timorous.

Mistrysted, pp. put out of track ; frightened or confused.

Mitch, much. 'They're *mitch* of a mitchness,' one very like the other,—similar. 'There's a *mitchness* about 'em,' a resemblance.

Mithridate. See *Bray*.

Mitten'd, pp. gloved ; fettered about the hands. 'A *mitten'd* cat catches no mice,' want of energy retards success.

Mittens. See *Cod-gloves*.

Mizzling, **Mizzly**, or **Mistling**. 'A *mizzling* rain,' between rain and mist.

Moant, or **Munnot**, must not. 'Thoo *munnot* be blate,' you must not be bashful.

Mock-weean, a man who proves a false wooer.

Moidy, adj. moist.

Moit, a particle. 'The meat was eaten up every *moit*.' 'There was nowther head nor hair on 't, *moit* nor *doit*,' said of a total disappearance.

Momas. See *Maulmass*.

Mome. See *Maum*.

Momus, a fat flaring female in dirty finery. A personal caricature. 'What a *momus* !'

Money and Fair words. The old-fashioned rebuke quoted as a reply to an inquisitive person, who would fain know exactly what your purchase cost.

Money nor Marvels. People in talking of their poverty, say they have 'neither *money* nor *marvels*,' an expression we are not sure of thoroughly understanding, along with those (we may observe) who make use of it. Being without money is plain ; and as *marvels* in one sense may be miracles, the remark may imply that they are without the power or ability of working wonders so as to gain a replenish of the needful means. See *Marvels*.

Money-hugger, a lover of pelf.

Money-later, a fortune-hunter.

Money-scrat, a money-saver.

Money-spinner, the little spider that lowers itself by its single thread from the overhead ceiling, and swings before your face as 'a sign of good luck.'

Money-trap, a female whose

riches are likely to gain her a husband.

Monny, many.

Moon. See under *Meean*.

Moor, heathy waste. 'It's a bare *moor* that he gans ower, and gethers nought,' it is a naked affair indeed if he cannot extract a profit from it.

Moor-edge manners, or **Moor-end manners**, s. pl. our rusticities, as compared with town refinements.

Moor-pawm, the flossy cotton rush.

Moor-pouts, the young of the moor birds. Our moorland youths of both sexes. 'Margery *Moorpout*;' every one's favourite specimen of the North Yorkshire dialect, is an extract from the 'Register Office,' a farce in two acts written by Joseph Reed, a native of Stockton-on-Tees, and brought out at Drury Lane in 1761. Margery is a maid-servant who goes up to London from Ayton-under-Rosebury in Yorkshire, to seek a situation; and her part of the dialogue with the office-keeper, when stating the object of her visit, as an example of what it purports to be, is well nigh perfect. Mr Reed, who was also the writer of several other pieces, spent the chief part of his life in London as a rope-maker. He died in 1787.

Moor'd up, heaped upon, as with a quantity of bed-clothes.

Moorn, morning. 'To *moorn*,' to-morrow. 'To *moorn* 't moorn,' to-morrow morning. 'To *moorn* 't neeght,' to-morrow night.

Moot out, v. to break into holes, as cloth worn thin.

Mootor, **Mooterage**, or **Multure**, the pay taken in kind by the miller for grinding the corn.

'They tak *mooterage* by gow-pens,' take toll by handfuls.

Moozy, adj. a weather term, used of a gray or dingy atmosphere; hazy.

Moozy-feeac'd, adj. downy-chinned; previous to the stiffness of the beard.

Mop-eyed, adj. near-sighted.

Mopsey, or **Moppet**, a diminutive person. A doll.

Mort, a quantity. 'It did me a *mort* o' good,' a great amount; said of medicine.

Mortal, adj. 'He was fairly *mortal*,' dead drunk.

Mostlings. See *Meeastlings*.

Mot, a mark; a dot.

Mothert. See *Moudiwarp*.

Moudiwarp, or **Motherth**, the mole or mole-rat. *Moudihills*, mole-hills.

Moudreeak, a garden or ground-rake.

Moudy-ing, spreading the mole-hills and dung-droppings about the fields with a rake for manure.

Mould-breaker, or **Moud-bruster**, a clod-crushing implement.

Mounge, v. to munch, to chew. *Mounging*, eating. *Mumbling*.

Moy, adj. modest; close or unsocial.

Mozed, adj. mossed over, as the surface of a pond.

Muchness, **Much**. See *Mitchness*, *Mitch*.

Muck, dirt. 'As mean as *muck*.' 'Some hae luck, An some stick i' t' *muck*,'

some rise in the world, and others are kept down. *Muck-fles*, dung-flies.

Muck, a weather term for rain or snow. 'It hovers for *muck*,' it threatens. 'T' moon wades

- among *muck*,' is obscured by the clustering clouds.
- Muck**, v. to soil. '*Muck'd up*,' daubed or defiled; disheartened.
- Muck'd**, pp. having dunged, as an animal.
- Muck'd out**, pp. 'That stable must be *muck'd out*,' the dirt must be removed. 'A regular *mucking out*,' a thorough cleansing.
- Muckcheep**, adj. 'as cheap as dirt.'
- Muckclout**, a duster.
- Muckcoup**, a dung-cart that tilts out its lading.
- Muckdrag**, an iron fork as a rake for the manure.
- Muckrage**, sewerage.
- Mucker'd up**, pp. encumbered with soil or rubbish.
- Muckering**, adj. hoarding, as a miser.
- Muckfork**, or **Muckgripe**, a dung-fork.
- Muckgrub**. See *Muckworm*.
- Muckhack**, a kind of hoe for the ground. Also, a doer of dirty work, in all applications.
- Muckheap**, **Muckhill**, or **Muckmidden**, the dunghill. Terms of reproach. 'Thou great *muck-heap*!'
- Muckiest**, adj. the most filthy.
- Mucking**, soiling. Manuring. '*Mucking* about the day tiv an end,' at drudgery work the day through.
- Muckinger** (*g* soft), a pocket-handkerchief. A child's napkin.
- Muckjury**, a jury on the subject of public nuisances.
- Muckkite**, one who eats voraciously of all kinds. *Muckkited*, mean; of low habits.
- Muckle**, or **Mickle**, adj. much; large. *Mickle* is more particularly Yorkshire; *muckle*, Scotch.
- Muckluck**, the sign of prosperity, as a muddy shop-floor bespeaks an amount of traffic,—according to the saying, 'Where there's *muck* there's money.'
- Muckman**, the dustman.
- Muck-mense**, a defiler of decency. 'Thou ugly *muck-mense*,' applied to a dog who had fouled a clean apartment.
- Muckments**, s. pl. dirty things of all sorts. Trash.
- Muckmidden**. See *Muckheap*.
- Muckpooak**. See *Muckseck*.
- Muckresek**, the rake for the soil. The greedy one's fingers or clutches.
- Muckreeaker**, a miser.
- Muckriddance**. 'It's a good *muckriddance*,' a desirable removal of a nuisance; that is, of an obnoxious person.
- Muckrife**, **Muckrotten**, **Muck-sick**, adj. diseased with filth from dirty habits.
- Muckseck**, or **Muckpooak**, the animal's dung-bag. A term of derision; 'Thou ugly *muckseck*!'
- Mucksick**. See *Muckrife*.
- Mucksluff**, a worn-out garment. Also, an overcoat sometimes put on to hide the defects of one's under-clothing.
- Muckslut**, an untidy female.
- Muckspout**, a drain or outlet. The nose.
- Mucksteed**, the soil-place.
- Mucksucker**, a greedy fellow.
- Mucksweeat**, a clammy perspiration. A fidgety condition.
- Muck-trough**, or **Muck-tub**, the hog-trough; the slop-pail. The stomach which puts everything into it that a depraved appetite prompts. *Muck-tub*! filthy creature!

- Muckvent**, a sewer. The anal orifice of an animal.
- Muckwater**, slops.
- Muckweed**, the herb goose-foot, growing rank where manure lies.
- Muckworm, Muckgrub, or Dust-worm**, a mere man of the world.
- Mucky**, adj. dirty; obscene; cowardly.
- Mucky-mouth'd**, adj. given to indecent discourse, or foul language.
- Mud**, v. might or might possibly. 'I *mud* gan,' might chance to go.
- Mudly**, adj. foggy and rainy.
- Muds**, s. pl. thick short nails for shoe-soles.
- Mugger**, v. to save; to huddle. 'Mugger'd up,' hoarded.
- Muggy**, adj. warm and sweaty, with a hazy atmosphere.
- Mulder**, v. to pulverize; to rot away.
- Mule**, a mongrel boat;—that is, 'between a coble and a fishing-boat,' with a sharp bow at both ends.
- Mull**, dust. *Mull'd*, crumbled or powdered.
- Mulshing**, giving moisture to the root of a shrub when planting it, by watering the soil.
- Multure**. See *Mooter*.
- Mummetry, Mummets**. See *Mawmetry, Mawmets*.
- Mump**, v. to strike in the face with the fist. 'A *mump'd* mouth.'
- Mump**, v. to chew or mumble.
- Mumpers**, s. pl. the jaws. '*Mumping* time,' meal-time.
- Mun**, v. must.
- Mund**. See *Maund*.
- Munnot**. See *Moant*.
- Murderful**, adj. vengeful; murderous.
- Mured**, pp. confined, as within prison-walls. Jammed up or stifled.
- Murk, or Mirk**, adj. dark. 'Murk neeght,' midnight.
- Murl**, v. to crumble, as bread.
- Mush**. 'It's all in a *mush*,' decomposed or in powder, as rotten wood.
- Mush**, v. to crush or pulverize. *Musky*, in a soft or decaying condition.
- Mussel-scawp**, the rocks to which the mussels adhere in clusters.
- Muster-roll houses**, s. pl. dwellings in Whitby set apart for aged or disabled seamen or their widows, obtained under certain conditions. '*Muster-roll* money,' the allowance to the class referred to, as entitled to, the same, under mariners' rules.
- Mute**, pt. t. 'I *mute* it as I sat,' turned it over in my mind.
- Muzz'd, or Muzzy**, adj. half drunk. Stupid.
- My sang!** an asseveration; by my blood! A softened form of the old oath by God's blood.
- My sart!** of a certainty; verily.
- My-sel, Mah awn-sel**, my self; my own self.
- Naah, or Neeah**, no.
- Nab**, a point or projection of the sea-coast. 'Saltwick *nab*.' Also, a high inland hill.
- Nabb'd**, pp. caught. Cheated.
- Nack-reel**, a thin wooden wheel about three feet in diameter, pivoted against a perpendicular stem, and with a breadth of rim sufficient for admitting several skeins of thread-line on to its circumference, to be 'balled off' for weaving purposes. Families in years gone by, particularly in

country places, were their own spinners of flax or 'line' for home linens, as well as of wool for their own woollens, which were afterwards webbed at the weaver's loom;—hence the sound of the shuttle heard in our towns and villages in those days, before the prevalence of factories and machinery. In the course of the wheel's revolutions, the apparatus emitted a stroke with its hammer or 'nack,' and then it was seen by an index and pointer fixed at the top of the stem, what quantity of the thread material had been so far wound off. A *nackreel*, and the spinning wheels of our industrious grandmothers, were, in our recollection, only to be met with in a worm-eaten and disjointed condition, in the lumber-rooms of old-fashioned houses.

Naff, the navel. The bush or centre of a carriage-wheel.

Naffhead, blockhead.

Naffing, adj. loitering. '*Naffing* and shaffing about,' gossiping. See *Nife*.

Nagging, or **Naggy**, adj. snapish; fretful.

Nanberries, s. pl. warty spots on the groin of a horse.

Nangnails. See *Wotwells*.

Nanpie, or **Pie-nanny**, the magpie. The unusual appearance of *nanpies* in a place, is said to be ominous.

'One is a sign of mischief,
Two is a sign of mirth;
Three is the sign of a wedding,
Four is a sign of death;
Five is a sign of rain,
Six is the sign of a bastard bairn.'

However, by making as many crosses upon the ground as there are birds, you may avert these indications; but if you set out

on a journey, and a magpie comes across your path, it is a token of ill luck for the day!

Nanny. Ann.

Nannyhouse, a brothel.

Nantherskeease, or **Nantherins**, lest it should be the case. See *Ananthers*, and *If-in-seeca-keease*.

Nappery ware, china articles, brittle materials; though in the 16th century, linen fabrics, as sheets and napkins, seem to have been meant.

Nappron, an apron.

Nappy, adj. captious; testy. 'As *nappy* and as nasty as you please,' ill-tempered in the extreme.

Nar, adj. near. 'T' *nar* side,' the side the nearest to you. 'T' *nar* end,' the near opening of the road.

Nare, adj. narrow.

Nare, or **Nere**, adv. never. Not.

Narn, nine. Our dales' folks say *Neen*.

Narrow - *nebb'd*, adj. sharp-nosed, as indicative of stinginess and cunning.

Nat, a straw-mattress.

Natter, an adder.

Natter, v. to chafe or repine. 'He'll *natter* his chine away,' fret himself, as it is said, to the backbone.

Nattering, **Nattersome**, or **Nattery**, adj. peevish, — always 'fishing in troubled waters,' 'Genning and *nattering* the day tiv an end,' groaning and grumbling the day through.

Nattle, v. 'Hark how it *nattles*,' said of the slight noise behind the wainscot from the gnawing of a mouse.

Nattles, s. pl. fleshy glands or kernels.

Natty, adj. neat. '*Natty*ing

- about,' as an orderly housewife setting things to rights. '*Nattiness*,' neatness. Suitability. '*Nattily*,' fittingly; dexterously.
- Naunt**, aunt.
- Naup, Nawp**, a blow from something hard.
- Naup**, v. to knock on the head, as with the knuckles.
- Naupers**, s. pl. articles comparatively large in point of size, as apples, potatoes. 'That is a *nauper*.' 'A *nauping* lot,' a bulky quantity.
- Nay**, no. 'He dare n't say her *nay*,' dare not contradict his wife. 'It's a bad sayer o' *nay* when like 's i' t' rood,' I cannot say no, when inclination comes in the way.
- Nay-say**. 'I should like to have the *nay-say* of that bargain,' the opportunity of purchasing it or otherwise, at the time of sale. 'He puts his *nay-say* to everything,' his yes or no, his decision as a man of influence.
- Nazz'd, or Nazzy**, adj. slightly drunk. Stupified. 'Gying *naz-zling* alang,' sauntering in a state of abstraction.
- Nazznowl**, an imbecile.
- Neaf**. See under *Neeave*.
- Near-go**, a stingy individual; a niggard.
- Nearlins**, adv. nigh. Almost.
- Nearsome**, adj. closely related. 'Yan's bairn's yan's *nearsome* collop,' one's child is as one's own flesh. See *Collop*.
- Neats**. See the second *Nowt*.
- Neb**, the beak of a bird. The nose. 'Deeant poke your *neb* into other foak's porridge,' do not pry into other people's affairs.
- Neckabout, or Neckinger** (*g* soft), a neck-handkerchief. A collar.
- Neea, Naah, or Nay**, no.
- Neea makkins!** no matter.
- Neea Marrey!** no, by St Mary! See *Marry*.
- Neeaf**. See the first and second *Neeave*.
- Neeakins**, of no kind or repute. 'A *neeakins* body,' one of no distinction.
- Neeam**, name. '*Neeamsike*,' of the same name,—'*sike*' meaning such, similar.
- Neean**, noon. '*Neeansteead*,' the point of noon.
- Neean**, adv. none; never. 'I *neean* gans there,' I never go there.
- Neean-dow days**, unlucky days; those on which it said, that things undertaken will not prosper. See *Dow*.
- Neean - seea cooarse**. 'That music 's *neean-seea cooarse*,' not badly performed.
- Neean-seea keen**, not very eager or desirous.
- Neean sheea**, she is *not*, that is, she is not the kind of woman they assert her to be. 'Ay, ay, *neean sheea*, *neean sheea*,' not she, not she!
- Neean sike, or Neean siccan**, a 'none-such'; an exquisite.
- Neeave**, v. to handle; to chastise. To manipulate, or use the fists and fingers. '*Neeav'd*,' kneaded as dough. '*Neeaveful*,' dexterous with the hands in all senses.
- Neeave, Neeaf**, the fist or hand.
- Neeaveful, or Neaf-ful**, a hand-ful. 'Beeath *neeeaveful*,' double handfuls.
- Neeaving, or Neeafing**, handling.
- Neeawit**, a blockhead. 'They're o' t' *neeeawitted* soort,' of weak intellects.
- Need-turn**. 'Yan's a put-off job, t' other's a *need-turn*,' the one

can be deferred, the other is an immediate requirement.

Needs-be, a necessity.

Needs-time, a fitting time; a suitable opportunity.

Neeght, night. See also under *Night*.

Neem. See *Eam*.

Neen, nine. See *Narn*.

Neer, adv. never.

Neer-do-weel, one who never does well. 'A thoughtless *neer-do-weel*.'

Neer-sen, or **Neer-sine**, never since.

Neest, adj. next. 'Meeast *neest*,' the nearest.

Neeze, v. to sneeze. '*Neezing*.'

Neirs, s. pl. the kidneys.

Nere, or **Nare**, adv. not. '*Nere* a yan,' not one of them.

Ness, a headland of the coast. 'Anchoring in the *ness*,' within the recess afforded by the land's projection.

Neahly, adv. noiselessly.

Nether'd, or **Nodder'd**, pp. chilled with cold.

Nethering, or **Nethery**, adj. shivering.

Netty, Esther.

Neuk, or **Nuke**, a corner or angle. 'A field *neuk*.' 'T' *neuk*-shop,' the corner shop. 'Put it into t' *pooak-neuk*,' into the bottom of the bag. 'Four-*neuk'd*,' square.

Neukin, the chimney corner, or the angles on both sides of the fire-place in old country-houses, where the fire burns on the hearth, and a beam for the mantle-piece crosses the width of the room. Within this expansive recess, a seat of stone appears on one side, and the

cushioned 'squab' or couch extends on the other; while the fire of turf blazes with enlivening cheer. The *neukin* is the rustic Englishman's fireside, where the family gather on a winter's night, when the snow falls and the wind beats, and the tale is told of the strange doings in the neighbourhood in former times, or of the ghost that was known to walk when the grandmother of the group was a girl, filling the heads both small and great with fear, and their countenances with amazement. The *neukin* is the genial spot for the sickly and infirm of 'fourscore years,' who is borne to it in a morning from an adjoining apartment, and whose circle of observation is now limited to the mere movements of the household throughout 'the lang weary day.'

Nevis, a wart.

Nevvil, v. to fight or bump with the fist. 'Weel *nevvill'd*,' soundly mauled. 'A good *nevvilling*.' See *Neeave*.

New-cawven, just calved.

Newget, v. to gain afresh. 'When they *newget* their feathers,'—the birds.

News-huggers, s. pl. news-carriers. Newspaper-sellers. Gossips.

Newted. 'A *newted* whye,' a young cow that has had one calf.

New Year's day. See *Christmas Customs* in the Preface.

Nice, adj. as a person dainty or particular. '*Nicish*.' '*Nice* few.' See *Few*.

Nick-stick. 'I have lost my *nick-stick*,' am wrong in my calculations. '*Nick-sticks*' were wooden tallies, by which, in former days, reckonings were kept. The milk-seller used them,

- a notch being made for each quantity delivered at the door, and so on. Descendants of the 'Clog Almanacks' of the Saxons and the Danes; and pilgrims, it is stated, used this kind of notation cut on their staves for regulating their visits to holy places. Females in an interesting condition, when they have lost 'their reckoning,' are said hereabouts to have lost their *nick-stick*.
- Nickering**, pres. part. neighing as a horse.
- Niffing**, adj. haggling over a bargain.
- Nife**, v. to trifle; to work at a slow pace. '*Nifling*,' sauntering; idling.
- Niggle**, v. to set about a job with poor tools, and imperfect ideas. '*Niggling*,' fumbling. '*Niggler*,' a botcher at a business.
- Night - creaker**. See *Creak-warner*.
- Nightrail**, a night covering for the head formerly worn by women. When the shade of St Hilda is seen in Whitby Abbey, according to the lines on the subject, she appears in a *night-rail*.
- Night-shrieker**. See *Grim*.
- Night-spells**, s. pl. prayers or ejaculations of the olden time, for spiritual or angelic guardianship through the night. Heard mentioned forty years ago.
- Nildernaldering and Sinter-sauntering**, idling, or spending time without an object. The terms are usually heard together.
- Nilling**, adj. unwilling.
- Nim**, adj. nimble.
- Nimm'd up**, or **Be-nimm'd**, pp. taken hastily on the sly. See *Clickum Fair*. '*Nimming along*,' walking at a sprightly pace.
- Ninnycocks, or Nintycocks**, a small kind of lobster, with a peculiarity in the size of the large or fore-claws.
- Ninnyhammer**, a half wit; a raw individual.
- Nip**, v. to squeeze. 'As near as *nip*,' of one who is said to be too greedy to be honest. '*Nippers*,' those exactors whom the old women call 'shoot-weighters.'
- Nip - kite**, a starvationist; the south country 'pinch-belly.'
- Nip-raisin, Nip-cheese, or Nip-farthing**, a stingy retailer whose nearness in not overweighing his goods to his customers has gained him those designations.
- Nip-roll**, a baker who gives short quantities in bread.
- Nip-screed, or Nip-skin**, a niggard, who infringes on another's dues, or 'cuts beyond the edge of his own cloth.'
- Nipe**. See *Gnipe*.
- Nippers**, forceps or pincers. Tongs. See *Nip*.
- Nipskitter**, a greedy contemptible individual.
- Nivver**, adv. never. '*Nivver* heed,' never mind. 'It was *nivver* heeded,' disregarded.
- Nivver - sweat**, one to whose charge the frequency of perspiring from over-exertion cannot be imputed. 'A warzling *nivver-sweat*,' one both deceitful and indolent.
- No-nation spot**, an out of the way part; a lawless locality.
- Nobbins**. See *Kimlets*.
- Nobble**, v. to deal blows with a club. To pelt with stones. 'A *nobbled* scaup,' a broken head. '*Nobbling*,' a pelting with stones.
- Nobbut**, adv. only; merely. 'I was as near you as *nobbut*,' so close to you, that I only did not

- touch you. And in the sense of rather. 'T's *nobbut* poorly,' somewhat unwell.
- Nodder'd, or Nether'd**, adj. in a trembling condition with cold. '*Noddering*,' a palsied shaking of the head.
- Noggin**, a small mug. A quarter of a pint measure.
- Noited**, pp. set apart; notorious. '*A noited* youth,' one of random courses.
- Noited**, pp. dressed with ointment.
- Nointment**, ointment.
- Non**. See the second *Anon*.
- Non**, nothing. See *Nought*.
- Non-headed**, not remembered; not respected.
- Noo**, adv. now. '*Noos* and *thans*,' intervals.
- Noo and ageean**, adv. repeatedly.
- Noos**, nose.
- Nooatified, or Notified**, pp. publicly well known; celebrated.
- Nooatige**, notice given; publicity. Also, knowledge; observation.
- Noocation**, notion; opinion. '*It's noocation'd* upon that,' based upon that idea.
- Nop, Nopping, Noppy**. See *Knop, Knopping, Knoppy*.
- Nor**, conj. than. 'It was bigger *nor* that.'
- Nor, or Nar**. See *Knor* or *Gnar*.
- Norks, or Nauks**, s. pl. knuckles. 'I'll gie thee my *norks*,' a rap on the head.
- Noth-herd, or Nowt-herd**, a cow-herd or cattle-keeper.
- Nothering**. See *Noddering*.
- Notomize, or Atomy**, a skeleton. '*As thin as a notomize*.' 'He's pined tiv a *notomize*, there's nought left on him but a few beans an a trifle o' bowels.'
- Nought, or Non**, a cypher. '*Noughts*,' nothings. '*Nons*,' the commonality, oft termed the 'no-bodies.'
- Nought, or Nowt**, nothing. '*A nought-like* fellow,' a suspicious looking character. See under *Nowt*.
- Noughtless**, adj. of no value.
- Noughtlike**, adj. not suitable. See *Oughtlike*.
- Noughtness**, nothingness.
- Nought o' t' dow**, a thriftless person. One of evil habits. See *Neer-do-weel* and *Dow*.
- Nought o' t' dow**, wickedness, or in other words, nothing that prospers. 'He's effer *nowt o' t' dow*,' after no good.
- Nought-penny job**, work done without pay.
- Nought-penny love**, disinterested affection,—that is, apart from all money or mercenary considerations.
- Nought-vent**, a speech made, but with little issue to the point. 'It was all a *nought-vent*,' an utterance of nothings.
- Nould**. 'Hah *nould*,' I would not.
- Nowt**, nothing.
- Nowt, or Neats**, s. pl. horned cattle.
- Nowtgeld**, a tax formerly paid in cattle. A term still occasionally heard.
- Nowther**, neither. 'He *nowthers* his men ower mitch,' browbeats or undervalues his servants, as being good 'neither for one thing nor another,' by way of exacting more labour.
- Nowt-herd**. See *Noth-herd*.
- Nowtness**, nothingness. Wickedness.
- Nuddled**, pp. as a parcel carried

- in the hand is apt to be squeezed out of shape.
- Nudge**, v. to poke another with the elbow. '*Nudge his memory*,' remind him.
- Nuke**. See *Newk*.
- Nuncheon**, or **Noonshun**, a luncheon; a 'put off' meal. 'It was n't a dinner, it was only a bit of a *noonshun*.' A word much contested with respect to its precise reference. It is here understood as a slight repast taken about mid-day, on account of the present late or fashionable evening hours for dining.
- Nuncle**, uncle. '*Nuncle an naunt*.'
- Nunty**, adj. short and chubby. 'A little *nunty* lass.'
- Nurse-bairns**, s. pl. children out at nurse.
- Nut**, not. 'There was n't a *nut* i' t' keease,' there was no denial in the matter.
- Nutorack-night**, All hallows eve. In addition to the nut-feast, love divinations are practised by the young folks, who throw whole nuts in couples into the fire, and if they burn quietly together, a happy marriage is prognosticated; but if they bounce and fly asunder, the sign is unpropitious.
- Nutil**, adj. useless. See *Fem*.
- O', or Ov**, prep. of.
- O, or Oe**, a small island. 'We sail'd round a bit of an *O*.'
- Oaf**, a half-wit. '*Oafing*,' playing the fool. '*Oafish*,' ridiculous. See *Awfish*.
- Oafishly**, **Oafy**, adv. absurdly; foolishly.
- Oaf-rock'd**, adj. weak-minded, as the offspring of those who in like manner are as weak as themselves. *Oaf-rock*s, half-witted people.
- Oamly**, adj. unpleasant or hurtful to the feelings. Cf. *Icel. aumr*, sore, miserable; *aumligr*, wretched.
- Oans**, or **Oantlings**. See *Awns*.
- Obeyant**, adj. obedient. Seen in a letter dated 1721.
- Odd**, adj. lonely, as being single. 'An *odd* house,' one that stands by itself.
- Odd-talk**, the chatter of gossips. Dialogue in odds and ends.
- Odd-time**, a time by chance. 'At an *odd-time*,' occasionally. The Scotch say 'at an *orra* time.'
- Oddlings**, s. pl. 'I tell'd 'em t' *oddlings* on 't,' the particulars, as leading to certain consequences.
- Oddments**, or **Trashments**, s. pl. small sundries, or rather those of little value.
- Odds**. 'What 's t' *odds* on 't?' i. e. the result.
- Od-rabbit-lit o' them!** an imprecation,—God's wrath alight on them.
- Odsart!** interj. the former-times asseveration,—'By the Sacred Heart!'
- Odzounds!** interj. the old exclamation, by 'God's wounds,' the five inflicted on the cross.
- Off**, offspring. 'She 's a *off* o' aud Nanny's,' a descendant of old Ann's. '*Offs*,' young shoots of all kinds.
- Off and On**, variable; whimsical. Also, 'it *off an on* rains,' it rains at intervals.
- Off on 't**. 'Sairly *off on 't*,' or 'strangely *off on 't*,' very much out of health. 'Rather *off on 't*,' somewhat indisposed.
- Off yan's knaw**, out of one's mind. Forgetful from a failing memory. See *Knaw*.
- Off-come**, or **Come-off**. 'What

- an *off-come*!' a singular speech.
An apology.
- Offgangers**, jourriers outward.
- Offish**, adj. 'I've been *offish* o' leeat,' unwell of late. Also shy; unsocial.
- Offils, or Offals**. 'It *offils* weel,' that is, the appurtenances of the slaughtered animal are good in size. 'Has he *offill'd* weel?' has he left much property, or 'cut up well.'
- Offily, or Offaly**, adj. 'An *offily* made man,' ill - proportioned; 'one made up of odds and ends;' the reverse of a smart fellow.
- Offkessen**, pp. cast off.
- Offmen**, s. pl. those from a distance.
- Offscum**, the offscouring
- Offside**, the surface the furthest from you.
- Offsprout, or Offscrount**, offspring.
- Offstart**, the commencement.
- Offtak**. See *Intak* and *Offtak*.
- Ofter**, adv. more frequently.
- Ofkish**, adv. repeatedly. 'Ower *oftish*,' too often.
- Olden, Olden'd, Oldening**. See *Auden*, *Auden'd*, *Audening*.
- Ommost, or Ameeast**, adv. almost.
- On**, prep. of.
- Onbethink, Onbethowt**. See *Umbethink*.
- Onder**, prep. under. See the words to which *Under* as well as *Onder* is a prefix.
- Onder-crewk**. 'I gat a leeam ankle frev an *onder-crewk*,' when I fell with my legs bent under me.
- Ondersteead, or Ondersteeaden**, pp. understood.
- Onely**, pron. *wonly*, [wun'li] adv. singly; only.
- Onesteead**, a single farm-house.
- A site for one erection. See *Onsteead*.
- Ongangings, or Ongoings**, s. pl. proceedings.
- Ongear**, the stock on a farm; the dwellings and other appliances.
- Onleukers**, s. pl. spectators.
- Onny**, adj. any. '*Onny* mak 'Il deea,' any kind will do.
- Onny-bit like**, in a tolerable state. 'She shall come if she be *onny-bit-like*,' if well enough for the journey.
- Onnyhoo**, adv. in any manner; anyhow.
- Onsetten**, pp. assumed.
- Onside**, the surface nearest to you. See *Offside*.
- Onstand**, that which the outgoing occupier of a farm leaves on the land for the incoming tenant, as manure, straw, &c.
- Onsteead**. 'It burnt down the whole *onsteead*,' the entire block of buildings.
- Oor**, pron. our.
- Oot**, prep. out. For the words with *Out* as a prefix, see under *Oot*.
- Oot!** be gone. 'Better had folks cry o' thee, *oot* beggar, as *oot* thief,' better to be destitute than dishonest.
- Oot**. See *Hout*.
- Oot-aart**, v. to outscheme. *Oot-aarted*, cheated.
- Oot-barring**, excepting.
- Oot-brave**. See *Ootvie*.
- Oot-brussen**, pp. broken out, as an eruption.
- Oot-by**, adv. at a short distance from another place. 'It is n't at York, but somewhere *oot-by*.'
- Oot-craft**, v. to excel in workmanship or contrivance.
- Oot-crush**, a press in the doorway, of people anxious to get out.

Ooted, pp. discharged or driven forth.

Oot-end, the extremity.

Oot-ended, pt. t. 'He *oot-ended* him,' his life was longer than that of the other man.

Ooterly, or **Ootly**, adv. out and out; utterly; externally.

Oot-feeated, pp. outrun, as in a foot-race.

Ootforce, external agency.

Oot-gang. See *Oot-heel*.

Ootgang, or **Ootgeeet**, a road from a place; an outlet.

Ootgangers, or **Ootgeeet foaks**, s. pl. journiers from thence; emigrants.

Ootgangers, s. pl. outgoings. Expenses.

Ootgeeet, or **Ootgate**. See the second *Outgang*, and *Ingate*.

Oot-harrow, v. 'That teel *oot-harrows* all t' others,' that tale is more horrifying than the rest.

Oot-heckaded, pp. overtopped; surpassed in the way of argument. 'Oot-heckad me that if you can,' excel that if possible. See *Oot o' t' heead*.

Oot-heel, **Oot-feeat**, or **Oot-gang**, v. to outrun. 'They *oot-heel'd* us,' walked the distance in less time. See *Oot-sped*.

Oot-helps, s. pl. assistance from other quarters.

Ootkessen, pp. cast forth; banished.

Ootkneeave, v. to exceed in roguery. *Ootkneaving*, cheating or deceiving in a greater degree.

Ootless, unless.

Ootleuk, or **Ootview**, the surrounding landscape. Prospect in every sense. 'A poor *ootleuk*,' small probability of success.

Ootly. See the two *Ooterlys*.

Ootmen, or **Ootners**, s. pl. dwellers in the outskirts of a place.

Ootmense, v. to excel another in manners; to outshine, or be more refined.

Ootners. See *Ootmen*.

Oot o' fettle. See *Oot o' raff*.

Oot o' geeat. 'An *oot o' geeat* spot,' an out of the way place; one to which there is no direct road.

Oot o' ken, beyond recognition. 'Grown out o' *kenning*.'

Oot o' raff, or **Oot o' fettle**, out of order.

Oot o' t' heead. 'They bought it *oot o' t' heead*,' the concern from the top to the bottom; entirely.

Oot-ower, beyond the bounds. 'Oot-ower by yonder,' across from thence.

Oot-paarts, s. pl. suburbs.

Oot-put, a projection from a building. Also, an announcement or hand-bill.

Ootray, v. to outshine; to excel.

Oot-reeaking, pres. part. wandering or rambling. 'Oot-reeaking by dayleeght,' as early risers. *Oot-reeakers*, strollers.

Ootsped, pp. outstripped in a race or other contest.

Ootspent, pp. exhausted.

Ootspokken, adj. candid in speech. Very communicative.

Ootspreceded, pp. dressed in full display.

Ootstragglers, s. pl. the scattered houses in the suburbs of a town. Wanderers.

Ootstreesak'd, pp. outstretched; as a corpse.

Oot-tell'd, pp. outnumbered; exceeded.

Oot-thruff, throughout. *Oot-thruffer*, a person who in his

- way is said to be an 'out and outer.'
- Oot-thrust**, v. to push forward. 'They *oot-thrust* ivvery yan on 'em,' turned them all out of doors. *Out-thrusen*, expelled or excluded. See *Oot-thrust*.
- Oot-thrust**, a part projecting from a building; a buttress to a wall.
- Oot-treeak**, or **Oot-track**, a path diverging from the main road.
- Ootvent**, an orifice or outlet.
- Ootvie**, or **Ootbrave**, v. to surpass; to persevere the longest.
- Ootview**. See *Ootleuk*.
- Ootwent**. See *Oot-heel'd*.
- Ootwindows**, bay-windows.
- Oot-yond**, beyond.
- Oppen**, open.
- Orf**. We hear of a 'wet *orf*' on the animal skin, as sweat, or a lea-like exudation from other causes. *Orf*, however, is dry scurf generally. 'A dry *orf*.' See *Urf*.
- Orled**. See *Urled*, *Urling*.
- Oskin**, an oxgang of land. Charlton in his History of Whitby, 1779, makes the *oskin* hereabouts to be twelve acres of pasturage.
- Other**. 'Give me *other* two,' two more. See Matt. xxv. 16, 17.
- Othergaits**, or **Othergeeats**, adv. otherwise; by another way or process.
- Otherguiz'd**, adj. in a character different to the real one; disguised.
- Otherkins**, of another sort. '*Otherkins* fooaks,' a separate set. 'They have gone *anotherkins* geeat,' a different road to the one supposed.
- Othersome**, adj. 'An *othersome* lot,' as a better sample, for instance, than the rest. 'At *othersome* times,' at various periods.
- Otherwhiles**, s. pl. other seasons or opportunities.
- Ought**. See *Aught*.
- Ought-like** or **nought-like**. 'Is she *ought-like* or *nought-like*?' pretty or otherwise. 'I'll come if t' weather be *ought-like*,' favourable. 'It's *nought-like* for travelling;' unsuitable; uninviting.
- Ought** or **nought**. 'He's either *ought* or *nought*,' something or nothing; he follows no particular calling or profession.
- Oula**. 'When they got all they could, it was "fare thee well, Oula."' Query the meaning of *Oula*; but the phrase, which is frequently heard, points to the selfish and ungrateful. Chaucer has 'farewel, feldefare' (i. e. fieldfare) in a similar application; see Notes and Queries, 4 S. iii. 180, 181. In Middle-English, *ule* meant an owl, and was pronounced as a disyllable. Cf. Icel. *ugla*, Swed. *ugla*, Dan. *ugle*, an owl.
- Out**. See under *Oot*.
- Ouzel**. See *Uzzle*.
- Ov**, or **O'**, of.
- Over**, as a prefix; see under *Over*.
- Owce**, [ous] an ox. *Owcen* [ous'n], oxen.
- Owce-bow**, an ox-collar; the wooden one for the neck when the animal is yoked.
- Owce-house**, the stable for the oxen.
- Owce-nobbles**, the large potatoes given to cattle.
- Owce-prod**, an ox-goad, a stick or pole with a point at the end for urging the yoked oxen.
- Owce-steead**, ox-stall.
- Ower**, prep. over. 'It *ower'd* a bit,' ceased awhile; said of rain.

Ower. See *Hover*.

Ower, v. to endure. 'He weean't *ower t' day*,' will not last the day through,—the sick man. 'There 'll be some trouble *te ower*,' to surmount. 'I've *ower'd* lots,' suffered many things.

Ower-coorn'd, pp. overfed, as a caperish horse. Elated with prosperity. See *High-coorn'd*.

Ower t' way. 'I gav 'em *ower t' way wi' t'*,' came across them with a reproof.

Owerance, mastery, oversight. 'His wife haes t' *owerance* ower him,' rules the poor fellow.

Oweranest, opposite; across the way.

Owerbanks, s. pl. roof-beams or rafters.

Owerbow, **Owerspan**, **Owerturn**, or **Owerwhemmle**, an arch.

Owercant. See *Owercoup*.

Owerchass, extreme hurry. 'We've owermickle *owerchass*,' too much to do.

Owerclash. See *Owercoup*.

Oweroleathing, outer garments.

Owercome. See *Owerflush*.

Owercoourse, the track or direction of the road.

Owercoup, **Owercant**, **Owerclash**, an upset from a vehicle.

Owercow'd, pp. subdued; ruled by another with a high hand.

Owerdeea, v. to overtask or fatigue. 'My ailment's boun te *owerdeea* me,' my complaint is going to get the better of me. 'Sairly *owerdeean*,' too much exercised.

Owerding, a push down. Also, as a verb. 'They *owerdang* me.'

Ower-dog, v. to overchase. 'Oor man has a dog, an he *owerdogs* t' bais at fawding time,' runs the cattle into the fold-yard too much with his dog. See *Dog*.

Ower-egg'd, pt. t. over-urged. 'He *ower-egg'd* his market,' set his price too high, and so lost the sale.

Ower-end, v. to raise upright, as a cask on one end. 'Now it's *ower-ended*.'

Owerfeed, a surfeit. 'Our coo gat an *owerfeed*,' a surfeit of food.

Owerfick, v. to raise a needless struggle in a matter, and so lose the object. 'It was *owerfick'd*,' when zeal outran discretion.

Owerflush, or **Owercome**, the surplus, or that which runs over.

Owerfoorce, the power of the rulers that are over us.

Owerfragg'd, pp. overstocked. 'T' heead 's big eneeaf, but nut *owerfragg'd* wi' sense.'

Owergan, or **Owergang**, v. to conquer or subdue; to override. Also to overdose with medicine. 'You munnot *owergan* me,' must not give me too much.

Owergeeat, a stepping-stile. A river-ford.

Owerget, v. to overtake. *Ower-gat*, overtook. *Owergetten*, overtaken.

Owergilt, pp. gilded over.

Owergloor, a searching look. '*Owerglooring*.'

Owergrace. 'You munnut give 'em owermickle *owergrace*,' must not elate them by too much praise.

Owerhanded, pp. having too many helpers for the amount of work.

Owerhap, a great coat; a wrapper, or 'over-all.'

Owerhap, v. to overcloath or cover up. '*Owerhapp'd*.'

Owerheeaded, pp. superseded; over-ruled.

Owerhurry, a needless haste.

- 'Decent be i' sic an *owerhurry*,' in such a fuss.
- Owerkest**, v. to 'cloud in' for rain. 'It's *owerkessen* for wet.'
- Owerlay**, surface ornamentation. 'Owerickle *owelay*,' too much superficial decoration.
- Owerleaden**, pp. over-loaded.
- Owerleuk**, overlook.
- Owerlig**, v. to lie too long in bed. 'He *owerligg'd* his time.'
- Owerloup'd**, overlapped. Over estimated. 'An *owerloup*,' an exaggerated statement.
- Owermaisther**, v. to over-rule or subdue.
- Owerman**, or **Owerwright**, a superintendent.
- Owermatch'd**, adj. hardly able; incapable.
- Owermeest**. 'It's rainy for t' *owermeest*,' for the greatest part.
- Owermickle**, or **Owermuch**, over-much.
- Ower monny**, in the sense of too strong or powerful. If a man outdoes another in argument, he is declared to be *over monny* for the vanquished. If food disagrees with him, it was *over monny* for his stomach. If he died of an illness, it proved *over monny* for his constitution. Death at last is '*over monny* for us all.'
- Owermost**, adj. uppermost.
- Ower nice**, adj. too dainty in all senses. 'Noo you munnot be shy an *over nice*, but mak a lang airm to what you like best,'—the farmer to his table guests; 'you must not be backward in partaking of what is before you, but reach to your choice without ceremony.'
- Ower oft**, adv. too often.
- Ower peace**. 'They gan at an *over peace*,' go at too quick a walk or rate.
- Owerpick**, or **Owertowp**, a pitch over.
- Owerpress**, extra credit. 'I'll mak thee pay for *overpress*,' for trespassing beyond the time for payment.
- Owerquaart**, or **Owerthwaart**, adv. crosswise.
- Owerreckon'd**, overrated; over-charged.
- Ower-rind** (i long), the top crust of a loaf.
- Owers and Shoorts**. See *Shoorts and Owers*.
- Owersair**, adj. too severe.
- Owersark**, an over-shirt or coarse linen frock worn by draymen.
- Owersay**, the commanding word; the decision.
- Owersetment**. 'T' doctor said it was an *owersetment*,' the result of fatigue or overwork.
- Owersetten**, pp. upset. Mentally pained or depressed. *Owersetting*, overpowering.
- Owerspan**. See *Overbow*.
- Owersteeaden**, pp. overstood. Procrastinated.
- Owerswath'd**, pp. too much bandaged, as a wounded limb.
- Owertak**, v. to overtake. *Overtaan*, overtaken.
- Owerthrang'd**, pp. overcrowded; over-hurried.
- Owerthrussen**, pp. 'T' pooak's sair *overthrussen*,' the bag is too much crammed.
- Owerthwaart**. See *Owerquaart*.
- Owertimes**, s. pl. spare times or opportunities. 'You might come an see us at an *overtime*,' at a leisure period.
- Owertop**, the roof.
- Owertowp**. See *Owerpick*.
- Owertrod**, a foot-path across a field. A street-crossing.
- Owerturn**. See *Overbow*.

Owerwan, pt. t. overcame; exceeded.

Owerweighted, pp. overladen.

Owerwelt. A sheep which gets laid on its back or in a gutter, and cannot recover itself, as when in full fleece, is said to have 'got an *owerwelt*.'

Owerwhemmlle, v. to upset or turn over. See *Owerbow*.

Owerwright. See *Owerman*.

Owerwin. 'That's an *owerwin*,' the winning of the game. 'Will he *owerwin*, think you?' gain his point in the matter.

Ower-wrowt, pp. over-worked.

Ower-yat, adj. over-hot.

Owt. See *Aught* or *Ought*.

Owt, owed.

Owther, adj. either. 'At *owther* end o' t' day,' night and morning.

Owze, v. to bale out water, for instance, from a boat, to keep it afloat. 'Somebody must *owze* the long boat,' attend to the business, to prevent its declension. Icel. *ausa*, to pump water out of a ship.

Oxter, the armpit.

Paart. 'There 'll be *paart* brass i' that,' a portion of profit to be gained.

Paartlins, adj. partly.

Paartner, partner.

Pace egg, the Pasche or Easter egg. See *Easter* in the Preface.

Packman, a dealer in small linens and the like, who carries them in a pack on his back. His vocation now well nigh belongs to the past; but before the days of turn-pike roads in this part, and of shops almost in every village, the visits of the *packman* as trader and newsman were of no small importance. If one of his class,

observes Sir Walter Scott, arrived at the dignity of travelling with a packhorse, he was a person of no small consequence, and company for the most substantial yeoman or franklin whom he might meet with in his wanderings. See *Rider*.

Packstaff, the pedlar's stick with which he hooks his pack to his back. Studded with nails at different distances, it could be used as a measure.

Pack-rag day, Martinmas day, when servants changing their places pack up their clothes.

Paddynoddy, a roundabout story. 'A lang *paddynoddy* about nought,' a long dissertation upon trifles.

Pads, s. pl. frogs. 'A *pad-pownd*,' a pond. A.S. *pada*.

Paffy, adj. impertinent.

Pagging, carrying goods from place to place, as hawkers 'pag' goods.

Pain. 'She *pains* herself,' said of a cow, as performing certain functions of nature with an effort.

Painful, adj. 'I've been varry *painful* ower 't,' painstaking in the matter.

Pairage, equality; similarity.

Pall, v. 'It *palls* me,' puzzles me.

Pally-ully, or **Pally-hitch**, a child's game of chance with rounded pieces of pot the size of a penny. Divisions are chalked on the pavement, and the '*pally-ullies*' are impelled within the lines by a hop on one leg and a side-shuffle with the same foot. Sometimes called *Tray-trip*, *Scotch-hop*, or *Hopscotch*.

Pan and Cover cakes. See *Fat Rascals*.

Pan, an effort. 'He makes a poor

- pan,** 'a feeble endeavour. '*Panning*.'
- Pan,** v. to try one's hand at a job. 'He *pans* well.' 'He *pans* badly.' '*Pannable*,' plausible; practicable. 'All that is very *pannable*.'
- Pangle,** v. to pick the herbage slightly as sickly cattle do. The *Cambridgeshire* word is *plinge*, and is used of people rather than of cattle. See *Pengily* and *Pikle*.
- Pankin,** a coarse earthen vessel, tall and round, for holding water.
- Pannel,** a soft saddle or pad.
- Pannier-men,** hawkers of fish or other goods in baskets or 'panniers' slung over the horse's back. '*Pannier-men's* tracks.' See *Seck-and-side roads*.
- Pantry,** a provision closet. 'Lots o' bairns an a toom *pantry*,' a large family and an empty cupboard.
- Panty,** adj. short-winded.
- Paradises,** s. pl. small square candy clumps flavoured with essence of lemon.
- Parfitly,** adv. completely, as fitting throughout. (Occurs in Bacon.)
- Parfitness,** perfection; thorough adaptation.
- Parlous,** adj. dangerous. 'It's *parlous* stuff,' poison. 'It's *parlous* to bide,' painful to endure. 'It's *parlous* caud,' extremely cold. '*Parlously*,' at great peril. A corruption of *perilous*; occurring in Shakespeare, &c.
- Pars-lit on't!** an ill wish,—'a pox light on it.'
- Parzling,** pres. part. prosing.
- Pash,** a crash. 'A *pash* o' wet,' a sluice of rain.
- Pash,** v. to smash. '*Pash'd*,' '*Pash* in amang 'em,' rush into the crowd.
- Pash,** pulp or decay. 'As rotten as *pash*.'
- Pass-thruff, or Pass-through,** a course or passage. 'I've had a weary *pass-thruff*,' a troublesome lifetime.
- Past.** '*Past* one's dinner,' having no inclination to eat. '*Putten past* a preean,' a plum, or any other delicacy,—implying, that no temptation can induce composure. '*Past* biding,' beyond endurance.
- Pate.** See *Pait*.
- Pate.** See *Peeat*.
- Patter'd,** adj. as a soiled floor with wet foot-marks.
- Patterers,** s. pl. those who pace the streets with ballads, or paper announcements.
- Pattering.** See *Peddering*.
- Patterings, or Patterments,** s. pl. foot-prints. The sound of footsteps. The splashing of rain-drops.
- Paut.** See *Pooat*.
- Pawk, or Pawkiness,** impertinence. 'They hev owermuchle *pawk* for their spot,' too much forwardness for their situation.
- Pawk.** 'Thoo young *pawk*!' you saucy creature. '*Pawky*,' pert; intrusive. 'As *pawky* as a pyet,' as a magpie.
- Pawm,** v. to climb a pole with the hands and feet. See below.
- Pawm,** palm; the palm-tree.
- Pawm-cross day, or Pawm Sunday.** '*Pawm-crosses*' are made to commemorate the season. Small sticks of peeled willow-palm are pin-pierced together, so as to cross equally. They are then studded at the extremities with palm blossoms, and arranged and attached with pins throughout a design of small circles or palm hoops, for sus-

- pension from the ceiling. A declining custom.
- Pawting**, pres. part. poking or pawing as a fawning dog. Kneading with the fingers into a soft mass.
- Paze, or Prize**. See *Pazed, Poise*.
- Pazed**, pp. prised, as a lock is forced open by the pressure of a screw-driver. 'Paze it loose, the lock is blunder'd.'
- Pazer**, a lever for forcing an opening or entrance.
- Pea-hulls**. See *Peascod-swads*.
- Pearch'd**, pp. pierced, penetrated. 'Pearch'd wi' caud,' with cold. 'That puzzom pearch'd em,' the poison destroyed them,—the vermin. 'Pearching,' intense.
- Peart**, adj. pert. 'As peart as a lop,' as nimble as a flea. Brisk.
- Peartness**, liveliness. Impudence.
- Pea-scalding, or Peascod-feast**, a green-pea treat. The peas with their shells on, are scalded or steamed, then put into a large bowl set in the centre of a table, round which the company assemble. In the hot heap, a cup containing butter and salt is placed, into which every one dips his peas-cod. The peas are stripped out by the pressure of the mouth in the eating.
- Peas-boggle**. See *Boh - boggle*. 'Dressed like an aud peas-boggle,' as an old 'fright.'
- Peascods**, s. pl. green peas in the shell.
- Peascod - swads, or Pea-hulls**, s. pl. the shells of green peas.
- Peddering, or Pattering**, walking apace. Also, 'It pedder'd away,' it poured of rain.
- Peace, pace**. 'Hod peace!' keep time.
- Peace, peace**. 'Peaceful,' peaceable.
- Peeak, or Puke**, v. to vomit.
- Peeak, or Puke**, an emetic. 'As good as a puke,' said of a disagreeable person.
- Peeast**, paste; dough.
- Peeat, or Pate**, the head or scalp. 'Peeat-sair' (sore), crazy.
- Peel-neck**. 'An aud peel-neck tiv his poor wife,' an old tyrant whose yoke galls his dependents.
- Peel-tail**, a niggard, who in stripping for the hide, would have the peelings of the tail into the bargain.
- Peen**, adj. attenuated. 'The peen end of the hammer,' the thin end.
- Pee-wit**, the lapwing.
- Peff**, v. to cough short and feebly. 'Peffing.'
- Peggy-tub**. See *Posskrit*.
- Pelt**, a beast's skin with the hair on. 'Hoorns, tail, an' pelt.' 'He's t' stingiest near-go iv oor deaal, he wad skin tweea deeaavils for yah pelt,' he is the greediest niggard in our dale, he would flay two devils for one hide,—that is, take double trouble over his object, rather than forego a single profit.
- Pelterer**, a dealer in skins or 'peltry.' A furrier.
- Pengily, or Pengy** (*g* hard), adj. 'She leuks at it varry pengily,'—the sickly cow at her food,—with a pensive hesitating approach. See *Pangle*.
- Pennocks**, said to be the young fry of the coal fish, and termed in the ports north of Whitby 'Coalsey.' When about a foot long, they are known as 'Billets.' Further north, the latter are called 'Poolders.'
- Penny-fettle**. 'I'm not in penny-fettle,' I am unprovided with money.
- Penny-hedge**, a hedge of wicker

- work set up annually on the eastern shore of Whitby harbour, at the feast of the Ascension, by the holders of certain lands who carry out, in semblance, the injunction laid down in the '*Penny-hedge Legend*,' narrated at length in the Preface; the lord of the manor being now in the ascendant for the Abbot of Whitby. The performance involved is called the '*Horngarth Service*,' or the '*Setting of the Penny Hedge*.'
- Penny-in-hand.** 'They're *penny-in-hand* fookas,' ready-money customers.
- Penny-pay.** '*Penny-pay* is far afore penny-trist,' ready money is better than credit given.
- Penny-pig-luck.** See *Luck-brass*.
- Penny-trist,** the money for articles sold on credit.
- Penny-warse,** adj. 'A *penny-warse* price,' a sum beneath the value.
- Pensiful,** adj. sorrowful.
- Peppercake,** gingerbread; that in pound lumps or more. See *Christmas Customs* in the Preface.
- Pepper-wheel,** the old-fashioned household pepper-mill.
- Percease.** See *Perkease*.
- Perceivance,** perception.
- Perishment.** 'I gat a sair *perishment*,' a severe cold.
- Perk'd,** pp. perched up; elevated.
- Perkease, or Percease,** adv. perchance. See *If-in-sae-kease*.
- Perky,** adj. haughty or insolent, from a notion of superiority.
- Pesterment,** annoyance; perplexity.
- Pettle,** v. to cling to the mother's bosom as a young child does. To fondle. To trifle.
- Pick,** the resin pitch. '1 barrel de Pyk, iiii.' Whitby Abbey Rolls. '*Pick murk*,' pitch dark.
- Pick,** v. to pitch, to push. 'They *pick'd* me doon.' '*Picking*,' pitching.
- Pick,** a pitch or shove.
- Pick at,** v. to quarrel with. 'They're always *picking* at teean t' other,' at each other.
- Pick up,** v. to vomit.
- Pick'd,** pp. cast forth. 'She's *pick'd* her calf,' the cow has parted with it prematurely. When this takes place, the calf is sometimes buried beneath the threshold of the cow-house, to prevent the same thing befalling the other cows. See *Focal*.
- Pickfork,** pitchfork.
- Pie, or Pye,** to peep or pry. *Pyer*, a listener on the sly; a busy-body. *Pieing*, peeping; prying.
- Pie-craw, Piet, Pye, Pie-nanny,** or *Nanpie*, a magpie. See *Nanpie*.
- Pie-hoal,** a window through which you can overlook your neighbours.
- Pie and Roast** (roast). 'It's *pie an roast* for 'em,' as a success attained. 'I've had nowther *pie nor roast*,' nothing whatever to eat.
- Pie-nanny,** the peony-flower. The magpie.
- Pie-powder court,** a justice sessions formerly held at our fairs.
- Piet.** See *Pie-craw*.
- Pife,** v. to pilfer. *Pifted*, stolen; smuggled.
- Pig-grean,** the pig's snout.
- Pig-leaves,** meadow-thistle.
- Pig-saim,** hog's lard, both in the bladder and in the layer; the latter being specified as '*leaf-lard*.'
- Pig-swarth,** the rind of pork or bacon.

Pike, v. to pick ; to glean.

Pike. See *Coornpike*.

Pikle (i long), to nibble only a small quantity at a time, as sickly cattle take food out of the hand. '*Pikly*,' loath to eat, and that very sparingly. See *Pangle*, *Pengily*.

Pill, v. to peel. See *Peel*.

Pillow-bar, a bed-holster upon which the pillows rest. (Chaucer's *pillweber*.)

Pillow-slip, a pillow-case.

Pinchery, niggardliness. Want. 'Fetch'd up wi' *pinchery*,' brought up in poverty.

Pinded, pp. closed at the vent as an orifice. Pinfolded, as a stray animal is by the pinder.

Pinnyshow, a child's peepshow. A room handsomely furnished. '*Pinnyshow* - wark,' ornamental details about a building.

Pinnyalip, a child's pinafore.

Pinpatch, the periwinkle. See *Cuvvin*, as the prevalent name in this part.

Pit, v. to put face to face, as dogs to fight. 'They were weel *pitted*,' well matched. *Pitting*, thwarting, opposing.

Pit-murk, adj. as dark as a pit. See the first *Pick*.

Pitted, or **Pit-mark'd**, adj. indented as the skin from the small pox.

Plain, v. to complain. *Plaining*, repining. *Plainer*, a grumbler.

Plains, s. pl. complaints in all senses.

Plaint, lamentation. 'There was a whent o' *plains* an *plaints*,' many outcries and regrets.

Plash, puddle.

Plash, v. to splash. '*Plashing*.'

Plaugsome, adj. troublesome.

'It's *plaguey* queer,' perplexingly singular.

Play-lakers, s. pl. the play-actors. Companions in a game.

Play-lakins, s. pl. children's toys. Trifles.

Playsome, adj. frolicsome.

Pleace, place.

Pleease, please.

Pleearr, or **Pleasure**, v. to please or gratify. 'I'll *pleearr* my eye, if I pester my heart,' as the woman said who preferred to marry the man that was the handsomest, but not otherwise desirable.

Plenish, v. to furnish ; to fill. '*Plenishing*.' 'She has brass tiv her fortune and lots o' *plenishing*,' both money and stuff.

Plenishing wain. See *Bride-wains*.

Plight, condition. 'They're in a bonny *plight*,' in a sad state.

Plodder. See *Plodder*.

Plodge, v. to plunge up and down with the feet in water. *Plodging*, wading or paddling in the pools, as shoeless children by the sea-side.

Plood, or **Plode**, v. to dive with energy into a pursuit. To walk in the mire.

Plooder, a plodder, a hard-worker. 'A *plooder* eather pelf,' a striver after gain.

Ploot, v. to pluck the feathers from a bird. To plunder. 'They'll *ploot* him,' fleece him. 'The house was *plooted*,' 'I can nobbut *ploot* where I finnd feathers,' can only get money where I find it is to be had. 'They're a *plooting* set,' a lot of plunderers.

Plooders, s. pl. robbers.

Plooks, s. pl. small blotches. '*Plooky*-faced,' pimples ; spotted

- Plosh**, v. to walk through the rain in 'ploshy weather.'
- Plosh**, puddle.
- Plother**, **Plodder**, **Plotherment**, or **Plutherment**, slime or mud. *Plother'd*, bemired. *Plothery*, pulpy.
- Plough**, as a prefix, see under *Plufe*.
- Plufe**, a plough. *Plufe-ruts*, plough-furrows. *Plufe-gear*, the equipments of the plough.
- Plufe-bote**. See *Bote*.
- Plufe-sock**, the ploughshare or ploughshear. The '*Plufe-slope*' is the mould-board on the right side of the share for 'keeting' or casting up the furrow. '*Plufe-streek*', the strip of iron attached to the left side of the plough and partly beneath it, and on which, from appearance, the plough runs. The coulter, a blade fixture to the plough beam, descends towards the share point as the 'Yeth-cutter,' or earth-cutter. Plough construction somewhat varies.
- Plufe Stots**. See *Christmas Customs* in the Preface.
- Plummocks**, s. pl. small plums; those beginning to form on the trees.
- Pock**, a pustule on the skin.
- Pock-arr'd**, **Pock-fretten**, **Pock-hooal'd**, or **Pock-pitted**, adj. marked with the small pox.
- Podge**, a purge. A dirty fat person.
- Point grund**. 'I can't *point grund* wi' t,' stand upon it, said of a lame foot.
- Point-hod**. 'They hae n't gotten *point-hod* yet,' have not got an introduction; as a nail to be driven first enters by the point.
- Poise**, a lever. See *Pazed*.
- Poit**, a particle. See *Moit*.
- Pooak**, or **Pooak-seck**, a large coarse bag, or rather a long narrow bag, into which you have to dive deep to get to the bottom. See *Seck-pooak*. 'I oppen'd my *pooak* an sold my ware,' I opened my mouth and spoke my thoughts. 'T' *pooak's* as good as t' seck,' the bag as the sack; the one person is as good as the other.
- Pooak-band**, the bag-string.
- Pooak-blawn**, or **Pooak-brussen**, adj. big-bellied. 'A *pooak-brussen* weean,' a fat wheezy woman.
- Pooak-brass**, pocket-money.
- Pooak'd**, adj. bagged or swelled, as a tumid part in the flesh.
- Pooak'd**, pp. 'Sair *pooak'd*,' stomachached or offended.
- Pooakful**, a bagful.
- Pooak-neuk**, the bottom or corner of the bag.
- Pooak-piece**, 'a pocket piece,' a keepsake coin. See *Mensepenny*.
- Pooak-puddings**, s. pl. sausages and similar eatable enclosures.
- Pooak-purse**, the old-fashioned bag-purse of brown holland which admits the hand, and has its division for gold and silver. The mouth draws together with a tape string.
- Pooak-rent**, the money the farmer lays out for sacks of flour when his own grown corn has not sufficed.
- Pooak-seck**. See the first *Pooak*.
- Pooak-shakkings**, s. pl. the last of a brood; the mere dust shaken out of the flour-bag.
- Pooast**, post.
- Pooast and Pan**; applied to the style of old timber-framed houses. The plaster interspaces externally are sometimes filled in with ornamental devices, and

- the framing itself, being painted black, appears as black stripes.
- Pooast-hoose**, the post-office.
- Pooat**, v. to poke or probe into a hole as for anything lost. 'He now gans *pooating* with a stick,' goes pacing about with a walking-stick.
- Pooazy**, a nosegay. 'Thoo bonny *pooazy*!' you lovely creature. Ironically, of a nauseous looking individual. An unsavoury smell.
- Poorish few**, a small number. See *Few*.
- Poorly**, adj. sickly. 'A *poorly* end,' an unfavourable result.
- Popple**, v. to pout and puff with the lips in the act of blowing.
- Popple**, the wild red poppy of the corn-fields.
- Poppy-nops**, or **Poppy-knops**, the seed capsules of the poppy after flowering.
- Porr**, the fire-poker. '*Porr* an tengs,' poker and tongs.
- Porringer** (*g* soft), a coarse earthen mug.
- Porriwiggles**, s. pl. tadpoles; tortuous animalculæ in water.
- Poash**, v. to beat up into a pulp. '*Poashing*.'
- Posh**, a soft mass. 'There's a *posh* on't,' a pasty looking quantity. 'T' land's all in *posh*,' in a soaked or muddy condition.
- Poss**, v. to soften in water, as bread for a poultice. *Poss'd*, steeped. See below.
- Posskit**, **Possing-tub**, **Peggy-tub**, or **Washing-dolly**, a cylindrical vessel in which linen is cleansed in hot water, the operation of '*possing*' being performed by means of a staff with knobs at the immersed end, and a cross-piece for a handle at the top. The staff is worked through a hole in the lid, in the way of a pestle and mortar.
- Pot-blossoms**, blotches on the face. The sailor's 'grog-blossoms.'
- Pot-cleps**, **Pot-kelps**, **Pot-crewks**, s. pl. the hook-contrivances for hanging the iron porridge-pot over the fire; or rather the original pot-hooks which hung down the chimney and hooked to the rim-holes at the pot-sides, when it had not the bowed handle across it by which it is now suspended.
- Pot-keeling**. 'Tend te t' *pot-keeling*,' that is, mind the pot does not boil over; done by checking the blaze beneath it, or by adding to its contents a small portion now and then of cold water. Here *Keel* evidently means to *cool*, not to scum. See p. vi of Introduction to E. D. S. Reprinted Glossaries, Part I.
- Pot-kited**, adj. big-bellied.
- Pot-lugs**, s. pl. the loops or holes, rising one on each side above the rim of the iron pot, to which the bowed handle is now attached. See *Pot-cleps*.
- Pot-sitten**, 'set' or 'burnt to the bottom;' overdone by too much boiling or cooking. See *Fire-smatch*.
- Potato-boggle**. See *Boh-boggle*.
- Potherments**, s. pl. perplexities; troubles.
- Potscar**, a potsherd or piece of a broken pot.
- Pottering**, fumbling as a bungling workman. 'A *pottering* job,' a tedious affair. 'They're lang i' *pottering out* their brass,' long in paying their debts.
- Pow**, the poll; the human head.
- Pow**. See *Cow and Pow*.
- Power o' good**, a great deal of benefit. 'I took it an it did me a *power o' good*,' said of medicine. See *Weight*.

- Pownd**, a pond.
- Prattly**, adj. chattery.
- Pratty weel**, pretty well, or in good health.
- Preachment**, a discourse. 'A lang weary *preachment*,' a tiresome dissertation.
- Preecaf**, proof.
- Preecaf-ways, Preecafins**. 'Show me 't *preecaf-ways*,' prove it by demonstration. To 'see t' *preecaf-ins* on 't' is to be convinced by the proofs.
- Preecans**, s. pl. prunes.
- Preecave**, v. to prove, to experience. 'I trist you 'll nut hae te ondergan what I've *preecav'd*,' I hope you will not have to undergo what I have experienced.
- Pricker**, a brad-awl.
- Pricky-back urchin**, the prickly hedgehog. See *Urchin*.
- Primary**. 'I deecant want to git mysel intiv a *primary*,' into trouble about the matter.
- Princod**, a pincushion. 'Coddod like a *princod*,' stuffed like a pincushion; said of a lady's bustle.
- Prink**, v. to prick up the ears. '*Prink'd* up,' proud or perched up. Ornamented. Enlivened.
- Prized**. See *Pazed*.
- Prod**, v. to prick with a point. Also the piercing implement itself. 'I gat *prodded* with a pin.'
- Prodded**, pp. pointed as sharp instruments are. *Prodding*, penetrating.
- Proddle**, v. to poke, as into a hole for anything lost. To fumble. *Proddling*, setting to work in a bungling manner.
- Prods**, s. pl. points or spikes. Tools for piercing with.
- Proffering**. 'It's *proffering* for a good guess time,' showing signs for a good guess-season. 'It *proffers* weel,' seems likely to succeed. *Proffering*, proposing; promising; offering. 'They *proffer'd* to do so.'
- Proogagers**, s. pl. beggars.
- Proogaging**, pres. part. foraging, as an animal searches for food. *Begging*.
- Propp'd up**. 'A *propp'd up* soort o' body,' delicate in constitution, as a person requiring care and good support.
- Prosperation**, prosperity. 'Ivvery *prosperation* te ye!' all kinds of good luck.
- Pross**, gossiping talk. *Prossing*, chatting.
- Proud tailor**, the goldfinch.
- Proven**, pp. proved; attested.
- Provvén**, provisions. 'Bais *provvén*,' cattle food. 'It's a proud horse 'at weean carry its awn *provvén*,' said of a person too lofty to wait upon himself.
- Pubble**, adj. plump. 'As *pubble* as a partridge,' full-breasted. '*Pubble* wheat,' plump in grain.
- Pubble**, v. to become filled out. 'T' coorn 's beginning to *pubble*,' to fill in the ear.
- Pudding-link'd**, obstructed in the bowels. *Puddings*, entrails.
- Pudding-yerb**, the herb penny-royal, for flavouring black puddings.
- Pudlock holes**. See *Puttle-steek hooals*.
- Puke**. See *Peek*.
- Pule**, v. to whimper, as a child beginning to cry. Also as the snow descends at first in a few flakes. 'It's *puling* for snaw,' in the same way as we say 'it is spitting of rain.'
- Pull feeat**. 'Thoo'l hae te *pull feeat* te owertak 'em,' to foot it quickly in order to reach them.

Pull-peeace, a driving or rapid pace.

Pullen, poultry, or perhaps the young of poultry. 'Thoo little uneasy *pullen*,' you tiresome child.

Pullers, s. pl. dependents; pensioners.

Pulls, s. pl. vegetable shells or husks.

Pulsey, a poultice.

Pulter, v. 'They *pulter* fowls,' they deal in poultry; or rather, in poultry dressed ready for the spit.

Pund, pound. 'I want neea swatterings, thoo mun fettle me a yal *pund* on 't,' no small quantities, you must put me up a whole pound of it. *Punded*, divided into pounds.

Pund and Yed, pound and yard. 'Here he comes *pund an yed*,' stalking with heavy foot and wide stride.

Pundstan, a natural pebble or stone of a pound weight, by which farmers formerly balanced out their butter; when meat was sold by 'weight of hand,' and the quantity adjudged 'by the lift.' And here we may notice the practice among country matrons, of giving their daughters on the wedding day, if they marry farmers, a 'butter - penny,' for placing on the scale along with the *pundstan*, that customers may never have to complain of hard weight. The penny-piece has to be one of the heaviest.

Purely, adv. an answer to the common 'How do you do?' 'Purely, thank you,' that is, very well.

Push. See *Skooal*.

Push, a boil, or gathering sore.

Put, position. 'It haes n't geean into t' reeght *put*,' has not gone into the right place.

Put ageean, v. to vote against. 'They've *putten ageean* 't,' opposed the measure.

Put-hod, a set fixture like the key-stone in an arch, upon which the stability of the other stones depends.

Puts, s. pl. proposals. 'Offkessen *puts*,' rejected estimates or proposals.

Putten, pp. put or placed. '*Putten* grund,' forced earth or made ground, for a foundation. '*Putten off*,' destroyed or killed, as vermin. '*Putten on*,' dressed or attired.

Puttlesteek hoals, s. pl. small square holes left in the upper masonry of old buildings for the insertion of stakes or scaffold spars for future repairs. In Whitby Abbey they are numerous.

Puttocks, Inses, or Mak-weights, s. pl. small portions of the material put into the scale to make up the required weight.

Puzzom, poison. Also, as a *verb*, to poison. 'I want summatt for *puzzoming* rattons,' poisoning rats. '*Puzzom*'s neea lakins,' poison is no plaything; an injunction to be careful of it. 'A parfit *puzzom*,' morally, a thoroughly pernicious individual. '*Puzzom* - feeac'd,' dirty-looking. Ugly.

Puzzomful, or Puzzomous, adj. poisonous. Extremely filthy. '*Puzzomful* winds,' those from the east so destructive to our vegetation. Also, disgustingly obsequious.

Pye. See *Pie*, *Piecrow*.

Quaart, a quart.

Quaart, or Quart, v. to thwart or disagree. 'They *quaart* and twist.'

Quaart, adj. transverse. '*Quaart*

- seas,' waves meeting and crossing each other, so as at times to render the port-entrance dangerous. *Quaartish*, contradictory and quarrelsome.
- Quag**, a wet sod. 'A *quaggy* bit,' a marshy place. A soft mass of field-dung.
- Quaker-grass**. See *Trimmlin Jockies*.
- Queean**, a slut; a harlot. 'Queean-hoose,' a brothel.
- Queeath**, a promise.
- Queeathement**, a bequest.
- Queen Anners**. 'Tell us some o' your auld *Queen Anners*,' your old-fashioned tales; those of former times.
- Queer'd and Quiamm'd**, intricate, as a piece of carving is.
- Queernesses and Quiams**, s. pl. whims of all sorta. See *Quiams*.
- Querken'd**, pp. suffocated. See *Kock*.
- Querns**, s. pl. ancient handmills for grinding corn, found in our moorland parts. The mill is formed of two round stones, about a foot and a half in diameter; the lower stone is convex, to which the concavity of the upper one agrees; while the turning was effected by a wooden handle fixed into the top stone, the flour in the mean time escaping through a side-vent in the lower stone.
- Quey**, pron. *wye* [wei], an heifer. 'A *quey stirk*,' a cow from one to two years old.
- Quiams**, s. pl. (stress on *m*), whims, fanciful configurations. Singular notions. 'Quiams and quavers,' affected speech and gesture.
- Quick, Quicksome**. See *Wick, Wicksome*.
- Quieten'd**, pp. pacified or allayed.
- Quietsome**, adj. retired; silent.
- Quiff**, a whiff, a puff of smoke, an exhalation. 'I gat a *quiff* on 't,' caught the scent.
- Quiffing**, pres. part. puffing; smoking. See above.
- Quoif**, the old spelling of *Coif*. See the latter.
- Quoth, Quoothering**. See *Cuth, Cuthering*.
- Rabble**, v. to read rapidly without attention to stops. 'It was *rabblid* over.' *Rabblar*, a quick reader.
- Rabble-rote, or Rabblement**, a long random discourse.
- Rabble-router**, the hubbub from a crowd.
- Raced, or Based**, rasped. 'Raced ginger,' applied to the scraped or bleached root. Again we hear ginger asked for 'not in the stick, but *raced*,' that is, in powder, or grated. 'Race it up a bit,' rub it up, or rather, bruise it up. This suggests a new interpretation of 'race of ginger' in *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2; which is to some extent supported by Cotgrave, who has—'Rase, a shaving, sheering.'
- Rack, or Ruck**, reach or extent. 'T' heesal *rack* on 't,' the entire affair.
- Rad**, mad. 'Either too *rad* or too sad,' as a variable person, over-elated or, otherwise, depressed.
- Raddle**, v. to chastise; to beat with a stick. 'A good *raddling*.'
- Raddled**, pp. wrought or painted in a zigzag pattern.
- Rade**, pt. t. did ride.
- Raff, or Reesaf**, condition of rough or low degree. 'Reesaf an screeaf,' the scum and scurf; the refuse.

Raffle, v. to dissipate or run at random.

Raffle, v. to talk incoherently, as people losing their memory do. *Raffy*, light-headed.

Raffled, pp. confused, as disorderly accounts are. Knotted or entangled. 'It's all a *raffled* hank,' a complicated affair.

Rafflepack, or **Raffler**, an unsteady character. 'A *rafflepack* lot,' a set of roysterers.

Raffling, pres. part. and adj. perplexing. Disturbing. 'A *raffling* crew,' unruly. *Rafflings* or *Raffles*, entangled threads. Mistakes or miscalculations.

Rag, fog. Also, as a verb, to be foggy. 'It beeath rain'd and *ragg'd*.' 'A *raggly* moorning.'

Rageous, adj. violent.

Raggabash, **Raggaly**, adj. beggarly; untidy. 'A *raggaly* squad.'

Raggil, or **Rail**, a vagrant; a loose fellow. 'Raggiling about,' wandering; begging. 'Raggily.' See *Rag*.

Rag-river (i long), or **Rive-rags**, a tomboy; a roysterer.

Ragroutering, a playing at romps; a hand-over-head contest, with torn clothes.

Ragwells, certain springs in this neighbourhood, once the resort of invalids. If the shirt or the shift thrown into the water happened to float, it intimated recovery; but if otherwise, it was a sign of death. This kind of divination probably gave the name to the wells. To cure sore eyes, wash them with the water of a spring that flows south!

Rail. See *Raggil*.

Rail, a contentious person; a defamer.

Rainson, the slight moaning of the wind on a cloudy day be-

tokening rain. 'It sounds like a *rainson*.'

Raise, pt. t. did rise.

Raisement, a basis; an elevation. 'It stood upon a bit of a *raisement*.' Also an increase in a due or demand. 'They're boun to bring in a *raisement* upon us,' going to advance the public rates.

Raisincurrants, raisins. 'For 6 pd. of *raisincurrants*, 3s.' Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396. The term is still heard here.

Raitch, a white mark down a horse's face.

Rakapelt, a fast man or dissolute liver.

Rake-ill, a circulator of evil reports.

Ram, adj. fetid; rancid or rank.

Rammerwand, the ramrod of a gun.

Rammle, v. to ramble. Also, as sb., a ramble.

Ramp, the stage in a wall where the masonry rises higher than the rest by more courses of stones.

Rampaging, pres. part. tearing about at a violent rate. 'Decant *rampage* seea,' do not go on so outrageously. 'Quite *rampageous*.'

Rams, wild garlic, flavouring the cow's milk that eats it. *Allium ursinum*.

Ramscallion, a dirty person of disagreeable contact.

Ramshackle, adj. applied to an unstable being. 'Going *ramshackling* about.' 'A *ramshackle* in-and-out sort of a body.'

Randan, the courses of intemperance. 'Half drunk this morning, and intends to be upon the *randan* for the day.'

Rander'd, pp. run up in wide stitches as a cloth hem.

Randle-perch. See *Rannel-bauk*.

Rands, s. pl. the long coarse grass in the field-border, which is not touched by the plough.

Randy, adj. boisterous; loud of speech; disorderly.

Range, a kitchen-grate, where the bars extend nearly the width of the fire-place.

Rannak, a rake, a spendthrift. 'He was beath a rogue and a rannak,' dishonest as well as unsteady. 'Going rannaking about,' dissipating. 'Rannaky,' rakishly inclined.

Rannel-bauk, **Randle-perch**, **Beckon-bauk**, or **Gally-bauk**, the iron bar fixed across the chimney, from which the pot-hooks are suspended over the fire.

Ranty, adj. excited; passionate. 'I's ranty wi' t' teeathwark,' distracted with the toothache.

Rap and Ree, or **Rape and Rend**, to strive eagerly for your own or for another's benefit. 'They rapp'd and ree'd for him all they could lay their hands on,' availed themselves of everything they could compass in his behalf.

Rap off, v. to speak inconsiderately; to let out secrets.

Rape and Rend. See *Rap and Ree*.

Rapper, a street-door knocker.

Raps, news.

Rapsallion, an unsteady, mischievous fellow.

Based. See *Raced*.

Batch. See *TakATCH*.

Rated, pp. weather-beaten; abused. 'We gat sair rated,' severely handled by the storm.

Ratherlins, adv. somewhat.

Raths, s. pl. ancient mounds or earth-works.

Ratton, a rat.

Ratton-bread, a poisoned paste for destroying rats. 'For Sperstane and Ratonbrede, 1s. 6d.' Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396. Spar-stone may be the Carbonate of Barytes, resembling marble, which, when powdered and mixed with flour or paste, is still used as an ingredient in rat-poison, doing its part by its density and insolubility.

Ratton-fall, a rat-trap.

Ratton-puzzom, ratsbane; poison for rats.

Rattoner, a rat-catcher.

Rave, pt. t. tore, or acted with violence. 'When t' wind rave sair, I was flaid o' t' staggarth an t' housin, for it remmond a gay bit o' t' riggin-thack afoore it cam lound.' When the wind blew hard, I was afraid for the stack-yard and buildings; for it took off a large piece of the roof-thatch before it fell calm.

Ravven, prey; that which is got by violence.

Raw-gobb'd, adj. coarse of speech; uninitiated.

Rawk, or **Roke**, a smoke-like fog. *Rawking*, the 'thickening in' of the mist. *Rawky*, foggy. 'Sea-rawk.'

Rax, v. to stretch. 'Razing and riving like a sailor at a rope.' 'Rax'd out,' lengthened by pulling.

Rax, a sprain. 'I stauter'd an gat a sair rax,' stumbled and got a severe twist. *Rax'd*, wrenched, as an injured limb. *Rax-oil*, an embrocation for sprains.

Razzl'd, pp. 'The meat was only razzl'd,' half roasted.

Razzle, v. to crisp by heat. 'Razzle thyself,' come to the fire.

Razzler. 'It's a regular razzler,' as a hot summer's day is pro-

- nounced to be 'broiling.' See *Razzle*.
- Razzling**, a parching by heat. 'I gat a *razzling*,' into a state of perspiration. 'I'll give you all a good *razzling*,' make all your backs tingle. See *Coorn-razzler*.
- Read**. See the second *Rede*.
- Reap up**, v. to remind of, as a person stirs up old disagreements. See *Upreap*.
- Reaps**, s. pl. bindings of corn.
- Reast**. See under *Reist*.
- Reave**, v. to turn or bend the edge of a knife.
- Reck**, v. to care for or regard. 'What *reck* I for that?'
- Reckling**, the last young of a litter; the smallest and the weakest.
- Reckon**, the crane in the fireplace on which the pot-hooks are suspended, as distinct from the *Rannel-bauk* or bar fixed higher up the chimney for the same purpose. A person is told 'he may ring t' *reckon*,' when any piece of unexpected good fortune has befallen him; alluding to a performance in the way of rejoicing, by tinkling upon it with the poker. The *reckon* is often termed the *reek-iron*, from its situation in the *reek* or smoke of the chimney.
- Reckon-bauk**. See *Rannel-bauk*.
- Reckon-crewks**, s. pl. the pot-hooks.
- Reckon ye**. 'Hoo monny o' ye had ye there, *reckon ye*? ' how many do you calculate?'
- Re-coming**, the return.
- Red**, or **Rid**, the refuse or remains. 'Remmon t' *rid* on 't,' remove that which should be taken away.
- Red up**, v. to set to rights; to disentangle.
- Redding-comb**. See *Reeting-keeam*.
- Rede**. See *Riddance*.
- Rede**, v. 'I *rede*,' I advise.
- Rede**, or **Reet**, v. to adjust. '*Rede* thy hair menseful,' comb your hair tidily. (*Rede* and *reet* are from different roots, though here used in a similar manner; since the notion of to *rid* easily passes into that of to *right* or adjust.)
- Ree nor Harve**, or **Reeve nor Harve**. The same as *See nor Harve*, which see.
- Reea**, adj. raw.
- Reeace**, race.
- Reead**, adj. 'As *reead* as bleed,' as red as blood. '*Reead* yat,' red hot.
- Reeaf**. See *Raff*.
- Reeaf**, roof.
- Reeak**, a rake in all senses.
- Reeaker**, a covetous person; a hard worker.
- Reeaking**, pres. part. rambling; wandering.
- Reeam**, v. to cry aloud; to bawl out.
- Reeam**, a slight froth upon liquids. A thin cream upon milk, *Reeam'd*, foamed. 'It *reeams* weel,' it heads up like bottled porter.
- Reeands**. 'By t' *reeands* on 't,' by the circumference. Cf. Icel. *rönd*, G. *rand*, A.S. *rand*, a rim. But it seems also to be used to mean — as the matter winds round and comes to a close; as if from *round*.
- Reeang'd**, or **Reeang-set**, adj. said of the flesh risen or discoloured in stripes or '*reeangs*' as from the stroke of a whip.
- Reeangs**, s. pl. marks such as are described under *Reeang'd*. Also, the soil-marks, particu-

- larly about the wrists, when the hands have been imperfectly washed.
- Reeap**, rope.
- Reeap**, to hang in strings as mucus from the noses of cattle. 'Reeapy.'
- Reeap up**. See *Upreeap*.
- Reecat-bun**, adj. firmly planted; root-bound.
- Reecat-hod**, a hold by the roots. 'Reecat-hodded,' firmly fixed or planted.
- Reecat-rovvén**, or **Reeated up**, pp. torn up by the roots.
- Reeght**. See under *Reet*.
- Reek**, v. to smoke as a chimney.
- Reek**, smoke. 'Reeky.'
- Reek-iron**. See the first *Reckon*.
- Reest**. See under *Reist*.
- Reet**, or **Reeght**, right. 'Reet's reet, and wrang's wrang, seea what's wrang can not be onny man's reet,' implying the injustice of wronging anyone.
- Reet**, v. to adjust.
- Reet-like**, adj. apparently correct.
- Reet-an-end**, adv. straight forward. 'It lies afoore you reet-an-end.' 'He's now mending of his ailment reet-an-end.'
- Reet up**, v. to put in order. To correct or chastise.
- Reeted**, or **Reeten'd**, pp. made right. 'Get your legs reeted,' take a walk for exercise.
- Reeting**, a setting to rights. 'We're reeting up t' house a bit.' 'I gav 'em a good reeting,' lectured them soundly.
- Reeting-keeam**, or **Redding-keeam**, the large wide-toothed comb with which females adjust their long hair. See *Rede*.
- Reetlings**, adv. by rights, or justly speaking.
- Reetsome**, adj. 'They're o' t' reetsome soort,' of the proper description.
- Reetwise**, adj. of a sound mind.
- Reetwise**, or **Reetways**, adv. in the right direction.
- Reeve-shaft**, the handle of a hammer which can be put into the head or taken out of it at pleasure.
- Reist**, rancidity; rust.
- Reist**, restiveness; self-will. 'He teuk reist,' a fit of stubbornness.
- Reisted**. See the second *Reisty*.
- Reisted**, pp. arrested.
- Reistive**, or **Reisty**, adj. obstinate.
- Reisty**, or **Reisted**, rusty. 'Reisty bacon.' 'Reisty-cropp'd,' rough of speech; hoarse-voiced; surly. 'An aud reisted horse,' one that has grown stiff in his limbs.
- Remlin**, or **Remlant**, the remains of a piece of cloth.
- Remmon**, v. to remove. 'Remmon thyself,' get out of the way. 'Remmon'd,' removed. 'A remmoning bout,' a removal to another residence.
- Render**, v. to melt over the fire as pig's fat in the leaf is made into lard. 'Render'd fat,' cook's dripping.
- Renderments**, s. pl. fats melted into a mass. Tallow.
- Renky**, adj. tall and athletic.
- Reshes**, s. pl. the wire rush of the moors and wastes. *Juncus Glaucus*.
- Resty**, adj. 'A resty life,' one of ease or quietness.
- Rezzle**, the weazel.
- Rhedas**.
- 'To buy a rhedas if you please, Like what the moderns call a chaise.'
- Whitby song of the last century.

A light kind of carriage with a leathern head, shut in front with hangings; said to have been used by the Romans.

Rid. See *Red*.

Rid, clearance; expedition. 'You mak neea *rid*,' you do not get through your work.

Riddance, Ridding, or Bede, the removal of an obstruction or annoyance. 'A good *riddance* to them!' a speedy departure.

Riddily, adv. with dispatch.

Riddle, a sieve; or rather, a coarse sieve. *Riddled*, sifted. Also, worn out cloth is said to be 'full of holes like a *riddle*' from its frayed texture. *Riddlings*, the sifted materials.

Ride. See *Let ride*.

Rider, a former-day commercial traveller. See *Rider* in the Preface.

Ridgelets, s. pl. small narrow ridges of land.

Ridgil (*g* soft), a blow given to an animal with a club-stick.

Riding, stated to be the Scandinavian Thrithing, Thriding, or Thirling (A.S. *þríþing*, Icel. *þriðjungur*), so that a county in three divisions, as Yorkshire, has its North, East, and West *Ridings*. See *Riding* in the Preface.

Riding the Stang, a public reproof to the husband or the wife notorious for quarrelling or going astray. A man or a boy bestrides a *stang* or pole which is borne on men's shoulders, and paraded in particular before the dwelling of the delinquents; the rider repeating verses applicable to the subject, amid every variety of popular din. We hear also of 'Riding Skimmington,' a phrase well-known elsewhere, as e.g. in Hampshire. Some say this

is an imported expression, and means the same as our *riding the stang*. Others again state, that 'riding Skimmington' had something different in the performance, but in what that difference consisted we cannot effectually learn. The same in purpose or nearly so, it exhibited a man at one end of a long pole and a female at the other, sustained by rows of men on each side for the double weight; while she is said to have displayed a chemise by way of banner, expanded at the end of a staff, with the usual tumult on such occasions.

Ridsome, adj. expeditious. 'A varry *ridsome* deea,' a very ready deed or proceeding.

Rife, adj. ready. 'Brass is neean seea *rife*,' money is not so plentiful. 'Come, be *rife* an let's be off,' be you preparing to go.

Rift, v. to belch. 'A *rifting*.' 'Sour *rifts*,' acid eructations.

Rifting, a rending; an upheaving. 'It 'll tak some *rifting* and riving,' said of the mass in the quarry before it is separated.

Rig, v. to wriggle about; to romp.

Rig, pace. 'They gan on at a bonny *rig*,' at a rapid or extravagant rate.

Rig, a ridge. A long bank of land. Also 'T *rig* o' t' back,' the spinal ridge. 'T *rig*-beean,' the back-bone. 'Riggs,' ridgy or hilly quarters, abounding here with prefixes to form a name. 'Breckon - riggs,' fern - ridges. 'Esh-riggs,' ash-tree ridges, and so on.

Rig and Fur, ridge and furrow. 'Do you knit your stockings *rig and fur*?' that is, with an alternate rib and indent longways.

Rig-bar, Rig-bank, Rig-steek. See *Yokestick*.

Riggil, or **Riggald**, a male sheep, according to Marshall, with a stoneless bag. See E. D. S., Glos. B. 2.

Riggin, the house - rafters or frame forming the roof.

Riggin-bauk. See *Riggin-tree*.

Riggin-thack, roofing thatch.

Riggin-tiles, tiles in particular for the roof-ridge.

Riggin-tree, or **Riggin-bauk**, the ridge - beam for the roof against which the side rafters lean. 'The man astride the *riggin-tree*,' the person who holds a mortgage on the premises.

Rigging, apparel of all kinds.

Right. See the terms with this prefix under *Reet*.

Rillet, a small stream ; a thread of water.

Riming. See *Griming*.

Rind (*i* long). 'Frost *rind*,' hoar frost. 'T' land's all *rindy*,' covered with it. Also the skin upon bacon. The skin of an orange.

Ring - tether'd, adj. married. Also used when a ring is put through the snout of an animal in the way of restraint.

Ringe (*g* soft), a sprain or twist of a limb.

Ringe (*g* soft), v. to whine as a dog. '*Ringin* and twining,' murmuring and restless.

Ripdoal, a dole or gratuity given to the reapers after they have gathered the corn.

Riplets, or **Ripples**, s. pl. the small waves on the water from a slight breeze. *Ripply*, somewhat wavy. Torn or fretted as cloth.

Ripple, v. to scratch slightly as with a pin upon the skin. '*Rippled* up,' puckered, as the flesh where a wound has been.

Ripples. See *Riplets*.

Rippling, a ringworm-like of eruption on animals.

Rive, v. to tear asunder. *Riving*, tearing. *Roven*, torn.

Rive, a scratch on the skin. A rent in a garment.

Rive, a rush of people. 'They came in great *rives*,' tearing along.

Rive-brass, a money-raker.

Rive-kite, a ravenous feeder. An advocate for good eating.

Rive-rags. See *Rag-river*.

Riving, pres. part. roaming. '*Riving* about.'

Rizz'd, adj. half-salted, as meat.

Roantree. See *Rowantree*.

Rock, the frame-stick of the former - day spinning - wheel, round which the flax is wound for forming the thread. 'They have soon gotten their *rock* off,' their material used up,—that is, they have come to the end of their means.

Roil, v. to romp about. *Roiling*, gambolling.

Roke. See *Rawk*.

Roll, Egg, and Salt. It is or was the custom here to present an infant when it is first carried into a neighbour's house with 'a roll, an egg, and a bit of salt.' What is the mystery of this alimentary combination we are unable to tell; but it is deemed very unlucky to the young stranger if allowed to go away without its gifts. The salt, in a paper, is usually pinned to the child's clothes.

Roll-egg day. See *Troll-egg day*, *Easter*, or *Paste-egg day*.

Road, a road.

Roaded, pp. with reference to course or direction. 'We maunt

- has 't *rooaded* i' that geeat,' must not have it done in that way. 'Badly *rooaded*,' ill-guided.
- Road-gang, or Road-geeat**, the road-way.
- Roadsteead**, the 'offing' of a seaport, where ships anchor until the tide allows their entering the harbour.
- Roar**, v. to bellow. *Rōarer*, a thick-winded horse. *Roaring*, crying; lamenting.
- Rocas, or Rose**, an ornamental bow of ribbon.
- Rook**, v. to pile turves or peats on the moors to dry before they are taken home, spaces being left in the layers for admitting the air. *Rook'd*, piled up in the manner intimated.
- Rook**, v. to perch together, as flocks of birds do. 'All *rook'd* in the hay-stack.'
- Roopy**. See *Roupy*.
- Rossell'd**. See *Russell'd*.
- Routes**, s. pl. streaks cut along a surface.
- Rouce**, [rous] v. to run from place to place. '*Roucing* about.' 'Give 'em a good *roucing*,' stir the folks well up on the subject.
- Roughen**, v. to make rough or retentive, as does the farrier's preparation for binding or 'roughening' the animal's bowels. See *Slapen*.
- Rough-hod**. 'There's *rough-hod* eneeaf,' sufficient roughness of surface to keep the feet from slipping.
- Roundel**, a circle. 'A witches *roundel*,' that within which she performs her rites.
- Roundy**, adj. '*Roundy* coals,' the middle-sized pieces, not the largest. See *Chennely*.
- Roup, or Canting**. See *Canting*.
- Roup**, a huskiness in the throat.
- Roupiness, hoarseness**. *Roupy*, croaky. 'As *roupy* as a raven.' '*Roup'd* up,' hoarse.
- Rout**. See *Rowt*.
- Rout about**, v. to seek as for anything lost. 'We *router'd* for 't,' sought for it. To ramble. To investigate.
- Router**, a commotion. 'A street *router*,' a public row. 'He jump up iv a great *router*,' in a state of excitement. See *Rowting*.
- Reuter'd**. See *Rout about*.
- Routering**, pres. part. romping.
- Reutering time, or a Routering bout**, 'thorough cleaning time,' the annual spring period for the housewife's 'dust-fever,' when every article, from the cellar to the attic, undergoes a thorough purgation.
- Router**, s. pl. fits of excitement. 'She flings hersel intiv ower mooiny fond *router*,' assumes too many affected attitudes;—overacts her part.
- Routh**. 'There's a *routh* on 't,' an abundance.
- Routing**, pres. part. ascertaining by research. 'We've been *routing* for 't' year,' hunting up the date.
- Roving**, adj. boisterous. '*Roving* weather.'
- Rovven**. See the first *Rive*.
- Row, or Row and Scow**, to labour vigorously.
- Rowantree, or Roantree**, the mountain ash or witchwood. A piece is worn in the pocket to thwart the influence of the witch, as well as tied to the horns of cattle and affixed to their stalls, for 'witches have no power where there is rowantree wood.' Some say the mountain ash is found, more than any other tree, near the stone circles of the Druids, and is supposed to have

- been made use of in their magical arts, to support which supposition the name has been derived from A.S. or Icel. *rán*, an incantation. Stumps of the tree are frequent in old burial places; and rustics have *rowantree* whipstocks to preserve their teams from being overthrown; 'as pilgrims were wont to have their walking staves made of palm-tree, to which sacred associations are attached.' We find 'Witch wood day' is the 13th of May, when (under certain formalities) pieces of *Rowantree* are gathered. This day is also called 'the feast of St Helen;' but really answers to the 2nd of May (Old Style), which was the Eve of the Invention by St Helen of the Holy Cross.
- Rowed up**, pp. as the ridged or ploughed land for sowing the crops.
- Rowney**. See *Rowty*.
- Rownd**, the roe of fish. See *Kelks*.
- Rowtering**. See *Routering*.
- Rowting, or Routing**, adj. bellowing. 'A *rowting* cow soonest forgets its calf,' extravagant grief for the dead often ends in speedy forgetfulness.
- Rowty, or Rowncy**, adj. rough and coarse. 'Thick *rowty* grass.' Thorny, said of ground.
- Boy**. 'A fine *roy*,' a merry com-motion.
- Boy on**, v. to live extravagantly. 'They *roy'd on*.' To keep '*roying on*,' continuing to go a-head, or dissipate.
- Rozzil**, resin.
- Rubbing clout**, a duster. A towel.
- Ruck**. See *Rack*.
- Ruck**, a fragmentary collection of materials. '*Rucks*,' remains.
- Ruckbed**, the garden rubbish-heap.
- Ruckle**, v. to assail and destroy, as the '*Rucklers*,' or rooks and daws that demolish the barn-thatch.
- Rud, Ruddle, or Rudsteean**, red ochre for marking sheep. '*Rud-scar*,' in this vicinity, affords it.
- Rudded, or Ruddled**, pp. red-dened.
- Ruddock**, the redbreast. Some say the ruddock loses his red breast when he retires for the summer, and regains it before returning to our precincts in the winter.
- Rudsome**, adj. ruddy.
- Rudsteacks**, s. pl. posts to which cattle are chained in the stalls. 'If it had n't been for t' stand-ing, I wad nivver has been tied to t' *rudsteak*,' if it had not been for the property, I would never have married him.
- Rue**, v. to repent. 'It *rues* nought o' what it has done,'—a weather expression,—the storm does not abate. 'Better *rue* sell as *rue* keep,' rather sell with a fair offer, as in the long run overstand your market. *Rued*, regretted.
- Rue-bargain**, the money ceded by a repentant purchaser to one who will take the affair off his hands. 'A scoore pund for *rue-bargain*.'
- Ruell'd**, adj. wrinkled.
- Ruffiner**, a ruffian.
- Rully**, a truck for small goods run by the hand.
- Rumbustical**, adj. of loud coarse address.
- Rumption**. 'A row and a *rumption*,' a quarrel and com-motion.
- Rumptious**, adj. riotous; unruly.

Run-a-country. 'A *run-a-country* fellow,' one of great pretensions who goes from place to place announcing his wares or his nostrums,—a quack. A stranger who gains the confidence of the community, and then elopes without paying his debts. *Run-a-countries*, vagrants.

Runch, Cherlock, Chedlock, or Kedlock, Bassocks, or Brassocks. Those several names heard in this neighbourhood, apparently for the same plant, have given us cause for enquiry, to which the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, author of the Cleveland Glossary, has kindly replied. 'Brassics, Brassocks, *Sinapis Arvensis*, Field mustard or Charlock (Withering's British Botany), is usually known as *Runch* throughout East Cleveland. The name *Brassics* is derived from the fact, that in old Latin leases in the East Riding, and doubtless elsewhere, the plant in question is termed *Brassica*. Conditions were customarily introduced into such documents in mediæval times, that the *Brassice* should be duly kept down in the land-let.' He further adds, 'in strictness, I believe that "*Runch*" denotes the "*White Mustard*," *Sinapis alba*, which infests some lands, but not to the same extent as the Charlock or *Brassocks*.' Compare also '*Brassica campestris*, common wild Navew. Often confounded with *Cherlock* (*Sinapis alba*);' Flowers of the Field, by Rev. C. A. Johns.

Runnel, a rill of water. A funnel for passing liquids into bottles.

Runt. See *Runtly*.

Runtly, adj. thick, short-set, and red-faced. 'A strang *runtly* lass,' like our healthy moorland maidens. 'A hard aud *runt*,' a

hale old person. *Runts*, healthy offspring.

Rush, a crowd. A rustic merry-making. 'A grand *rush*,' a great feast.

Rush, a tuft or cluster of plants.

Rushdoon, a fall of materials; an avalanche.

Russell'd, or Rossell'd, adj. rough-coated, like the skin of a russet apple.

Rustburn, the plant rest-harrow.

Rutting. 'We're *rutting* puddings,' removing the fat from the animal entrails, in the way of preparing them as 'gut-skins' for filling with sausage meat.

Ruttle, v. to gurgle like water pressing through a pipe. *Ruttlng*, breathing thick as with phlegm in the throat. 'The *ruttlcs*.' See *Death-ruttle*.

Sackless, adj. senseless. Simple in all meanings. 'She leuk'd *sackless* and dead-headed, an we put her intiv a gain-hand garth te tent her,'—the cow; she looked stupid and hung her head, and we put her into an adjoining enclosure to look after her.

Sacra, Zachariah.

Sacrament piece, a coin worn round the neck, for the cure of epilepsy. Thirty pence, begged of thirty 'poor widows,' are to be carried to the clergyman, and for these he is to give the applicant a half-crown piece from the Communion alms. After being 'walked with' nine times up and down the church aisle, the coin is then to be holed for suspension by a ribbon. These widows' pence may refer to the widows' mite in Scripture, so estimable in the eyes of our Saviour. For the same complaint, a midnight walk 'thrice three times round

the Communion table' is recorded.

Sad, adj. 'Too mad or too *sad*,' in extremes,—too high-spirited or too low.

Sad, adj. '*Sad* bread,' heavy,—the dough ill leavened. '*Sadden'd*,' compressed, as the trodden snow. '*Sadden'd* yeth,' clay soil.

Sadly, adv. severely. '*Sadly* off on 't,' very ill indeed. '*Sadly* begeean,' sorely dismayed.

Sae, so.

Sagg'd out, pp. bulged as a bowing wall. Inflated as a blown bladder.

Said. See the second *Say*.

Said ye? what did you say?

Saim, or **Seeam**, hogelard. See *Pig-saim*.

Sair, adj. painful. '*Sair* e'en,' sore eyes. 'I's varry *sair* for 't,' sorry for it.

Sair, a sore or wound.

Sair, or **Sairly**, adv. severely. 'A *sair* missed man,' one whose loss is much felt. '*Sairly* forwoden,' thoroughly infested.

Sairish, adj. rather severe. 'He's *sairish* off on 't,' far from being well. 'A poor *sairy* body,' delicate.

Sal, v. shall.

Sallit, salad. See next word.

Sallit, v. to beautify or lay out for display. To indulge luxuriously. 'They are fond of *salliting* themselves.' A trimly dressed person is said to be 'as fine as *sallit*.'

Sallup'd, pp. fluid-soaked, as a sponge.

Sam, v. to curdle milk in making cheese. *Samm'd*, coagulated.

Sanote cot, a turret upon a church roof for the 'Sacrining bell,' in the days of the old religion, rung at

the elevation of the Host, that all around, 'in field or dwelling,' might kneel with the worshippers in the church at the moment of transubstantiation. *Cots* remain at Hackness and at Seamer in this vicinity. At the latter place, the *cot* some years ago retained the bell.

Sand-coorn, a grain of sand. 'It isn't worth a *sand-coorn*,' it is valueless.

Sand cransh. See the second *Cransh*.

Sand-loupers, 'sand fleas,' leaping by myriads on the sea-shore in hot weather.

Sandsteean brayers, s. pl. the itinerating vendors of pounded sandstone, for scouring the floor or the steps.

Sand-warped, pp. silted up, or choked with sand.

Sane, v. to bless. 'God *sane* ye!' God help you!

Sane, a blessing. The cross made with the knife-point on the dough about to be put into the oven. Also the reverse of a blessing. 'I'll gie thee a *sane* across thy mouth,' a blow.

Sang, a song. 'He sang us a *sang*.'

Sap-heead, **Sapscaup**, **Sapskull**, a weak-minded person.

Sark, a shirt. 'He has neea mair *sark* than 'll cover his back,' no quantity of shirt to spare;—that is, his means are not superfluous.

Sarkless, adj. without a shirt; poverty-stricken; or as we once heard, 'Nobbut a *sark* amell 'em,' only one shirt between them; one lending to the other as occasion required.

Sarnt, shall not.

Sarra, or **Sarrow**, v. to serve. 'I cannot *sarra* what she wants,'

- supply the article needed. 'Haes thoo gitten t' pigs *sarrow'd*? served.
- Sarrowing cawvs**, s. pl. young calves fed upon milk from the pail.
- Sarrowings**, s. pl. slops for the hog-trough. '*Pig-sarrowings*.'
- Sart**, fact. 'By my *sart*,' upon my word.
- Sartain - seear**, 'certain sure'; without doubt; certainly.
- Sashmarce**, an ancient female conspicuous for the quaintness of her finery.
- Sate**, a seat.
- Sattled**, settled.
- Sauf**, adj. yellow, as saffron. 'A sickly *sauf* leuk,' a wan-bilious appearance. See *Saugh*.
- Saufy**, or **Soughy**, adj. soft, wet, and spongy. '*Saufy* land.'
- Saugh** (pron. *sauf*), the willow or 'sallow-tree.' '*Sauf-beck*,' willow stream. See *Selly*.
- Saumas loaves**, Soul-mass bread, eaten on All Souls' day, Nov. 2. Sets of square 'farthing-cakes' with currants on the top, they were, within memory, given by the bakers to their customers; and it was a practice to keep some in the house for good luck.
- Saunter - poosak**, one of slow habits.
- Saunters**. See *Bubbles*.
- Saut**, salt. 'As *saut* as *saut* sel,' as salt itself; oversalted.
- Saut-cat**, a mixture of salt, cummin-seed, oatmeal, and assa-fetida, for attaching pigeons to their new cotes; the South-country 'pigeon-stay.'
- Saut-horn**, a salt-cellar for the table. Old farmers talk of a natural horn fixed on to a stand, and used in this way in former days.
- Sauter**, the itinerating vendor of salt, carried in horse-panniers, who of yore called at farm-houses with his material in 'bacon-time.' He also dealt in curative preparations for the stables. Of a person uncouth in manner and mind, it used to be said, 'He's as coarse as an old *salter*.' See *Sawter*, with the same sound.
- Sawcum**, or **Sawcome**, sawdust.
- Sawming**. 'Here he comes *sawming* along,' see-sawing with his arms, as a rolling walker.
- Sawms**, s. pl. psalms.
- Sawn**, pp. sown as grain. 'Here's nobbut a thinly *sawn* market,' only a few people here and there. 'We're *sawn* up,' our seed time is finished. 'Brass is varry thinly *sawn*,' money is a very scarce commodity.
- Sawter**, a psalm-book. See *Sauter* with the same sound.
- Say**. 'I said my *say*,' made my remarks.
- Say**, v. to advise or direct. 'They won't be *said*.' 'I can't *say* 'em *nay*,' cannot prevent them. 'You can soon *say* him,' pacify him. See *Unsayable*.
- Say weel**. See *Deea weel*.
- Sayed**. See the second *Say*.
- Scab lit o' ye!** See *Go cab ye!*
- Scafe**, or **Skafe**, an arrow-shaft. 'A thoughtless young *scafe*,' a wild youth.
- Scalder'd**, pp. skin-chafed. Leprous.
- Scalderings**, s. pl. the burnt or partly burnt clumps of limestone at the kiln.
- Scalding of Peas**. See *Peascod scalding*.
- Scale**, v. to spread or scatter, as tillage - lime upon the fields. '*Scaling*,' dispersing, in all senses.
- Scale-beast**. See *Skalbais*.

Scale-dish, a skimming-dish.

Scallibrat, a young vixen.

Scallions, s. pl. leeks. Some botanists class them with garlic. 'As ram as a *scallion*,' said of a person of disagreeable contact.

Scalls, s. pl. blisters; scabs.

Scalls, s. pl. iron cinders found with charcoal in these parts, where it would seem the Romans, and in after times the monks, had their smelting-places. When remelted, the *scalls* are stated to afford a large proportion of metal.

Scant, adj. scarce. '*Scant* o' brass,' short of money. 'Here's *scant* deed,' or '*scant* wark,' slow business proceedings; dull times.

Scant, scarcity; poverty. '*Scantish*,' rather limited.

Scapen'd off, fled.

Scar, the dark beach of lias or alum rock at Whitby, yielding the fossil remains for which the place is so famous. '*Scar-beck*,' the rock-bound stream. 'A *scar-decal* soort of a spot,' a valley of dark-looking cliffs, barren on all hands.

Scar-doggers, s. pl. 'As hard as a *scar-dogger*,' the stone nodules in the alum rock burnt for making Roman cement.

Scar-paps, s. pl. sea anemones so called; nipple-shaped, adhering to the scar. The *Alcyonium Digitatum*, 'dead men's fingers,' or 'mermaid's gloves,' used by the fishermen for bait.

Scarborough warning. 'If you do that again I will give you *Scarborough warning*,'—that is, no warning at all, but a sudden surprise. The origin of the saying rests on the statement, that in 1557 Thomas Stafford entered and took possession of Scarborough Castle, before the

townsmen were aware of his approach.

Scarcelings, adv. hardly.

Scare-bairn. See *Flay-bairn*.

Scaring. 'I gat a sair *scaring*,' a great fright.

Scarm, or **Skime**, v. to squirt slightly.

Scarm. 'The least *scarm* of light,' the smallest glimpse.

Scarn, or **Skarn**. See *Sharn*.

Scart, a scratch. The stroke of a pen.

Scatter'd, pp. Applied here to liquids spilled, as well as to dry materials dispersed. 'I've *scattered* my water,' upset my pail.

Scatterling, or **Scatterbrains**, a heedless individual.

Scaud, v. to scold. 'Weel *scauded*,' thoroughly abused. 'A brave *scauder*,' an expert scolder.

Scaud, v. to scald. '*Scauded*,' '*Scauding*-heat,' scalding hot.

Scauder'd, pp. irritated, as with excoriations or 'scauds' on the feet.

Scaud-lit-on 't! an imprecation, —may boils alight on it!

Scauf. See *Scruff*.

Scaup, the scalp, the bare skull. 'Deeant splet *scaups* about it,' do not break heads on the subject.

Scaup-spletting, a fight; a scene of broken heads. 'He com heeam *scaup-spletten*,' came home with his skull injured.

Scaups, or **Scaupsteeans**, s. pl. stony surfaces; or where the soil barely covers the rock.

Scaupy, adj. naked as a stony waste.

Schollard, a scholar.

Sconce, a screen or partition. An apology.

Sconner. See the two *Scunners*.

- Score**, twenty. 'I know nought about your thirty shillings an what nut; I alwus reckon by yah *score* an ten.' The old fashion of adding by the score.
- Scopperil**, a plug put into an issue or seton inserted in the part of a diseased animal for keeping up a mattery discharge.
- Scopperil**, the bone disc for a cloth button. The hole in the middle for a peg, converts it into a '*scopperil spinner*' or teetotum.
- Scot**. See *Shot*.
- Scouce**, v. to chastise by boxing the ears and nipping the neck. 'A good *scoucing*.'
- Scour**, or **Scout**. See *Shoot*.
- Scour'd**. 'Oor coo *scour'd* desperately,' was very much purged.
- Scourging top**, or **Scourgy**, a boy's whipping-top.
- Scout**. See *Shoot*.
- Scouting out**, squirting.
- Scow**, **Scowder**, **Scowderment**, the confusion incident to the preparation for an event. The household commotion in the spring, our 'thorough-cleaning time.' The din of the process among the feeders at the dinner-table. 'A brave *scow*.' 'A whent *scow*,' a stirring affair.
- Scow**, the penile sheath of the horse.
- Scow**, hash or mince-meat.
- Scowbang**. 'A pack of *scowbang* lads,' rushing and riotous. '*Scowbangerills*,' roysterers.
- Scowing**. 'They gan *scowing* at it,' plunging into the business.
- Scowp**, v. to swallow. 'Get it *scowp'd* up,' finish your meal.
- Scowp**, or **Soope**, v. 'I can't *scowp* ought o' t' soort,' cannot accomplish anything of the kind.
- Scowp**, a scoop. Saucers are 'Scoop-ups' in Lady Mary Montague's Letters; last century.
- Scraffle**, v. to push one's way in a crowd. 'I came *scruffling* through.' See *Scruffle*.
- Scramash**, a smash up of materials. See *Stramash*.
- Scrammle**, scramble. A rush of people.
- Scramp**, v. to work with the limbs as a squalling child laid on its back; to reach forth the hands to grasp. '*Scramping* for hod,' struggling for hold.
- Scran**, food. '*Scran* times,' meal hours.
- Scrap**, a claw fight among females.
- Scrape**, or **Scribe**. See *Scribe*.
- Scrat**, v. to scratch.
- Scrat**, or **Scrattle**, v. to labour hard 'to get oneself *scratted* on in the world;' that is, to obtain a subsistence. 'They hae to mak a hard *scrat*,' a close endeavour.
- Scrat**, Satan; generally with the prefix old, 'Aud *Scrat*.' Skratli, a demon of the Scandinavian mythology, is still believed to haunt the rocks called *Scrattiscar* on the coast of Norway.
- Scrat-besom**, a birch broom worn to the stumps for scrubbing the pavement.
- Scrat-penny**, a greedy wight.
- Scrattings**, s. pl. scratches. Savings.
- Scrawm**, v. to grope with the hands in making one's way in the dark. '*Scrawm'd* up,' raked together. '*Scrawm* up thy brasse,' gather up the money.
- Scrawm**, v. to scribble over. '*Scrawm'd*,' veined or marbled in a painted way.
- Scrawm**, a scratch. 'That picture's nobbut a *scrawm*,' only an outline; without depth or shade.

Scrawmer, a scribbler; a bad penman.

Scrawming, scribbling. 'It's varry *scrawmy*,' streak'd in large showy flourishes.

Scrawt, v. to scratch. '*Scrawted*,' '*Scrawting*.' 'A *scrawty* pen,' hard-pointed.

Scrawt, or **Screeap**, a scratch or scrape.

Screeaf, scurf. '*Screeaf* an recaf,' the scum.

Screeap. See the second *Scrawt*.

Screed, an edge of cloth or paper. 'A cap *screed*,' the frilled border of a woman's cap. 'Rovven into *screeas*,' or 'all *screeeded*,' torn into strips or tatters. See *Coif-Screed*.

Screeeding, a female scolding scene, when the caps and hair of each other are mutually assailed. See *Uncoifing*.

Screes, s. pl. husks separated from the grain. The fine dust sifted from the cinder-heap for brick-making.

Screeve, a tool for tracing shapes on a surface before carving it.

Screeve, v. to cut out a piece after forming a sweep upon the material with the marking implement or compasses. Also the portion removed. 'He'll tak a brave *screeve* out ov a leaf-sharve,' a famous bite out of a bread-slice.

Screswage, savings; profits. Covetousness

Scribb'd and Libb'd,—used as one term,—castrated.

Scribe, or **Scrape**, inscription. 'I never see the *scribe* of a pen,' never hear from the parties by letter.

Scried. See *Scry*.

Strike, a shriek; the typographical note of exclamation.

Strikes, exultations. 'That bargain was neea great *strikes*,' not much to boast of.

Strike, v. to scream. '*Striking*.'

Striker, a boaster. A declaimer. Also the Barguest, whose howls in the night are a token of death either to those who hear them, or to some of their friends.

Scrimping, curtailing. '*Scrimpy*,' or '*Scrimp'd* up,' confined in dimensions.

Scroggs. See *Skroggs*, as the old spelling.

ScROUT out, v. to grow as young plants. 'A fine *scouting* time.' 'He'll *scROUT* out again,' will recover, said of a sick man. When the days lengthen in spring, they are 'beginning to *scROUT* out.'

Scrowdg'd. See *Scrudg'd*.

Scrowl'd, raked together. 'Loads o' coterils *scrowl'd* up,' lots of property accumulated.

Scruddled, pp. as a person squeezed into a corner.

Scrudg'd, or **Scrowdg'd**, pp. crowded. 'Ower *scrudgy*,' too limited.

Scruff, **Scruffment**, or **Scauf**, scurf; scum. '*Scruffy*,' scurfy.

Scruffin, or **Fruggum**, a mop for cleaning the baker's oven; a long handle with a bunch of rags at the end. A dirty old woman in tatters.

Scuffle, a fight; a struggle.

Scuffle, v. to wrestle; to argue. '*Scuffled* through,' as the way is made through a crowd or a difficulty.

Scuffling, uprooting weeds between the crop rows with a 'scruffler,' or adapted implement. Contending, in all senses.

Scrunsh'd, pp. crushed or bruised up.

Scrunshings, s. pl. the leavings of a feast.

Scrunty, adj. low and blighted, as stunted shrubs. Also, 'a *scrunty* leasf,' a crusty loaf, one too hard baked.

Scry, v. to descry. 'You can *scry* it,' discern it. '*Scried*,' perceived.

Scud, vapour. 'A *scud* over my eyes,' dimness. Also mist, or the lower drift of clouds. 'Which way does the *scud* fly?' as denoting the direction of the wind. '*Scuddy*,' foggy.

Scud, v. to cleanse a mudded surface with 'a *scud*' or paring shovel. 'Get the shop floor *scudded* out.'

Scuft. See *Skuff*.

Scug, v. to hide. '*Scug* yourselves,' get hid. '*Scugg'd* up,' concealed.

Scuggery, secrecy; more particularly in reference to a place of concealment. 'In *scuggery*.'

Scugging, or **Scuggering**, getting out of the way. Smuggling.

Scumbrash'd, pp. worn to the stumps. Cut close, as a horse's tail in that way.

Scumfish'd, pp. suffocated. 'T grund's *scumfish'd* wi' wet,' the earth is overcharged with moisture. 'It's *scumfishing* heeat,' oppressively hot.

Scunner, v. to scare. 'It *scunner'd* me.'

Scunner, fear. 'It gave us a *scunner*,' a shock. Also offence. 'They teuk *scunner* at it.'

Scurrick. See *Skerrick*.

Scutter, v. to waste as a burning candle in the wind. '*Scuttering*,' frizzling, like the hissing chop in the frying-pan.

Se, or **Seea**, adv. so. '*Seea* mitch,' so much.

Sea-bat, a stroke on the ship by force of the waves.

Sea-brully, a slight commotion of the sea from the rising wind. See *Lipper*.

Sea-cobs. See *Gulls*.

Sea-doukers, s. pl. the diving sea-birds.

Sea-fret, or **Sea-harr**, a sea-fog. The fine foam and saline moisture borne inland by the gale during a storm.

Sea-gulls. See the tradition under *Gulls*.

Sea-kindly, adj. 'Some ships are more *sea-kindly* than others,' more manageable under sailing circumstances, from their construction. 'Sea-worthy' is everywhere applied to ships in good condition.

Sea-paps. See *Scar-paps*.

Sea-tang. See *Tangles*.

Seak, adj. sick. 'I was nowther *seak* nor sair when I said it,' neither sick nor sore,—that is, in no way incapable of giving my evidence.

Seakening, a child-birth occasion.

Seakweean, the woman in child-bed.

Seam. See *Saim*.

Seamster, a dress-maker; a female sewer of plain linens.

Seasonsides, a free liver accustomed to his quantities,—the reverse of 'sober-sides.'

Seaton. See the first *Setter*; and and the first *Scopperil*.

Seatre, a sieve or strainer. 'As thin as a *seatre*,' as cloth worn into transparency.

Seck, a sack.

Seck and Side roads, s. pl. the flagged horse-tracks of this neighbourhood when merchandise was conveyed across the backs of horses, before the days of turnpikes. These hedged paths were barely wide enough for the

- laden pack-horse to pass along without the ends of his sack or bale coming in contact with the side bushes;—hence the name of the roads. Some are still partly visible. See *Bell-horse*.
- Seck-headed**, 'as brainless as a sack.'
- Seckcleath**, or **Secking**, cloth for making coarse bags.
- Seck-pooak**, a long coarse bag.
- Secker**, a maker of grain sacks.
- See thee!** or **Sithee!** look you!
- Seea**, or **Se**, adv. so. 'It might *seea* betide,' i.e. possibly so happen.
- Seearf**, adj. safe. 'You'll know 'em *seearf*,' know them assuredly.
- Seecagling**, inveigling. Insinuating.
- Seecam**. See *Pig-saim*.
- Seecam**, same.
- Seecam-like**, similar. 'It's t' *seecam-like* ower ageean,' the same thing repeated.
- Seeamness**, similitude.
- Seean**, or **Sune**, adv. soon. 'It may as weel come *seean* as syne,' early as later.
- Seecap**, soap. '*Seecap*-sindings,' or '*Seecap*-washings,' soap-suds.
- Seear**, adj. sure.
- Seeat**, soot. '*Seeat*-man,' the sweep. '*Seeat*-pooak,' the sweep's bag.
- Seeat**, a seat. '*Seeated* up,' advanced in the world.
- Seeat-smitches**, s. pl. blacks from the chimney.
- Seecave**, v. to save.
- Seecave**, thrift. 'Yah *seecave's* neea *seecave*,' a saving in one thing only is no saving at all; that is, economy should prevail throughout.
- Seecave-brass**, or **Seecave-penny**, a money-hoarder. '*Seecave*-penny wark,' the art of the barterer who beats down the price.
- Seecave-scrans**, s. pl. those whose greediness grudges their own food.
- Seecave-whallops**, s. pl. the hedge briar warts; it is an excrescence worn by schoolboys as a charm to save them from a flogging.
- Seecaves**, or **Seaves**, s. pl. the soft pithy rushes of the moors, formerly used in the country as wicks for home-made '*Seecave-leeghts*,' or rush-candles.
- Seeght**, sight. '*Seeghted*,' perceived.
- Seeghtworthy**, adj. deserving of being seen.
- Seeing-glass**, a looking-glass or mirror; in old times a surface of polished metal. The abbot of Whitby had in his chamber 'a speculum of silver' for a looking-glass. There were also *Seeing-glasses*, as balls of crystal, for divining with, stated to have been used by the Druids, and still known in the Highlands.
- Seg**. See *Bull-seg*.
- Segg'd**, pp. soaked and swollen as a wet sponge. Hard with distention, as the disordered udder of a cow. '*Seggy*.' See *Water-segg'd*.
- Segging**. 'Our oats are *segging*,' swelling at the stalk-bottom as they stand, before they die off.
- Seggrums**, ragwort. *Senecio Jacobæa*.
- Segs**, s. pl. sedges; once applied to all sharp-pointed or rush-like plants growing in watery places.
- Sel**, self. 'Yan's awn *sels*,' one's own selves.
- Sell'd**, pp. sold.
- Selly**, the twig willow of the fences. 'He waxes like a *selly*,' shoots into height. Probably,

- says Mr Atkinson, the *Salix Cinerea*; but loosely applied. See *Saugh*.
- Selly-skep**, a twig or 'wanded' basket.
- Semmant**, adj. slender. 'As tall and *semmant* as a willow wand.' 'A smart *semmanty* body.'
- Semmit**, adj. pliable. 'As soft and *semmit* as a lady's glove.'
- Sen**, **Sine**, or **Syne**, adv. since; at a later period.
- Sensine**, or **Sinsine**, adv. since that time. 'It's now getting to look lang *sensine*.'
- Servers**. See *Funerals* in the Preface.
- Set**, or **Sett**, a pattern. The latter spelling is found in an old local print.
- Set**, v. to accompany on the road. 'I will *set* you home.' See *Setten*.
- Set**, or **Sets**, in the sense of quantity, and with regard to quality. 'They're neea great *set*,' not very good. 'There's neea great *sets* on 't left,' only a little of the material. Also, if things so happen, 'it'll mak a sair *set* on us,' put us into an awkward position. 'They've a lot o' *set* in 'em,' much height or assurance.
- Set agait**, **Set anonaker**, *set* agoing; incited.
- Set up**. See *Setten up*.
- Setly**, adv. decidedly. 'More *setly*,' with greater determination.
- Setten**, pp. conducted. 'I was *setten* part of my way.' See the second *Set*.
- Setten in**, as with a tinged complexion. '*Setten in* like a mulatto,' tawny.
- Setten on**. 'A little *setten on* sort of a body,' dwarfed; stamped, as it were, in a stunted mould.
- Setten o' feeat**, recovered; *set* agoing. 'She's gotten *setten o' feeat*,' is now able to walk about.
- Setten up**, **Set up**. 'Oor coo's *setten up* ageean,' has got better of her complaint. 'He *set her up* twice,' cured her each time.
- Setter**, or **Seton**, an issue made in the animal's flesh for relieving an internal complaint by inducing a mattery discharge. See *Setter-gess*.
- Setter-gess**, or **Setter-wort**, *seton-grass* or 'bear's-foot,' used with garlic and other irritants for causing a running from the seton. See *Setter*.
- Setter-ring**, a given circle or boundary. See *Roundel*.
- Settle**, a seat.
- Sew** [seu], v. to sow with a needle. '*Sewing*.'
- Sew**, pt. t. sowed; **Sew'd**, pp. sown with seed. 'We *sew* a hecal yacker,' we sowed a whole acre.
- Sew**, a sow.
- Sewgar**, sugar; spelt as we still pronounce it in a document of 1596. '*Sewgar* - nippers,' the sugar-tongs.
- Shab**, v. to feign; to try to deceive. 'They *shabb'd* it,' unfairly evaded the matter. To '*shab* by,' to slink past. To '*shab* in,' to enter without wishing to be seen. To '*shab* off,' to fly from one's word unhand-somely. To make a lame excuse.
- Shabbing**, dissembling. Evading.
- Shabby**, adj. a weather term. 'A wet *shabby* day,' dull and rainy.
- Shack**, v. to shake. '*Shacken*,' shaken.
- Shack-a-legs**, a knife with the blade grown loose in the haft.
- Shack-bag**, a trustless fellow.

- Shacket.** 'Not quite three loads of hay, but two and a *shacket*,' the latter a quantity less than a given load.
- Shackfork,** a wooden fork for lifting the thrashed straw when the grain is shaken from it on to the barn floor. Of a careless dresser it is said,—'his clothes look as if they were flung on to his back with a *shackfork*.'
- Shackle,** the wrist. '*Shackle-irons*,' prison hand-cuffs.
- Shaff,** a sheaf of grain. '*Shaff-binnders*,' sheaf-binders. '*Shavvs*,' sheaves.
- Shaff-hooal,** the opening or window in the barn-gable, to put the sheaves through from the outside into the loft.
- Shaffle,** v. to shift about; to shuffle; to trifle in a matter. '*Shuffling*,' indecisive. '*A shuffling gait*,' the step of a waddling walker.
- Shaffer,** a slippery character.
- Shaffles,** s. pl. 'All maks o' *shaffles* an raffles,' all kinds of excuses and intrigues.
- Shafment,** the circumference of the wrist. Cf. A.S. *scæft-mund*, a measure of about 6 inches.
- Shaft,** a long handle. '*A besom-shaft*,' a broom-stick.
- Shak-ripe,** adj. when the fruit will shake off the tree with ripeness. Dilapidated, as a wall ready to fall. '*Rotten-ripe*.'
- Shale,** the gray alum rock of this quarter.
- Shale,** v. to scale away, as a piece of the strata layer by layer. '*Shaly*,' scaly; liable to peel in that way.
- Sham,** shame. 'Wheea's *sham* is 't?' whose fault is it.
- Shandy, or Shanny,** adj. wild or visionary. Silly. Attenuated, like a person in ill health.
- Shand* is a term in Scotland for worn, as well as for de-based coin.
- Shanknag, or Shanks galloway,** one's own legs. 'I intend to *shanknag* it,' to foot the distance.
- Shankweary, or Legtired,** adj. fatigued with walking. See *Tivy*.
- Shanny.** See *Shandy*.
- Shapliness,** gracefulness of form.
- Shaply,** adj. proportionate. Consistent or becoming.
- Shappen,** v. to fashion or adjust. '*Badly shappen'd*,' ill-shaped. *Shapp'd*, shaped.
- Shapper, or Shappener.** See *Shapster*.
- Shipping-gear,** garments of all sorts. And apparently, the implements with which they are formed. Old local statement.
- Shaps,** s. pl. fashions. 'All maks and *shaps*,' all kinds and modes.
- Shapster, Shapper, or Shappener,** a cutter out of apparel. A dress-maker.
- Shard, or Sharra.** See *Sharn*.
- Sharf!** interj. A dales' word, as an expression of disapproval. '*Sharf! Sharf!*'
- Sharn, Shard, Sharra, or Skarn,** cow's dung.
- Sharp-setten,** almost unable.
- Sharp-teean,** pp. suddenly attacked, as with a disorder.
- Sharpen,** v. to urge or quicken. '*I sharpen'd 'em on a bit*.' *Sharpening*, inciting.
- Sharra.** See *Sharn*.
- Sharve,** a slice of bread or meat. Mid. Eng. *shive*; Icel. *skífa*, a slice.
- Shavvs,** s. pl. sheaves of grain. See *Shaff*.
- Shawm,** v. to sit close with the

- knees and toes to the fire. 'A good *shawming*.'
- Shear**, v. to reap. 'I'd rather hev a leeght shak as a green *shear*,' I would rather have the grain almost ready to shake out, than not sufficiently ripe,—or in other words, 'better over-ripe than under.' *Shearers*, reapers.
- Shearing-lea**, a reaping-scythe.
- Shearlings**, or **Shear-lambs**, s. pl. sheep. After the first time of shearing, or above one year old; before that, they are termed 'Hogs.'
- Sheea**, she.
- Sheea**, a shoe. 'Mah *sheeah-teea*,' my shoe-toe.
- Sheeamakker**, a shoemaker. See *Sowter*.
- Sheean**, or **Shoon**, s. pl. shoes. 'Beeats an *sheean*,' boots and shoes.
- Sheep-heeaf**, a sheepwalk or pasture.
- Sheep-keead**, the sheep-louse.
- Sheel**, or **Shill**, v. to shell; as green peas are unhusked or *shill'd*.
- Sheeling-hill**, an elevation where grain is winnowed by the natural wind.
- Sheelings**, s. pl. the husks or shells of pulse or grain.
- Sheep-bield**. See *Bield*.
- Sheep-clipping**, sheep-shearing.
- Sheep-cote**. See *Cote*.
- Sheep-smoot**. See *Smoot-hoal*.
- Sheepstarnel**, the starling, which picks the wool off the sheep's back.
- Sheep-trod**, sheep-track.
- Sheep-wash**, a roofless enclosure of loose stones near a stream, in which sheep are gathered for washing and shearing.
- Shelder**. See *Sholl*.
- Shelfer**. See *Shooling*.
- Shepster**, or **Sheepster**, applied both to shepherd and shepherdess.
- Sherd**, a fragment or shred.
- Shibbins**, s. pl. shoe-strings; lit. shoe-bands.
- Shielding**, a shelter; a shed.
- Shiftiness**, dishonesty. *Shifty*, unfair; trustless.
- Shill**, **Shill'd**. See *Sheel*.
- Shill**, chill. *Shiller*, colder. *Shill'd*, cooled. *Shilly*, somewhat cool.
- Shill**, v. to curdle milk by the usual process of curd-making. Icel. *skilja*, to separate, break up.
- Shill**, a scum, like the oily rising on a pot of paint. *Shill'd*, filmed over. *Shilly*, inclined to curdle; as milk in hot weather.
- Shill-corns**, s. pl. small blotches scaling away without suppurating.
- Shillock**, or **Shillac**, curdled milk, obtained by adding 'bisslings' to fresh milk. See *Bisslings*.
- Shillocking**, or **Shilloting**, a kind of wide knitting with wooden needles for thread nightcaps.
- Shimm'd**, pp. said of an article spoiled by the slip of the knife in the shaping.
- Shin-timmer**, wood for the fire that warms the shins, as the wood thrown on to a country fire on the hearth level with the feet.
- Shinn'd**, a card-playing term. 'I've *shinn'd* it wi' t' speead yas,' trumped it with the spade-ace (ace of spades).
- Shinnoping**, our name for the game of 'Hockey.'
- Shipgarth**, shipyard.
- Shives**, s. pl. small bungs from the finest cork.
- Shivs**, s. pl. husks of grain and similar particles. '*Shivvy* bits,'

prickly points, annoying to the skin in flannel textures. '*Shiviness*,' the sensation when clad in a new under-garment before it has worn smooth.

Shoad, adj. shallow. *Shoadest*, the shallowest; where there is the least water.

Shodded, pp. shoed.

Shoe-cross, a cross made with your finger upon the shoe-toe, to cure the thrill in the foot. When going to bed, lay your shoes with the soles uppermost for the night, and you will not have the cramp!

Shoe-lap, the shoe-sole.

Shogg'd, shaken as by the jolting of a cart.

Shoggle, to joggle.

Shogglings. See *Ice-shogglings*.

Shole. See *Shool*.

Sholl, **Shurl**, or **Shelder**, to slide. 'Time *sholls* on,' glides by. And in the sense of making an excuse — 'He *sholl'd* out of his bargain,' slipped out of it. 'Yan aims to get mensefully *sholl'd* on,' one tries to pass decently through life.

Sholl off. 'It was a kin o' *sholl off*,' a kind of apology.

Sholling, sliding. Equivocating. 'A *sholling*-berth,' an ice-track to skate upon. *Sholly*, slippery in all senses.

Shonker'd, pp. '*Shonker'd* at last,' got to the end of their means; bankrupt.

Shool, or **Shole**, a shovel. 'A *shole* of yran;' Whitby Abbey Rolls, 14th century.

Shool-graff, or **Speead-graff**, a shovelful. 'Tweea *shool-graffs* deep,' two digs of the spade in depth.

Shool-heft, the spade-handle.

Shooling, shovelling. Introducing yourself without an invita-

tion, as a 'Schooler' or 'Shelfer' who slips in at the family meal time, because an invitation to join would be very convenient.

Shoon, s. pl. shoes.

Shoor, v. to scare. To frighten with voice and gesture, the birds from the corn fields, '*Shoo! Shoo!*' 'Leave him to me and I'll *shoor* him,' subdue him. *Shoor'd*, intimidated.

Shoort, short.

Shoort-ganging, adj. slow footed.

Shoort keeaks, cakes kneaded with 'Shoortening,' that is, with butter or lard, which makes them eat rich and flakey.

Shoort-set, or **Shoort-setten**, adj. short in stature.

Shoorts and Owers. 'They were at our house at all *shoorts an owers*,' at all times, short and long; at every opportunity.

Shoot, **Scour**, or **Scout**, the looseness in cattle; one of the old cures being the lower jawbone of a pig, powdered fine along with a quantity of tobacco-pipes, and given in thick gruel. Chaucer, at the beginning of the Pardoner's Tale, assigns a similar curative power to the shoulder-bone of a sheep.

Shot, the amount of the bill. The result of a matter. 'How has it *shotten*?' what is the decision?

Shot ice. 'The road is all of a *shot ice*,' one continuous slide.

Shot on, quit of. 'I've now gitten fairly *shot on* 'em.' In one part of Yorkshire (and in many other counties) they say '*shut* of them,' thus giving the idea of exclusion by the door.

Shottance. 'Their *shottance* is a good riddance,' their removal is a good quittance.

Shotten, pp. shot or fired off.
Discharged.

Shout. 'Shout on her,' call her.
'They *shouted* us,' hooted us.
Shouting, bawling; announcing.

Shouters, s. pl. public criers of wares.

Shouting bread. See *Milestone-bread*.

Showery-like, adj. threatening for rain.

Shrift. 'A sair *shrift*,' a severe illness; viewed, we believe, as a penance.

Shrove Tuesday, the old time of shrift or confession previous to Lent, which begins the following day—Ash Wednesday. The pancake dinner is here observed with 'Collop Monday,' or fare of bacon rashers, along with the Tuesday afternoon's holiday for the youngsters, who go into the fields to play at ball.

Shucks, or Shufts, s. pl. 'They come in great *shucks*,' in quantities together; said of mice.

Shudder, v. to shake violently. 'Shudder 'tup,' shake it up,—the liquid in the bottle. 'T' coorn's desperately *shudder'd*,' the corn is very much beaten out by the wind. 'His leg was n't brokken, but sair *shudder'd*.' 'Shuddering in a cart,' jolting along. *Shuddery*, in a falling condition, as a tottering wall. Shivery.

Shug, a shake. A shock or blow.

Shuggyshaw, or Jogglety-shoe, a suspensary swinging-machine at fairs. The south country 'Swing-swang.'

Shurl. See *Sholl*.

Shuts, s. pl. shutters, doors, lids.

Shutten, pp. shut or closed.

Shy, adj. a weather term. 'A *shy* wind,' chill. And when not exactly fair for the sailor's course,

he talks of the wind being *shy*. 'A *shyish* air,' rather cold.

Sic, Sike, or Siker, adj. such.

Sic-like, Siocean-like, or Sike-like, adj. similar. 'Sike an *Sike-like* were there,' such as the people you intimate. 'Sic and *Sic-like*,' all of a character.

Sickening. See *Seekening*.

Sicker. See under *Sikker* and *Sikkerly*, as being the spelling in a local print of old date.

Sick-fell'd, pp. struck with illness.

Side, or Side up, to put in order. 'Get all *sided up*,' i. e. settled or subsided. 'A bit of a *siding*,' an approach to arrangement.

Sided, pp. decided. 'We oft had splets together, but this time all was *sided*,' we had little differences that are now made up.

Sideling, loitering.

Sideling, obliquely intimating.

Sidelings. See *Side-spots*.

Side-settle, a resting-place at the road side.

Side-spots, or Sidelings, s. pl. small settlements near a town. 'They com frae t' *sidelings* o' York.'

Side-swg, or Side-sway, a declivity close to the road side, threatening a carriage with an overbalance. Also the accident itself. 'We gat a *side-swg*.'

Side-wavers, boards inside the roof, nailed across the rafters as a casing or ceiling.

Side-wipe, a sly rebuke. An insinuation.

Sie, Sie out, Sieless. See under *Sigh*.

Siff, or Suff, v. to draw the breath through the teeth and lips with 'a *siffing* sound.'

Sigh, or Sie. 'It was not spotted, but *sigh'd* all over,' as a dimness

- on a polished surface. And in a lighter sense of being sullied, 'there was not the sign of a *sigh* on it.' 'They never put a *sigh* of black on for him,' not a particle of mourning. 'There was n't a white *sie* left in the house,' not a vestige of linen to be found.
- Sighless**, or **Sieless**, stainless; undimmed; unblemished.
- Sigh out**, v. to stretch. *Sighed out*, distended.
- Sike**, **Siker**, **Sike-like**. See *Sic*, and under.
- Sikker**, adj. sure; also, as comparative, more sure. 'I's *sikker* on 't,' am certain of it. 'I's *sikker* than sear,' I am surer than sure,—positive.
- Sikkerly**, adv. surely. 'Ay, Ay, *sikkerly*,' yes, yes, assuredly.
- Sile**, a milk-strainer, a tin or a wooden bowl with a cloth tied over a hole at the bottom.
- Sile**, v. to strain a liquid from its sediment. 'It mun hev a *siling*.' 'Get it *siled*.'
- Sile-briggs**, or **Sile-bridge**, the wooden frame laid across the milk-pail for the strainer to rest on.
- Sile-clout**, the cloth stretched over the hole of the milk-strainer.
- Sile down**, v. to lean aside, as a person on the point of fainting.
- Sile past**, v. to glide by.
- Sill**, the threshold of the door. The ledge of the window.
- Sills**, s. pl. the shafts of a carriage. 'The *sill*-horse,' the shaft-horse. See *Limmers*.
- Simmit**, adj. alight; of weak quality. 'It was *simmit* stuff,' thin and poor,—the wine. 'A *simmit* body,' a simpering or affected person. Insuperd.
- Sin**. See *Sen*.
- Sind**, v. to rinse with water. '*Sinded out*.'
- Sinder**, a strainer or filter for liquids.
- Sindings**, s. pl. watery drags; washings.
- Sine**. See *Sen*, *Syne*.
- Sinnons**, s. pl. sinews.
- Sinsine**. See *Sensine*.
- Sinter-sauntering**, pres. part. idling; 'see-sawing' over a matter.
- Sipe**, v. to leak as water from a cask. '*Siped away*.' '*Sipe* it out,' drain it off. 'Get it all *siped up*,' dried up, said of a spilled liquid.
- Sipings** (first i long), ooziings.
- Sipper-sauces**, s. pl. provocatives of the appetite. 'We've good meat, but no *sipper-sauces*,' plain fare and nothing beyond it. 'Their income will do, but they'll get no *sipper-sauces*,' no extravagancies. Superfluities of all kinds.
- Sippering**, pres. part. sipping; taking but small quantities of food at once. Sauntering over a matter.
- Siss**, v. to hiss.
- Sitfast**, the core or 'gooak' of a wound.
- Sith**, adv. therefore. *Sithen*, thus it follows.
- Si-thee!** look you; or, thus it is inferred.
- Sithence**, adv. 'If thee *will* gan, *sithence* be 't,' if you are determined to go, so be it.
- Sitten**, pp. seated upon. '*Sitten* eggs,' those in the course of hatching.
- Sitter**. See *Funerals* in the Preface.
- Size-away**. See *Away*.
- Sixzen**. See *Kizzen*, *Swidden*.
- Skafe**. See *Scafe*.
- Skane**, v. to cut the shellfish out

- of the shell. 'We're *skaning* mussels,' so as to get them out in a whole state for bait.
- Skarn.** See *Sharn*.
- Skeef,** or **Skufe**, a precipice.
- Skeecal**, to disperse or scale lime or manure on to the fields for tillage purposes. See *Hawf-skeecal*.
- Skeecalhus**, the school-house.
- Skeecal-lads**, s. pl. school-boys.
- Skeecal-lare**, school-learning. 'I'm not *skeecal-lared*,' I am no scholar. See *Schollard*.
- Skeeat**, skate,—the fish.
- Skeeat.** See *Skeet*.
- Skeel**, a kind of water-pail. The *skeel* differs from the ordinary cylindrical pail, by forming a wider circle at the base, and contracting upwards; also, having no bow, one of the staves rises above the rim higher than the rest by way of a stiff handle. The north country water *skeel* is carried upon the head on 'a wreath' or pad.
- Skeel-cawf**, the young calf fed from the pail.
- Skeel'd**, pp. mottled or parti-coloured.
- Skeelfuls**, s. pl. pailfuls. 'T' rain teeam'd doon by *skeelfuls*,' poured in torrents.
- Skeel ower**, v. to tilt, as when a cart shoots out its contents.
- Skeely**, adj. skilful.
- Skeet**, v. to alide. See the first *Skit*.
- Skeeting-berth**, or **Sholling-berth**, an ice-track for sliding upon.
- Skeety**, adj. 'They're not shotten yet, but *skeety*,' not yet spawned, but ready to cast forth;—said of fish.
- Skeg**, scan or perception. 'A sailor kens t' weather by t' *skeg* o' t' ee,' judges by the glance of the eye.
- Skelbais**, **Skelbeast**, or **Scale-beast**, the boarded partitions dividing the cattle-stalls. Also the series combined.
- Skelder-banks**, s. pl. the rafters of the cow-house, up to which the posts of the stalls often reach and are fastened; and where shelves are contrived for sundry implements in use. See the varieties of *Bauks*.
- Skelder**, **Skeller**, or **Skelly**, v. to squint. 'She *skellies* wi' yah ee,' with one eye.
- Skelder'd**, pp. painted in slanting patterns or showy flourishes.
- Skell**, v. to squall. See *Skerl*.
- Skell-hoorn**, the horn-blower. The cattle doctor, as well as the travelling vendor of small wares, in former days, was wont to announce himself at farm-places and villages by the blowing of a horn.
- Skeller.** See *Skelder*.
- Skeller'd**, pp. twisted. 'It's all *skeller'd* to one side,' as an article out of its right shape.
- Skelly.** See *Skelder*.
- Skelly-eyed**, adj. squint-eyed.
- Skelp**, v. to belabour with the hand. To 'let *skelp*,' to let fly with force. *Skelp'd*, *Skelping*.
- Skelp.** 'I gat a sair *skelp*,' a heavy fall.
- Skelp**, v. to run fast. '*Skelp* along.'
- Skelper**, the largest of the lot. 'That now is a *skelper*.' 'A *skelping* owce,' a huge ox.
- Skelter**, joyousness. 'I'll take my *skelter*,' my fill of pleasure.
- Skep**, a round bottomed twig-basket without a bow, used in the country for bringing turves and

potatoes into the house. Butter-skeps are formed of a straw material as circular boxes with rimmed lids, in which the pounded butter is packed or 'skepp'd' for the market. Tithes of grain were paid to Whitby Abbey in 'skepfuls,' but the quantity of a *skepful* is not specified.

Skerl, or Skirl, v. to scream. 'It *skirl'd* like a pig in a yat,' a pig jammed in a gate. An unusual *skirling* among the seagulls on the wing, is said to betoken a gale.

Skerriek, a scrap or particle. A puff of wind. 'I don't care a *skerriek* about it.'

Skew, v. to cast or fling abroad. 'Try to *skew off*,' to make an excuse.

Skew'd, or Squir'd, pp. whirled away; squandered. '*Skew'd off*,' twisted asunder.

Skew-gobb'd, adj. wry-mouthed. Surly.

Skid, v. to slide or slip away.

Skill, v. to understand. 'They're bad to *skill*,' difficult to comprehend. 'I've *skill'd* it at last,' got at the meaning. 'It's past *skilling*,' not easy to scan.

Skilable, adj. easy to discern. 'It's all varry *skilable*,' a matter not very hard to penetrate.

Skime. See *Skarm*.

Skimming, or Skimmerish, adj. showy; of superficial display. 'A *skimming* morning,' a brilliant dawn which frequently ends in gloom. 'They're nobbut *skimmerish* kind,' only friendly in appearance.

Skimmington. See *Riding the Stang*.

Skin-heeaps, s. pl. short measure of all sorts; 'skinny' quantities.

Skin-lowzener, a warm bath. A

glass of spirits, when, as is said of the effects, it 'loosens the skin.' 'Bread,' observed the old lady, 'may be the staff of life, but a *skin-lowzener* of good Geneva (gin) is life itself.'

Skipping-band, a skipping-rope.

Skirl. See *Skerl*.

Skit, or Skeet, v. to scatter; to spread out; lit. to shoot. To '*skit* the nets,' to cast them forth for fish.

Skit, v. to sneer; to ridicule. 'Of a *skittish* turn,' given to sarcasm or mimicry.

Skitheracs. See *Hitheracs*.

Skivvers, s. pl. meat skewers.

Skoff, v. to eat with audible voracity.

Skooal, or Push, a shoal of fish pursuing their course.

Skrike, v. See *Scrike*. Also the many words wherein the *Sc* and the *Sk* sound the same.

Skrimmidge, a contention; a riot.

Skrimpish. See *Scrimpy*.

Skroggs, or Scrogs, s. pl. thorn bushes. Old local spelling with the *k*.

Skufe. See *Skeaf*.

Skuff, or Souft, the nape of the neck. 'A *Skuffing*,' the punishment, among boys, of neck-nipping.

Skug. See *Scug*.

Slabby, adj. slight; thin. 'A poor *slabby* job,' as an unsubstantial building. Superficial.

Slack, a shallow valley, or depression on the ground's surface.

Slack, adj. slow in proceeding. '*Slack* deed,' dull trade.

Slacken. 'The cow has *slacken'd* of her milk,' gives shorter quantities than usual. 'He should *slacken* his feed,' not eat and drink so heartily.

Slackly, adv. negligently.

Slafter, slaughter.

Slair, v. to act slovenly; to do things untidily.

Slair, slow. 'She 's varry *slair*, and clicks up her back,'—the cow; lifeless in her movements, and cringes when she walks.

Slair'd, pp. slurred over. *Slairing*, skimming one's reading.

Slairing, pres. part. beamearing. Flattering.

Slairy, or **Slatterly**, adj. 'Slairy and slinky,' slovenly and indolent. Unprincipled or dishonest.

Slaister, v. to dawdle. 'He *slaisters* his time away.' *Slaistering*, dawdling. See *Slaystering*, as of similar sound.

Slaisterer, a slink. An untidy person.

Slake, a kiss.

Slake, v. to lick with the tongue. To fawn upon or flatter. *Slaking*.

Slake, a mere wipe, not a thorough cleansing. 'A lick and a *slake*,' or 'a lick and a promise,' by which a slut is said to get over her household duties in the matter of cleansing.

Slake-trough. See *Sleck-trough* and *Sleck*.

Slakings, s. pl. beameared places, as grease on the clothes.

Slammer, slime. *Slammering*, smearing. Flattering.

Slane. See *Sleean*.

Slants, or **Slaunts**, s. pl. opportunities; occasional times.

Slap-hoals, s. pl. road hollows retaining the water. 'Slappy deed,' wet doings; rainy weather. *Slaps*, rinsings.

Slap-steean, the kitchen drain-stone.

Slap-wash. See *Labberment*.

Slape, or **Slapey**, adj. slippery. 'As *slape* as glass,' icy. Tricky. 'A *slape* 'un,' or 'as *slape* as an eel's tail,' one on whom you have no reliance.

Slape-at-heart, adj. insincere.

Slape-bottom'd, adj. unsubstantial; dishonest.

Slape-bowell'd. See *Slape-pudding'd*.

Slape-feeac'd, adj. smooth-faced; hypocritical.

Slape-feeated, or **Slape-shod**, the reverse of sure-footed, as applied to the horse. Slippery, or unstable.

Slape-finger'd, adj. apt to let things fall.

Slape-handed, adj. trustless.

Slape-pudding'd, or **Slape-bowell'd**, adj. of a laxative habit.

Slape-scaup, a 'shallow brains,' a person with a short memory.

Slape-shod. See *Slape-feeated*.

Slape-sides, a sloven or slut; a negligent individual.

Slape-tongued, adj. smooth-spoken. Slippery of speech, as a discloser of secrets.

Slapen, v. to make smooth. *Slapening* the bowels of cattle, is giving them oil and other aperients. 'She would be all the better if she had her inside *slapen'd* a bit,'—the cow. See *Roughen*. 'We did it te mak time *slapen*,' to pass an hour or two. 'It *slapens* away,' glides along.

Slapeness, slipperiness.

Slapey. See the first *Slape*.

Slashing-crewk, a sickle-shaped hedge-bill.

Slathery, adj. miry. 'A *slathery* time,' a wet season. 'It keeps *slathering* on,'—the rain.

Slatter, v. to waste or disperse by

degrees; to spill liquids about.
Slattery, given to squander.
Slatters, s. pl. droppings, or wet places.
Slattery. See *Slairy*.
Slavver, spittle.
Slavver, v. to spit; or as moisture drops from the mouth involuntarily. Also to fawn upon. To fondle. See the first *Spittle*.
Slavvering-clout, a child's bib for keeping the wet from its bosom.
Slavverment, sycophancy. The language of 'a lick-spittle.' Hollowness of profession.
Slaystering, a lynching or flogging. 'I'll *slayster* thy shoulders.' See *Slastering* as the same in sound.
Sleck, or **Slake**, drink of all kinds.
Sleck, or **Slecken**, v. to quench. 'I ha' n't *slecken'd* mysel yet,' my thirst is not yet abated.
Sleck-trough, the blacksmith's water-vessel in which he cools his hot iron.
Sled, a sledge.
Sled, v. to drag along. 'He *sleds* his feet,' drags them in walking.
Sled, the slope down the hill.
Sledged, pp. drawn on a sledge.
Sledgy, or **Slodgy**, adj. as one who treads heavily with a lumbering shaffle. 'A *slodger*.'
Sledway, a sloping path to the beach. An inclined plane.
Sleeca, the fruit sloe. *Sleethorn*, the black thorn. *Sleeworm*.
Sleean, or **Slane**, the smut of corn.
Sleighted. See *Slyted*.
Slew, v. to swerve aside. 'He never *slews* his throat over his

shoulder when he kens a full can,' never turns away his head when he sees a full pot, said of a toper. 'Bad to *slew*,' difficult to divert from a purpose. *Slewed*, twisted. *Staggery*. Drunk.
Slidder, or **Slither**, v. to slide. '*Slither'd* away,' slipped; departed.
Slidder. 'I gat a sair *slidder*,' a slide or 'false step.' Also a track down the hill side for the water.
Sliddering, or **Slidderish**, adj. slippery. 'Brass is a *sliddering* thing,' money is a sliding commodity. 'A bit *slidderish*,' as one upon whom you cannot depend.
Slim, **Slimmish**, adj. slender. '*Slim* built.' 'A *slimmish* body.' *Slimly*, slightly.
Slimed, pp. 'It was *slimed* over,' as slop work; made to look of better material than it really was. Varnished.
Sliming, pres. part. proceeding at a snail's pace.
Slimmering, adj. heedless; unobservant.
Slindging (first *g* soft), adj. long and lounging in person.
Slip. 'A bairn's *slip*,' a child's pinafore. A linen sheath or case.
Slipe, v. to strip off the feather edge from a quill. To unskin or unsheath. To deceive. '*Sliped* out o' beech brass an plenishing,' of both money and goods. 'A clean *slipe*,' an entire disappearance of things.
Slipes, s. pl. passes with the fists between combatants.
Slipes, s. pl. the passage windings in the upper storeys of old churches.
Slither. See under *Slidder*.
Slive, v. to slip about. *Slived*, shaped in zigzag.

Sloak, or **Sloke**, slime. 'Green *sloak*,' the vegetable scum on the surface of a pond.

Sloats, s. pl. flabby pieces of meat. See *Cart-sloats*.

Slobber, v. to kiss; to moisten with wet from the lips.

Slobberments, soups, jellies, gruel.

Slock. See under *Sleck*.

Slodg'd, pp. 'That step is *slodg'd*,' slipped from its right position.

Slodger. See *Sledgy*.

Slog, or **Slug**, a thick driving fog. 'A moor-*slog*.' *Sloggy*, misty.

Slommakin, adj. slovenly.

Slope. See under *Slopp*.

Slot, a small bolt sliding in a groove. *Slotted*, bolted; secured.

Slother, a sluggard.

Slother, v. to slumber. *Slothering*, acting slothfully. Sleeping.

Slothery, adj. inclined to be indolent; slow to determine.

Sloughs. See under *Sluffs*.

Slowding, delaying. We find 'Fore-slowed' in Lady Bacon's translation of Bishop Jewel's 'Apology,' as a matter impeded by an obstacle preceding it.

Slowdy, adj. long, meagre, and ungainly. Fish that are flabby and out of season, are said to be *slowdy*.

Slowdying, pres. part. acting the sluggard. Slinking.

Slopp, v. to imbibe liquids with an audible indraught of the mouth. 'Get it *slopp'd* up.' 'All maks o' *slopps*,' all kinds of slops.

Slopp, deception, fictitiousness. *Slopp'd*. *Slopper*, a trickster. 'Sloppy work,' cheater; a slight of hand performance.

Sluffs, or **Sloughs**, s. pl. the skins of fruit, as gooseberries. Husks.

Slug. See *Slog*.

Slug, one slow in motion; or in point of intelligence.

Slug, v. to hinder; to retard progress.

Slugging, sleeping. A state of inactivity.

Slummer, slumber. 'Slummer-headed,' sleepy-headed. *Slummery*, inclined to doze.

Slush, puddle.

Slush on, v. to plod on in life 'through thick and thin.'

Slush-kit, the slop-pail.

Slush-pans, s. pl. the pools of snow water during a thaw, in the cavities of the moors and roads.

Sluther. See *Slother*.

Sluther, slime; jelly.

Sluthery, adj. slippery; slimy.

Sly cakes, s. pl. tea cakes, plain on the outside, but full of currants and richness within. Called also *Cheats*, and *Turnovers*.

Slyted, or **Sleighted**, pp. cheated.

Smally, adj. spare; skinny. 'A poor *smally* creature.'

Smatch, smack, flavour. See *Fire-fang'd*. Resemblance in other respects. 'A *smatch* of London in their talk.'

Smear, the melt or smelt of fishes.

Some use the same term for the Kell, Caul, or membrane which, at times, covers the face of the new-born child. See *Smurdikeld*.

Smeeak, or **Smewk**, smoke. *Smewking*, *Smewky*. Smoking, smoky.

Smeeathe, v. to smooth. 'A *smeeathing*,' the south country 'ironing' of linen. 'A *smeeather*,' the woman who 'irons.' 'Smeeathing-box,' the box-iron with an opening slide for admitting the heater.

Smeggrum, a kiss.

Smelt. See *Smear*.

Smewk. See *Smeeak*.

Smiddicum, the metallic dust or filings of the *Smiddy*, or black-smith's shop.

Smit, or **Smittle**, infection. Similarity in disposition. 'She's the *smit* of her mother.' 'I've teean t' *smittle* on 't,' copied the other one's example. *Smittled*, infected. Compare *bismitted*, defiled; Ancren Riwle, p. 214.

Smitting, or **Smittlish**, adj. contagious. 'There's a *smitting* likeness amang t' lot,' a prevailing resemblance in all.

Smitches, or **Smits**, s. pl. small stains. 'A *smitch* o' black.' See *Fleesmitches*, *Seecatmitches*.

Smithereens, s. pl. the particles in red hot showers that fly from the anvil when the forged iron is struck by the smith's hammer. 'Shiver'd into *smithereens*,' destroyed as by an explosion.

Smithycome. See *Smiddicum*.

Smits. See *Smitches*.

Smitted, or **Smitch'd**, pp. dotted all over; specked on the surface.

Smock-turning, the old-fashioned practice of wives and sweethearts putting on their shifts inside out, for success and a fair wind to their connections at sea.

Smoor, or **Smorr**. See *Smur*.

Smoot, v. A young man is said to *smoot* after a girl when he dares not appear openly in the courtship.

Smoot-hoal, **Hare-smoot**, a hole in the fence made by a hare for its own passage. *Sheep-smoot*, a hole in the wall of the fold through which the sheep are let forth into another quarter. *Smoot-stan*, the stone or slab for stopping the smoot-hole. Also a

hiding-place. An obscure approach to a dwelling.

Smoot in, v. to gain or smuggle one's way in, as an animal perseveres in working its road through an impediment, with its snout and paws.

Smoothen, v. to flatten; to smooth over in all senses.

Smoothlick. 'They wrowt him wi' *smoothlick*,' plied him with a soft tongue.

Smooting, hiding the face bashfully, like a child in its mother's bosom. 'It *smoots* at a stranger.'

Smootstan. See *Smoot-hoal*.

Smooty-faced, adj. modest; shame-faced.

Smopple, adj. brittle.

Smouch, a kiss.

Smudge, v. to smoulder or slightly smoke. *Smudging*, as a fire before it flames out. Fumigating.

Smudginess, the pervasion of smoke or vapour. *Smudgy*.

Smur, or **Smoor**, v. to stifle. *Smurr'd*, or *Smoor'd*, confined and overheated.

Smurdikeld, adj. caul-smothered. 'A *smurdikeld* foal.' When a foal comes to the birth without assistance, having a *kell* or caul over its nostrils, and there being no one near to remove it, the animal dies for want of air to the lungs.

Snag, v. to lop off the branches of trees. *Snagg'd*, lopped.

Snagging, or **Snigging**. 'They're *snagging* wood,' dragging the felled trees out of the wood with horses and 'snig-chains.'

Snagga. See *Yak-snags*.

Snakes, or **Snakestones**, the fossil Ammonites found with other petrifications in the Whitby lias or alum rock. These snakestones, according to tradition, were liv-

ing serpents abounding in the neighbourhood before the coming of St Hilda their destroyer, who, with the aid of Oswy, the Saxon King of Northumbria, founded our monastery in the 7th century, the place in those days being called Streonshealh. Previously to that time, according to Beda, Streonshealh was 'a desert spot.' See Marmion, ii. 13; and compare the lines by Surtees—

'Then sole amid the serpent tribe
The holy Abbess stood,
With fervent faith and uplift hands
Grasping the holy rood.

The suppliant's prayer and powerful charm

Th' unnumber'd reptiles own;
Each falling from the cliff, becomes
A headless coil of stone.'

See *Thunner-bolts*.

Snape, v. to check audacity with a retort. 'I soon *snaped* her.'

Snap, s. pl. thin round and brittle gingerbread cakes.

Snardery. See the second *Snarzing*.

Snarl, a snail.

Snarly. See the second *Snarzing*.

Snarly, adj. knotty or twisted, as entangled thread.

Snarzing, pres. part. prying from one place to another. '*Snarzing* about.'

Snarzing, **Snarly**, **Snardery**, or **Snarly**, adj. 'A cold *snarzing* wind,' an unkindly air. '*Snardery* weather,' bleak; ungenial.

Snavvle, v. to speak through the nose.

Snaw, snow. *Snaw-broth*, the under-foot snow as it mixes with the water. *Snaw-flags*, flakes of snow.

Sneck, v. to fasten the door. See *Steck*.

Sneck, an iron 'lift-latch' with

a bow-handle. 'A thumb-*sneck*. 'There's a *sneck* across your snout,' an obstruction in the way.

Sneck-band, the outside string through a hole in the door, for lifting the wooden latch or '*Sneck-bar*' within.

Sneck-bar. See *Sneck-band*.

Sneck-drawer, or **Sneck-lifter**, one who, without ceremony, draws the latch and lets himself in. An intruder. 'Nivver lift mah *sneck* ageean,' let me have no more of your company.

Sneck-hoal, the hole in the door through which the finger from the outside pushes the wooden latch, when the latter is not raised by pulling a string.

Sneck-lifter. See *Sneck-drawer*.

Sneck'd, pp. latched or fastened.

Snevver, adj. slender.

Snickle, v. to snare game animals with a running knot. *Snickled*.

Snickles, s. pl. traps; difficulties. 'They gat him into their own *snickles*,' their own wiles.

Sniff, **Snifle**, or **Snifter**, v. to snuff up. To snort.

Snifterer, one given to the habit implied in *Snifle*. A snuff-taker.

Snig-chains, **Snigging**. See *Snagging*.

Sniggle, v. to sneer. *Snigglings*, laughing suppressedly.

Sniggler, a derider.

Sniskin, or **Siskin**. 'The meat is roasted to a *sniskin*,' dry and shrivelled up;—but what is a *sniskin*? [I would suggest that it means roasted to the *spit*; or, to a chip. Cf. Icel. *sneis*, A.S. *ends*, a spit, also a skewer, a twig; of which *sniskin* would be the diminutive.—W. W. S.]

Snitch, a noose or loop.

Snitch-reeats, the roots of the nose; the nostrils.

- Snitchy**, adj. disdainful in the way of turning up the nose. Snappish; captious.
- Snite**, v. to blow the nose. '*Snite thy snolls*.'
- Snitters**, or **Snittereens**, s. pl. mucous blotches.
- Snocksnauls**, or **Snocks**, s. pl. threads run into knots. '*All cotted into snocksnauls*,' in an entangled heap.
- Snod and Snog** (in one term), smooth and compact.
- Snolls**, or **Snorrels**, s. pl. the nostrils.
- Snooded**, pp. twisted and disposed, as a female adjusts her long hair.
- Snoods**, s. pl. bows or ties of ribbon. Snares, in all senses.
- Snork**, or **Snork**, v. to smell with a strong appliance of the nose. To snore or grunt.
- Snorrels**. See *Snolls*.
- Snortle**, v. to puff through the nostrils as a person with a cold.
- Snotter**, v. to cry or snivel. To trickle down as water from a pipe or outlet.
- Snubbings**, or **Snubs**, s. pl. rebukes. '*A whack o' snubbings*,' a full share of correction.
- Snudge**, v. to stretch forth the neck and stick up the shoulders. '*A little snudgy body*,' squat and broad-backed.
- Soamy**, adj. said if the weather is warm, moist, and misty.
- Sob**. See the first *Sou*.
- Sock**, a ploughshare.
- Sodden'd**, or **Sodder'd**, pp. seethed in water. Wrinkled by soaking, as the hands of a washerwoman.
- Sodge**, v. to walk heavily like a corpulent person, who goes *sodg-ing* along. *Sodgy*, fat; lumpish.
- Sodge**. '*I com doon with a whent sodge*,' with a severe thump.
- See thee! Lo thee! Looks thee!** see, look, behold; a threefold exclamation calling for attention.
- Soft**, **Softish**, adj. weather terms. '*A softish night*,' damp. '*It's soft tramping*.' '*It's boun te fall soft*,' going to rain.
- Soft-bitten**, adj. '*He's over soft-bitten to tackle with a big rat*,' as some dogs are more sensitive than others in receiving the bites of the prey they attack.
- Sollar**, the *solarium* or apartment nearest the sun,—the top storey. '*Shop and sollar*.' Old Whitby document.
- Some-deal**, adv. in some measure. By some means.
- Some-geeat**, adj. in some way. Somehow.
- Sonzy**, or **Sonsy**, adj. sensible.
- Soo thee! Soothe thee, or Sooa Sooa!** '*Soothe thee*, my bairn,' or '*Sooa, Sooa*, honey!' be quiet; cease your crying, my dear.
- Soo, or Sone**. '*It soues up my arm*,' it thrills.
- Sooal**, the pleura of a goose when cooked.
- Sook**, to suck. '*Soeking*.'
- Sooker**, the sucker. In old dwellings, a brick hood or canopy on stone brackets, projecting over the fire for focalizing the air current, and thus drawing the smoke more directly up the chimney.
- Soor-dockens**, the field sorrel.
- Soor-lugs!** sulky or sour fellow.
- Soort**, or **Soorter**. See *Swirt*.
- Soort**, sort or description. '*It soort o' breaks out again*,' the disorder re-appears in a certain manner.
- Soort**, several, or many upon the whole. '*There was a soort o'*

- folks at it.' 'He deed worth a *soort* o' hundreds,' died comparatively rich. 'It'll a *soort* o' ease 't,' will in some measure relieve it,—the pain.
- Soort**, v. to reduce to obedience. 'Ay, ay, bairns, I'll *soort* ye!'
- Soortable**, adj. accordant or companionable.
- Soorted**, pp. assorted. Attended to. 'Hae ye gitten t' kye *soorted* yet?' the cattle bedded and fed for the night. 'Get all your things *soorted up*,' collected together.
- Soorter**. See *Swirt*.
- Soorters**, s. pl. individuals of certain kinds. 'We aud *soorters*,' we old people of such and such a cast.
- Soorting**, a reprimand.
- Sor**, sir. **Sorneeam**, the family name.
- Soss**, puddle. 'As thick as *soss*,' foggy.
- Soss**, v. to plash; to plunge into water. To lap liquids like a dog.
- Soss**, a thump, as when people run against each other in the dark.
- Sosser**, or **Sosspot**, a drunkard.
- Sossy**, adj. given to intoxication. In a condition of moisture,— 'soaky.' Fat.
- Sotty**. 'An aud *sotty*,' an old fool. A mountebank.
- Sou**, or **Sough**, v. 'The wind is beginning to *sou*,' to calm down; or as some say, 'to sob,' or relent. Also, 'T' rain maks t' wind *sou*,' lowers the force of the wind.
- Souce**. 'As sour as *souse*,'—a comparison for sourness. Halliwell has—' *Souce*, the head, feet, and ears of swine boiled and pickled for eating. . . It was often sold at tripe-shops, and Forby says the term is applied to the paunch of an animal, usually sold for dog's meat.'
- Soughs**, s. pl. wet or swampy places. *Soughy*, wet. Old local print.
- Souing**, a noise in the ears like the singing of a tea-kettle; a murmuring.
- Soul-bell**. See *Knoll'd for*.
- Soul-provven**, spiritual food.
- Soul-wark**, the work of religion on the soul.
- Sound away**, v. to swoon. 'She *sounded*.'
- Sounds**. See *Cod-sounds*.
- Sowl**, v. to agitate and steep in water as a first cleansing for the coarse linen in the '*sowling-tub*.' *Sowling*, a rinsing; a ducking.
- Sowp'd**, pp. soaked; saturated. '*Soupy* land,' soft, as a wet sponge. *Sowping*, charged with moisture.
- Sowter**, a sewer of seams. 'He grins like an aud *sowter*,' as the shoemaker's grimaces keep pace with the motion of his arms in the act of stitching.
- Sozzled up**, pp. mingled as mince meats in a mess.
- Spadge**, a sparrow. '*Spadges*.'
- Spak**, or **Spact**, discernment. Cf. *Ioel spakr*, wise; *spekt* or *spekt*, discernment.
- Spak**, spoke. 'I *spak* him,' I addressed him.
- Spander**, extent. 'T' hecal *spander* on 't,' the whole span, size, or bulk.
- Spang alang**, v. to walk quick. *Spanging*, going a-head.
- Spang'd**, or **Spanghued**, pp. flung; as a stone is thrown.
- Spang'd**, pp. variegated or patterned.
- Spanking**, adj. of large size or space.

Sparey, adj. delicate and thin.

'A poor *sparey* creature.'

Spatter-dashes. See *Leggings*.

Spattle, spittle or saliva. See the first *Spittle*.

Spawder, v. to sprawl. Young birds are said to be '*spawder'd*,' when their legs in the nest get turned crookedly over their backs.

Speck, the piece put on to the heel or toe of a shoe. *Speck'd*, patched in the way implied.

Speckled, pp. spotted; spangled.

Speckless, adj. spotless.

Spectioneer, a superintendent of stores, implements, &c., on ship-board.

Sped, pp. 'How have they *sped*?' succeeded.

Speeace, space. '*Speeac'd* out,' as land in divisions.

Speead, a spade.

Speead-graff. See *Shool-graff*.

Speead-yass, the spade-ace on playing cards.

Speean, a spoon. 'I can *speean* 't into them,' get them to take it from a spoon. 'Come an *speean* in,' join us at our meal. '*Speean*-shank,' the spoon handle.

Speean, v. to wean; to substitute spoonmeat for the mother's milk. *Speean'd*, diverted from a purpose.

Speeat, or **Speat**. 'A *speeat* o' rain,' a heavy pour or spout.

Speeave, v. to spay or castrate; as, 'a *speeav'd* whye,' a young cow with the calf-bed extracted, and then trained for labor, as oxen are yoked.

Speel-beean, the small bone of the leg.

Spelder, v. to spell words. '*Spelder*-beuk,' a spelling-book. 'He 's ept at his *speldering*,' apt at learning to spell.

Spelks, or **Splints**, s. pl. small laths, for binding up broken limbs.

Spell, v. a wooden splinter; a small bar. *Spells*, the cross-pieces of a field-gate; the steps of a ladder. Meat-skewers.

Spell, a curative charm; one worn by a person for securing some particular benefit. See *Rowantree*.

Spell, a space of time. 'I had a lang *spell* at waiting.' 'We've had a rough *spell* on 't,' a stormy time of it. 'It's been bad a canny *spell*,' for a long while.

Spell, a trial at work. 'Let me have a *spell*,' relieve you in the labor. '*Spell* for *spell* is fair play,' turn for turn.

Spell, v. to try to obtain by address. 'He *spell'd* hard,' or 'he was a good hand at *spelling* for 't,' clever at entreaty.

Spell and Knor. See *Knor*.

Spelling, pres. part. poring; loitering. 'Wheea is thoo *spelling* at,' of whom are you making the enquiry? Used in the way the Scotch apply *Speering*, asking.

Speng'd, pp. speckled, as cattle.

Spik and Span new, altogether new; lit. new in every chip and splinter. Cf. Icel. *spík*, a spike, chip; *spán-nýr*, new in every shaving; from *spánn*, a chip or shaving. See Wedgwood's Etymological Dictionary.

Spice, sweets of all sorts. 'As fine as *spice*,' handsomely attired; pleasant to the eye.

Spile, the plug for stopping the gimlet hole made in the barrel before the liquid will run out at the tap.

Spinner, a spider. Three spinners are to be hung round the neck for the cure of the ague!

Spinner-band, a boy's top-string.

- Spinner** - mesh, **Spinner** - web, **Cock-web**, or **Arran-web**, the spider's web. *Arran* is clearly the Fr. *araigne*, Lat. *aranea*. See *Money-spinner*.
- Spinner-shank'd**, spider-legg'd, long and slender.
- Spinnle**, or **Spindle**, v. 'Oor wheat nobbut *spinnles*,' grows tall without being full-headed. *Spinnely*, or *Spindly*, slight as a plant rising on a taper stem.
- Spit**. 'Nevver invite a friend to a roast and then beat him with the *spit*,' do not confer a favor and then make the obligation felt.
- Spit**, a shovel with a thick narrow blade for digging, or rather slicing, the sward. *Spit-deep*; the same as *Shool-graff*. See the latter.
- Spital**, v. to bring to poverty. 'He'll *spital* 'em all,' ruin them; send them to the *spital* or almshouse. 'Clean *spital'd*,' quite ruined.
- Spitten**, pp. having spit.
- Spittle**, v. to spit out. It was once the custom 'to *spittle*' at the name of the Devil in church; and to smite the breast at the mention of Judas the traitor, as we still bow at the name of Jesus.
- Spittle**, an iron scraper with a long handle for 'scaling' the mud off the shop-floor.
- Spits**, s. pl. patches or portions. Bald places on the head. Small rain-pools in the roads.
- Splet**, or **Spletten**, pp. parted or split. '*Spletten-hoff'd*,' cloven-footed.
- Splets**, s. pl. discordances. 'Bits o' *splets*,' little differences.
- Splicing-ring**, the wedding ring. *Splicer*, the official who marries the parties.
- Splints**. See *Spelks*.
- Sploder'd**, pp. spread out; gaudily dressed.
- Sploderment**, or **Splore**, a splutter. A showy display. Extravagant declamation.
- Splore**. See *Sploderment*.
- Sponge**, leaven or yeasted paste for lightening dough.
- Sponsable**, adj. respectable; worthy of credit.
- Spord**, the split of a pen.
- Spot**, v. to mark, or select. 'I could *spot* 'em all,' point out the individuals in the crowd.
- Sprackle**, v. to sprout. To sparkle, as a thing newly furbished or finished.
- Spracklin**, a sprig or early shoot. A youth in his teens.
- Sprag**, a club of wood put between the wheel-spokes and the body of the waggon, to check the rotation.
- Sprag**, v. 'I *spragg'd* my finger,' split or shivered it.
- Spraggy**, adj. splintery; bony. '*Spraggy* fish.'
- 'A *spraggy* cod will grow no fatter, Till it gets a drink o' new May watter.' Local saying.
- Sprang**, pt. t. did spring.
- Spreed**, v. to spread. 'Desperately *spreeded*,' very much adorned.
- Spreed**. 'What a *spreed* an a splore!' what a show and a splutter. 'A *spreeder*,' a magnificent individual.
- Sprent**, the staple catch of the trunk-lid which goes into the keyhole to be fastened by the bolt of the lock.
- Sprent**, or **Sprint**, v. to besprinkle. *Sprented*, spotted; stained. Squirted upon.
- Sprenting**, pres. part. sprinkling. 'Green leaves are *sprenting* all over.'

Sprig, a long headless nail.
Sprint. See the second *Sprent*.
Spriteful, adj. spirited or vigorous. Old local print.
Sprocoats, s. pl. small sticks or twigs. *Sprocoaty*, stiff and straggly, as when the hair of the horse becomes coarse, and lies the contrary way.
Sprunt, a hill. 'Up t' *sprunt*,' 'Lang slaunting *sprunts*,' tall sloping hills or 'land-spurs.'
Spud, a pointed shovel for digging up plants.
Spudded. See *Spuds*.
Spuds, s. pl. potatoes. So called, doubtless, from their having to be *spudded* or dug up in the gathering.
Spue-faced, adj. white or sickly visaged.
Spueish, adj. inclined to be sick; wan.
Spurrings, s. pl. the marriage banns.
Spur-weeang, a piece of the leathern thong of a spur; a thing of no value; lit. a spur-thong. Some say (but wrongly) that it means the broken off point of a spur. The word *wang* is a mere corruption of *thwang*, the old spelling of *thong*. 'I care not a *spur-weeang* for 't,' not one particle. See under *Wheeang*.
Squab, a plain cushioned couch without back or ends, generally set on one side of the fire-place in the common room, the sofa being a more refined article for the parlour.
Squary, adj. square in the sense of ample. 'A nice *squary* room.'
Squench, v. to allay or subdue. *Squench'd*, abated, as thirst.
Squibble, v. to spin round, as the kitten gambols on the floor.
Squinches, s. pl. the quinsies.

In old medical books—'Squinances.'
Squirr'd. See *Skew'd*.
Squitter'd, pp. squirted out. *Squittering*, dispersing; wasting.
Stack-garth. See *Stuggarth*.
Stacklets, s. pl. small stacks. Piles of moor-turves set up to dry in the sun and wind, before they are taken home.
Stack-prods, the wooden pegs for the ropes which keep down the covering of the stack.
Staddles, Staddlings, or Stattle-steeds, s. pl. stains. Surface blemishes. The soil-marks about the wrists when the hands have been imperfectly washed, sometimes called 'high-water marks.' The wrinkles on the skin left by an eruption.
Staddles, Staddlings, or Steeadlings, s. pl. the materials, as dry furze, laid for the basis of a corn or a haystack. See *Steadlin*.
Staggarth, the stack-yard.
Stags. See *Stegs*.
Staith, Staithes. See *Steeath*.
Stale, pt. t. did steal.
Stale, v. to urinate. '*Staling*.'
Stall-weean, the female stall-keeper.
Stall'd, pp. satiated. Over-fed. 'A *stalled* ox;' Prov. xv. 17.
Stand and Stay. 'I want te hev a *stand and stay*,' a quantity of the material to go on with, and a portion for a reserve.
Stand. 'It *stands* 'em to know 't,' it is proper they should be informed of it.
Standards, s. pl. 'The old *standards* of the town,' the heads of families; the respectables of long standing.
Stand-by, a remedy in case of need.

Standing, property; or rather household or farming property. A cattle-stall. One compartment of the stable.

Standing, or Standing-steed, a site for a building. An appointed spot for the stalls or *standings* of the market people. See the second *Steed*.

Standish, an inkstand.

Stang, a pole. See *Biggerstangs*. Also the wooden spars attaching to the end of the dray, by which to roll the casks down in the way of an inclined plane.

Stang, v. to shoot with pain. 'It *stangs* to my heart like a knife.' 'A *stanging*,' a piercing sensation.

Stang-fish, the stinging fish. *Trachonus Draco*.

Stanshills, s. pl. the iron bars across a window for securing the entrance.

Stape, v. to weigh down at one end by pressure, as a board balanced in the middle is *staped* or tilted.

Stapple, a staple. *Stappel*, old spelling.

Starcraft, astrology. Astronomy.

Stark, Starkly, adj. and adv. stiff; unyielding. 'It gans varry *starkly*,'—the rusty lock. 'Stark in all one's limbs,' rigid with rheumatism. 'A *stark* un,' bad to move from a purpose; stubborn.

Starken, v. to stiffen. To tighten as in stretching a rope.

Start. 'At t' *start* on t,' at the commencement. 'I seean teuk t' *start* out on him,' soon outstripped him. *Starting*, beginning.

Start-man, a new beginner in a calling.

Starvations, adj. bleak; barren.

Starving, adj. keenly cold. 'Starving weather.' See *Black-starved*.

Stattlesteeds. See the first *Staddles*.

Stawp, v. to stamp in walking.

Stawper, a clown or clumsy fellow.

Stawpings, s. pl. footprints. The sound of footsteps.

Stawter, v. to stumble. Mentally, to waver. *Stawtering*, staggering. *Stawterish*, unstable.

Stawve, v. to stride and stare about, as a novice in a new quarter. *Stawving*.

Steck, v. to fasten the door; literally, 'to stake' or put the bar across the inside as in the old way of securing the entrance. 'Steck in,' to shut up shop. 'Steck t' heck,' shut the door. 'Steck him te t' bonny side o' t' deer,' the showy or painted surface of the door towards the street,—that is, turn him out. 'Steck thy e'en,' shut your eyes. *Steck'd*, closed in all senses. See *Unsteck*.

Stede. See the second *Steed*.

Stee, or Stie, a small ladder. Cf. A.S. *stigan*, to mount. It is said of Christ, that 'he *steigh* vp to heuene;' Pierce the Plowmans Crede, l. 810.

Steeable, the stable.

Steead, or Steeaden, pp. stood. 'Thoo's *steeaden* a lang bit liting,' a long while waiting.

Steead, or Stede, a place or position. 'A standing-*steed*;' hence the 'Market-*stede*' in Whitby, or the market-place, prior to the year 1609, where 'stood a building called the Market-*stede* house, having shops and lofts convenient for the market;' Charlton.

Steeaden. See the first *Steed*.

Steedings, or **Steads**, s. pl. defined spaces of ground. Building sites. 'They have their farms in larger *steedings*,' upon a more extensive scale.

Steadlin, the part of a hay-stack left standing.

Steedlings. See the second *Staddles*.

Steadsman, a substitute for another person. See *Gang-between*.

Steadward, the keeper of the stead or place; a steward. Old local document.

Steeak, a stake or post.

Steeak and Yedder (pron. *yether*), wicker fencework; the *stakes* being the uprights, and the *yedders* the pliable ozziers for interweaving them. 'That ship 's nobbut *steepak* and *yedder*,' only basket work;—a leaky affair. A.S. *éðor*, a fence.

Steeak'd, stuck or stabbed. 'She *steepak'd* hersel upon a stob,' upon a hedge post; said of a cow.

Steeal, a stool.

Steean, a stone. '*Steean-caud*,' as cold as a stone.

Steeandy, an entire horse.

Steean-looaning, a flagged causeway. '*Egton steean-looaning*,' '*Sneaton steean-looaning*,' the old stone paths of this neighbourhood for goods transit on the backs of horses, before the era of turn-pikes. See *Rider*; also *Seck-and-side roads*.

Steean-nackers, s. pl. flat bottomed vessels for conveying our free-stone blocks to other places.

Steean-nappers, s. pl. stone-breakers. Fossil gatherers. Geologists. Cf. Mid. Eng. *knap*, to break; Ps. xlv. 9 (Prayer-book).

Steeanscar. 'It's a *steeanscar* alang owther side o' t' beck,' a

rocky margin on each side of the stream.

Steeanstead, the place where stones are kept and broken up for mending the roads.

Steeanstill, adj. as still as a stone; dead.

Steeath, a quay by the water for landing purposes,—as the '*Staitth side*' at Whitby now called Quay street. *Staitthes*, masonry to prevent the ground as a foundation from being washed away. 'It was well *steeth'd*;' i.e. strengthened by masonry.

Steerless, adj. difficult to guide; unsteady.

Steer-tree, the plough-beam.

Steg, a gander. 'As teuf as an aud *steg*,' said when the roast goose proves a tough one.

Steg-month, the term of a woman's confinement in childbirth.

Stegging, pres. part. striding apace. To go '*stegging* and glooring about,' to stalk and stare like a rustic finding his way in a strange town.

Stegly, adv. in a raw or undisciplined manner. 'It was varry *stegly* deean,' clumsily performed.

Stegs, or **Stags**, young horses. Country youths.

Stegs, the thorn-bushes dragged over the field by a horse and ropes for spreading the dung or manure.

Stenshills, the door-posts.

Steve, a constabulary or place division. 'The *steve* of Ugglebarnby,' in this neighbourhood; 14th century.

Stevely, adv. positively; authoritatively.

Stevvon, v. to call with strength of voice. To 'storm and *stevvon*,' to scold and bluster. '*Stevvon'd* an *steead* tae 't,' protested and

- stuck to it. 'It *stevvons* and stoors,' blows hard, and the dust, rain, or snow, drifts with the wind. 'He *stevvon'd* it out,' spoke in a commanding tone. A.S. *stefn*, voice, noise; *stefnian*, to proclaim.
- Stevvon**, force; loudness. 'Your clock strikes with a desperate *stevvon*.'
- Stevvoning**, pres. part. storming. Bawling.
- Stickle-hair'd**, or **Stickly**, adj. bristly, as a horse with a rough coat.
- Stickly**, adj. 'She leuks raather *stickly*,'—the cow,—sets up her back with an apparent irritation.
- Stie**. See *Sty*.
- Stife**, adj. pent up. 'As *stife* as a dungeon.' 'A close *stife* smell.' '*Stifish*.'
- Stife**, the pervasion of vapour or scent. 'A *stife* o' foaks,' a smothering crowd. '*Stifed* out,' smoked out. *Stify*, oppressive to the breathing.
- Stifeness**, the closeness of a small apartment.
- Stiff-hefted**, adj. rivetted as the blade into the handle. 'A *stiff-hefted* un,' a fast holder; a stingy individual.
- Stifing**, adj. choking, as from a sulphurous exhalation.
- Stiller**, a wooden trencher which floats on the pail of the water-carrier, to allay the motion of the fluid in the conveyance. A friend some time ago related, that being at Newcastle along with the northern historian Sir Cuthbert Sharp, a female near them set down her pail of water with the wooden circle swimming on the top. 'And what do you call this, my good woman?' said the inquisitive antiquary, as he eyed it. 'O sir, it's the *stiller*.' 'Ay, now,' he remarked, 'that is just the word, and the information is worth a shilling.' She grinned at the knight's liberality.
- Stillhus**, or **Stillhouse**, a distillery.
- Sting in**, v. to tuck in with a 'stinging-prod,' as wool is stuffed into an aperture in the making of saddle-pads.
- Stinging-prod**, a long iron point used as implied in the foregoing expression. When of a much larger size, it is used as a needle, for fastening the thatch with cords on to the roof.
- Stint**, greediness. 'They hae neea *stint* about 'em,' that is, they are liberal people. 'He spends his brass without *stint*,' his money freely. 'Hae ye walked your *stint*?' your usual distance. *Stinty*, niggardly. '*Stintish* measure,' short quantity.
- Stint**, v. to spare. '*Stint* your hand,' withhold it, as in the act of pouring.
- Stirks**, s. pl. yearling cattle.
- Stirrings**, bustle of all kinds.
- Stith'd up**, quayed, as the ground for the support of buildings is walled against. See *Steeath*.
- Stither**, v. to steady. '*Stither* thyself.' '*Stither'd*, strengthened.
- Stithy**, or **Stoddy**, a smith's anvil. 'As steady as a *stithy*,' immovable. Self-possessed.
- Stob**, a post; the stump of a tree; a splinter. Also the prick of a plant. 'A thistle-*stob*.'
- Stob**, v. to pierce with an awl. '*Stobb'd*, pricked. *Stobbing*, puncturing.
- Stob off**, or **Stoo**, v. to lop off the tops of trees.
- Stob out**, v. to stake out the course of a road. '*Stobb'd out*.'
- Stob up**, v. to support; to pillar. 'They *stobb'd* him up,' strength-

- ened him in his own notions ; said as he said.
- Stod**, adj. stiff. 'As *stod* as a post.'
- Stoddy**. See *Stithy*.
- Stoddy**. See the first *Cruke*.
- Stodged**, pp. stuffed or distended.
- Stone-binks**. See *Bink*.
- Stone-mother-nak'd**, as naked as a new-born babe.
- Stony-hard**, corn gromwell.
- Stoo**. See *Stob-off*.
- Stookbands**, s. pl. twisted straw ropes for sheaf-binding.
- Stooks**, s. pl. six or twelve sheaves of corn set up together in the harvest field. 'A *stook* of straw,' a bound bundle for thatching with. *Stook'd*, said of the sheaves put together, so many in a *stook*.
- Stoop**. See *Stoup*.
- Stoor**, a cloud of dust. A smoke-like fog. Strife or commotion. 'They raised a *stoor* about nought,' a noise about trifles. 'T' snow *stoor'd* heavy,' drifted with the wind. 'A *stoory* day,' when the dust flies in clouds.
- Stoore**, or **Good stoore**, great in amount or degree. 'She likes her place *good stoore*,' very much. 'I was afraid in the night *good stoore*.' See *Galore*.
- Stoothie**, v. to lath and plaster a wall. *Stoothing*, the surface 'stoothed.'
- Stop**, v. to cram any thing away in a hurry. 'I had *stopp'd* 'em on to a shelf.'
- Stop-boggle**. See *Boh-boggie*.
- Stopple**, a plug ; a bottle-stopper.
- Storken**. See *Sturken*.
- Storm**, v. to scold. 'He *storm'd* sair,' raged furiously.
- Storm-stay'd**, pp. prevented by the tempest. See *Weather-fast*.
- Stotteril**, or **Stot**, a young ox.
- Stoun**, **Stown**, pp. stolen.
- Stound**, a heavy blow on the body. *Stounded*, stunned.
- Stoup**, an old-fashioned wine measure of wood. 'A pint-*stoup*.'
- Stoup**, or **Stoop**, a post.
- Stouping**, or **Stoupage**, the distance staked out for the boundaries.
- Stour**. See the first *Stoor*.
- Stove**, v. to raise a smoke by burning brimstone, &c., for sanatory purposes. *Stoved*, fumigated ; disinfected.
- Stoven**, a sapling shoot from the stump of a fallen tree.
- Stow-hooal**, a hiding-place for lumber.
- Stower**, the cross-rail strengthening the legs of the chair. 'A ladder-*stower*,' the step.
- Stown**, **Stoun**, pp. stolen.
- Strade**, pt. t. did stride. 'He *strade* ower me i' t' street,' walked past or overlooked me.
- Straddled**, pp. expanded more than usual ; as the cleft hoof of an animal from disease.
- Straddle-pooak**, one who takes short steps, as if his feet were confined in a bag.
- Straddlibeck**, or **Beck-straddler**, the frog, as it sprawls when swimming in the brook.
- Straif**. See *Waif and Straif*.
- Straight-an-end**, right forward ; forthwith. 'It mun be deean *straight-an-end*,' must be finished all at once.
- Strake**, pt. t. did strike. 'He *strake* a stroke,' made an effort, or a beginning.
- Stramash**, v. to smash. To destroy as by an explosion.
- Strand**. 'Whitby *strand*,' a

- domain measuring about seven miles coastwise, with an almost eighteen miles inland extension, once constituting the chief portion of the Abbey property. The Northumbrian Percies were the principal donors.
- Strang**, adj. strong.
- Strang-aviz'd**, adj. strong-featured; of expressive countenance.
- Strang-neeaf'd**, adj. strong-fisted; grasping or greedy.
- Strang-nooaction'd**, adj. confident in point of view.
- Strang o' feeat**, hardy at walking.
- Strange**, adj. and adv. ; a term of intensification. '*Strange seeted*,' keen sighted. '*Strange little*,' a very small quantity. '*A strange weight o' fooaks*,' a large number of people. '*It's strange an caud*,' extremely cold.
- Strangish**, adj. extensive in all senses. '*A strangish lot*,' a great amount. '*A strangish sized spot*,' a huge edifice.
- Straught**, pp. stretched. Vigorous.
- Strave**, pt. t. strove or endeavoured.
- Streea**, straw. '*Can hardly stride ower a streea*,' said of a person old and feeble at walking.
- Streak**, a line or stripe.
- Streak'd out**, stretched as dead. Laid forth in dress or display.
- Streaker**, a stretching board for a corpse. Also a layer out of the dead. '*An aud streaker-weean*,' an old woman who is a corpse-dresser.
- Streaker**. '*Now that is a streaker*;' a stretch beyond the truth.
- Streaks**, s. pl. strokes. '*Caud streaks*,' cold or shivery sensations.
- Stress**, v. to press. '*They're boun te stress for 't*,' to force the payment by law. *Stress'd*, distressed.
- Strickle**, the tool for sharpening the scythe; the 'wooden whet-stone' prepared by greasing and sprinkling it with lae-sand. See *Lae-sand*.
- Strickle**, or **Strick-stick**. See *Strip measure*.
- Stridder**, **Striddle**, or **Strither**, v. to stride. *Striddering*, striding.
- Stridders**, s. pl. foot paces. '*Tak lang stridders*,' bestir yourself.
- Stride-wallops**, or **Stridy-kirk**, a large awkward female; a tom-boy or rompa.
- Strinkled**, pp. slightly strewed; dusted over.
- Strinklings**, s. pl. small spots or stains on a surface.
- Strip-measure**, the cylindrical measure for grain, peas, &c. Heaped up, the material is stripped off with the *strickle* or *strick-stick*, level with the rim of the measure.
- Strither**. See *Stridder*.
- Strovven**, pp. endeavoured; persisted. '*Hae they gitten strovven thruff*,' have they got struggled through?
- Strucken**, pp. struck or astonished.
- Strucken**, pp. sounded, said of the stroke of a clock.
- Strunt**, the tail of an animal.
- Struntish**, or **Strunty**, adj. obstinate.
- Strut-stower**, a prop against the fence-work, the foot of which is planted in advance of the fence; while the top leans against it to give support, like a buttress to a wall.
- Stub up**, v. to grub up the stumps of trees and shrubs. '*Stubbing*.'

Stubs, s. pl. short headless nails for shoe soles. 'Stubs;' Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396.

Stum, the brewer's hose.

Stunge (*g* soft), v. to shoot as a decayed tooth. Also, as a substantive, a stun from a blow. The soreness of the limbs from checked perspiration. 'A *stunge* o' caud,' a bodily pervasion of cold.

Stunt, adj. stupid or stubborn. 'A *stunt* stick,' short, thick, and unbendable. 'Stunt dry land,' difficult to cultivate. 'As *stunt* as a geeavelock,' as stiff as a crowbar.

Stunt, obstinacy. 'He teuk t' *stunt*,' a fit of stubbornness. 'A bit *stuntish*.' *Stunts*, self-willed habits.

Sturdies, s. pl. stagnant fits in sheep, from water on the brain.

Sturken, Storken, or Sturten, v. to stiffen after being heated, as melted grease. 'Things *sturten*, an' weasant yowden this frosty weather,' harden, and will not act or apply so well under a cold temperature. *Sturken'd*, congealed.

Sturks. See *Stirks*.

Stut, v. to stammer.

Sty, a blain on the eyelid. To cure it, rub it with a wedding-ring for nine successive mornings! See also *Stee*.

Succour, v. 'Let the ladders *succour* against the wall,' rest or lean.

Sucker. See *Sooker*.

Sud, should.

Suddenty. 'It cam doon amang us all on a *suddenty*,' in a moment.

Sue, v. to follow.

Suff. See *Siff*.

Sullage, soil or sewerage.

Summer-binks. See *Bink*.

Summer-colt. Of this appearance on our moors, Mr Marshall observes, that when the air is seen on a warm day to undulate near the surface of the ground, and seems to rise as from hot embers, it is said, 'See how the *summer-colt* rides.' See Mr Marshall's Gloss, of Yorkshire Words, 2nd ed. 1796.

Summer-eat, the summer pasturage for the cattle.

Summer-gangs, s. pl. country retreats in fine weather.

Summer-gauze, gossamer; quantities of which, blown from the land to the sea, adheres to the rigging of ships, like so much white lawn hung up to dry.

Summer-lites and Winter-lites, s. pl. those things which attend us in the shine of prosperity, and those that befall us in the gloom of adversity. See the second *Lite*.

Sumph, a bog.

Sunder, v. to air by exposure to the sun.

Sundown, sunset. See *Cockleeght*.

Sune. See *Seean*.

Sup, Suppings, Sups, drink of all kinds. 'Drops o' *sup*,' portions of liquid. '*Sups* o' wet,' slight showers. '*Supped* sorrow by dishfuls,' had abundance of grief. Cf. Macbeth, v. 5. 13.

Suppering up, giving the cattle their provender for the night.

Supple, v. to soften or render pliable as oil applied to dry leather. '*Supple* our hard hearts by thy grace;' Old prayer.

Supple, adj. pliable. 'As *supple* as a willow wand.' Easy to persuade.

Surfeit, repletion and indigestion in cattle, after eating heartily of fresh grass or turnips.

Swab, a mop for the floor. A drunkard. 'Get it *swabb'd* up,' drink it off.

Swabble, v. to reel about.

Swaddle, v. to sway from side to side, as a ship rocks at sea. *Swaddly*, staggering like a drunken man.

Swads, s. pl. husks or hulls. See *Peascod swads*.

Swag, v. to sway or bend down. 'It *swagg'd* wi' wet,' was depressed with moisture; said of a plant.

Swagg'd, pp. waved or embossed, as a pattern on a silver surface.

Swagger, a ship's flag. 'They carry a tight *swagger* on a rotten mast,' make a great show on small means, as those who can ill afford it.

Swagment, the pendulum of a clock.

Swaimish, adj. bashful. 'I felt *swaimish* at asking.'

Swatch, a piece of wicker work like a basket bottom, to receive the baited lines when coiled for carrying to the fishing boat.

Swang, pt. t. did swing.

Swang. 'Glaizedale *swang*,' grass land lying in the bottom of a barren spot, and liable to be flooded. 'A *swangy* sort of a pasture,' moist.

Swank, v. to eat heartily. 'He can now *swank* his navel with a good beef steak,' i.e. treat himself in that way, as improving in his appetite. 'Swank'd out,' distended. 'A *swanker*,' *Swanking*, feeding heartily.

Swap, Swop, or Coup, v. to exchange. 'Let me *swap* seats with you.' 'Are you *swopple*?' inclined to barter. *Swapping*, exchanging.

Swape, a flexible projection fixed over-head to lighten the labor of

pounding in a mortar. From the end of the *swape*, a string descends to the pestle which the operator grasps and works up and down in the ordinary way, his labor being relieved by the pliable action of the *swape*. In farm-houses, this plan applies to the working of the upright butter-churn.

Swape, a toy boat, shaped from a flat piece of wood, without being hollowed.

Sware, pt. t. swore.

Swarming wick, overrun with vermin. Here *wick* means *alive*.

Swarmy, adj. giddy, with a ringing in the ears.

Swarn, swine. 'Swarn-seeam,' hogslard. 'Swarn-skeil,' the pail for the pig-meat. 'Swarnswill,' hogwash.

Swart, Swartish, or Swarty, adj. tawny - skinned. 'Swart and proud,' the remark that a brown complexion denotes conceit.

Swarth. See *Swath*.

Swarvering, pres. part. swaying to and fro, as a person in a state of cogitation what to do next.

Swash, to swill by waves, as water shaken in a pail. *Swashy*, wet ground. 'Swashy stuff,' poor beverage.

Swat, a drop of liquid. *Swats*, trifles; petty quantities.

Swatch, a wooden tally affixed to a piece of cloth before it is put with others into the dye-kettle. A portion of wood is cut out and given to the owner of the cloth, who, upon its fitting the gap, recognizes his own dyed piece.

Swatch, resemblance. 'They took a *swatch* o' me,' my portrait.

Swath. 'Pig's *swath*,' bacon-rind.

Swath, Swarth, or Swarthing land, grass-land. 'He was fit to rive *swath*,' to strike with vex-

ation, as an enraged animal tears up the sward with its feet. 'Swath-sheep' or *Swathers*, those fed in the pasture, as distinct from moor-sheep.

Swath'd, pp. bandaged.

Swatter, v. to leak out by drops. 'They *swatter'd* their money away like dike-water,' wasted it as though it were ditch-water. *Swattering*.

Swatterings, or **Swatterments**, s. pl. dribbles; small quantities.

Swattle, v. to imbibe by little and little, as when a man sits long over his glass.

Sweecal, v. to waste as a lighted candle trickling in the wind. Also to fling abroad, as missiles are thrown. '*Sweecal* a steean at it,' 'Thou should hae *sweecal'd* him wi' moulds,' have pelted him with clods.

Sweeals, s. pl. the swollen parts of a stream which overflow the roads.

Sweean, v. to swoon. *Sweean'd*.

Sweeath. 'A *sweeath* o' grass,' the quantity falling at one sweep of the scythe. 'Land in *sweeathes*,' covered with fresh-mown grass. 'T' gess weean't *sweeath*,' there is no yield in the grass,—not a scythe-ful. '*Sweeath*-banks,' the ridgy patches of grass that mark the cuttings of the mower.

Sweetbest, the one the most beloved.

Sweetleuk! pretty creature.

Sweetscot, sugar-ball.

Swelt, v. to swoon. 'She tawm'd ower and *swelted*,' fell to one side and fainted.

Swelter'd, pp. overdone with heat. Stified. *Sweltering*, sultry. 'A *sweltering* hot day.'

Swerill, or **Catswerill**, the squirrel.

Swid, Swidge, or Swither, v.

'It ukes and *swithers*,' itches and smarts. 'My hand *swidded*.' 'My leg is all of a *swidge* and a burn,' prickly and heated. Icel. *svíða*, to burn; also, to smart, as a wound does.

Swidden, Swizzen, or Sizzzen, to singe, as flannel too near the fire. *Swiddening*, scorching.

Swidge. See the first *Swid*.

Swids, s. pl. smarting pains.

Swig. 'Tak a good *swig* on 't,' a hearty drink. 'He's *swigging* again,' plying the bottle.

Swill, washings or rinsings. 'Swine-*swill*,' pig-meat.

Swill, a shallow wicker-basket without a bow. 'The roof's as leaky as a *swill*.'

Swin, v. to cut fabrics diagonally, as cloth or paper, slant-ways.

Swingle, v. to rough-dress flax. '*Swingled*.'

Swingle-trees, s. pl. the wooden cross-bars to which the traces are fastened behind the horses in a team.

Swip, adj. pliant; in all senses.

Swip, sweep or outline. 'The varry *swip* of his father,' the image. Also as a verb. 'They *swip* yan another varry mitch,' resemble each other very closely. Cleasby and Vigfusson render the Icelandic *svipa* as—'a swoop; a glimpse of a person, a fleeting, evanescent appearance; a look; a likeness.'

Swipe, v. to drink the whole at one draught. '*Swipe* it off.'

Swipple, v. the flap-end of the flail.

Swipple, v. to brush. 'She *swipples* 'em off,' as the cow with her tail lashes the flies away.

Swirril, a rill, falling steeply down a hill-side. See *Swerri!*, with the same sound.

Swirt, Soort, or Soorter, a syringe or squirt.

Switch'd, pp. drunk.

Switcher, anything comparatively big. 'Now that *is* a *switcher*.'

Switching, adj. extensive or famous. 'A *switching* place.' 'A *switching* speaker.'

Swither, v. to tingle, as we talk of a thrill in the foot. 'A sair *swithering* an warking,' a sore tingling and aching. See *Swid*.

Swittle, v. to twirl, like an implement in boring a hole. 'Swittling on,' working one's way through.

Swittle, a gimlet.

Swizzen. See *Swidden*.

Swizzle, v. to imbibe; to indulge in drink.

Swizzle, or Swizzlement, the intemperate man's liquida.

Swizzler, a drunkard.

Swop, Swoople. See *Swap*.

Sword-slipings (first *i* long), s. pl. 'They're always at *sword-slipings*,'—as the saying is, 'at daggers-drawing,' said of quarrelsome folks.

Sword-slipier (*i* long), a hot-tempered person, 'up to the stab in an instant.'

Sword-slipier, a sword-sheath maker; according to a document of the 16th century. The old meaning of *slipe* is to whet a sword. Cf. *Isel slipa*, to whet; *slipart*, a whetter or sharpener.

Syke, a rill or thread of water in a boggy situation.

Syne. See *Sen* or *Sine*. Also *Sensine* or *Sinsine*.

Taal, v. to settle in a place. 'Thor sheep deant *taal* weel to their new haaf,' do not get reconciled to their new quarters.

Tack, or Take. 'It has a queer *tack* wi' t,' a peculiar taste or scent. See *Take*.

Tae, or Teea, prep. to.

T'ae, the one. 'Stand at *t'ae* side,' on one side.

Taen. See *Teean*.

Tagreen. 'A *tagreen* shop,' an old clothes' store.

Tahm [*taam*], time.

Tail-rageous, adj. lustful.

Tak, v. to take. See *Takken*.

Tak off, a descriptive burlesque. Punch. A satirical person.

Tak off. 'T' days begin to *tak off*,' to shorten.

Tak on, or Takkin on. 'A whent *takking on* about it,' a deal of concern manifested.

Tak ratch, to reach or aim at a place from the point directed.

Tak up, to clear up, as the weather. To amend one's conduct.

Take. 'Of a queer *take*,' of an odd disposition. See *Tack*.

Takken, pp. taken. Affected in a variety of ways. 'Takken aback,' unexpectedly dismayed. 'Takken by t' heart,' spasmodic; grieved. 'Takken by t' hand,' patronized or assisted. 'You mun first *tak* her by t' heart, an then *tak* her by t' hand,' gain her affections and then marry her. 'Takken by t' heead,' intoxicated; insane.

Takkin, taking. 'A *takkin* soort of a body,' engaging. 'She's in a bonny *takkin*,' in a high mood; or in great concern. 'A sour *takkin*,' an ill humour.

Takkin, or Tak, the quantity obtained. 'What kin o' *tak* hae ye had?' 'A rare *takkin* o' fish,' a heavy haul or catch. 'A brave *takkin* o' bees,' a large swarm.

Takkin end, the adapted end; for instance, the *takkin end* of the wire is the one to be inserted.

Tally, reckoning. 'I'm a bad hand at keeping *tally*,' my memory is not very correct in the matter. *Tallies*, reckonings; memoranda; labels. See *Nick-sticks*.

Tally, v. to accord. 'I deeant *tally* wi' ye,' do not agree with you.

Tamming, or **Tumming**. See *Tum*.

Tang. See the second *Teng*.

Tangles, or **Sea-tang**, the sea wrack, *Laminaria Digitata*. Abundant on our rocks; used for manuring the land.

Tangling, or **Tangly**, adj. untidy. 'A lang *tangly* lass, as lazy as she 's lang,' long. Loitering; lounging.

Tantle, v. to move like a child learning to walk. To saunter. *Tantling*.

Tantrills, s. pl. vagrants or wanderers.

Tarn, a lake; or rather a water sheet fed by many small streams.

Tarron, a rake or scamp.

Tastrill, a termagant; one of violent temper and tongue. A passionate child.

Tasty. See *Teeasty*.

Tatey, a potato. '*Tatey-pooak* an *tatey-skep*,' the potato bag and basket.

Tatey-boggle. See *Boh-boggle*.

Tatey-garth, a piece of potato-land.

Tatey-pikers (*i* long), s. pl. the gatherers of the potatoes after they are turned up on the ground.

Tattlin, tools. Small requisites or appliances. See the fourth *Tee*.

Tawing, or **Tewing**, the process with animal skins for making them into soft leather; tanning being the hardening or after treatment with oak bark, &c. 'Item, pro *tewing* xiii. pellum luporum 1s. 9d.,' for *tawing* fourteen wolves' skins. Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396. *Tawyer*, a preparer of skins for tanning. '*Tawyers* and Tanners'; local signboard of past years.

Tawn, a fishing-rod and line.

Tawn ower, v. to swoon. 'She *tawn'd ower*.'

Tawyer. See *Tawing*.

Te, to.

Te year, this season. 'It weeant happen *te year*.'

Tee, or **Tae**, to.

Tee, toe. '*Tee*a-pooaks,' foot-socks. *Tee*as, toes.

Tee, or **Te-a**, the one in the sense of either of the two. See *Te-yan*.

Tee, tea. 'I' *tee*a's fit,' or 't' *tee*a's like,' the tea is ready. '*Tee*a-graithing' or *Tee*a-tattlin,' the tea-things. '*Tee*a-tengs,' the sugar-tongs.

Teeable, a table. '*Teeable*-cleeth,' table-cloth.

Teead, a toad. 'I'd titter tak a *teead* by t' *tee*ace as *dee*a onny sike thing,' rather take a toad by the face,—the one proceeding being less repulsive than the other.

Teeadsteals, s. pl. toadstools.

Teeal, a tale.

Teeam, adj. tame. *Teeam'd*, tamed.

Teeam, v. to pour out. 'It rains and *teeams* on.'

Teeam, or **Teeams**. 'There's a whent *teeam* on 't,' a great quantity of it. '*Teeams* o' focaaks,' a large assemblage. 'An un-*heeasty teeam*,' a cart-load of

- materials which cannot be shot forth at once, but require taking out by degrees.
- Teeam'd**, emptied. 'Half an egg is better than a *teeam'd* shell,' a small remainder is better than the loss of all. See *Toom*.
- Teeam-full**, adj. brim-full; requiring to be poured out.
- Teean**, pp. taken. '*Teean* tiv,' taken to, or become attached.
- Teean**. See *Te yan*.
- Teeap**, a tup; a male sheep. The 'ram caught in a thicket by its horns,' as it was said by a roadside preacher to a country congregation, 'means an aud *teeap* cowl iv a breer,' a briar.
- Teear**, v. to tear or rend.
- Teearback**, a romping child.
- Teeasty**, adj. palatable; relishable.
- Teeath**, a tooth. 'I've a *teeath* 'at stangs sair, I mun hae 't rovvon oot,' a tooth that aches severely, I must have it drawn.
- Teeathe**, v. to get the teeth, as an infant. If the teeth grow with spaces between them, the child will not be a long liver; for—
'If a bairn *teeathes* odd,
It 'll seean gan te God.'
- Teeath'd**, pp. furnished with teeth. 'Seean *teeath'd*, seean bairn'd,' when the last child cuts its teeth earlier than common, the mother, it is said, will soon again be in the family way.
- Teeath-full**, a small quantity,—as much as a hollow tooth will hold.
- Teeathsome**, adj. pleasant to the taste.
- Teeathwark**, the tooth-ache. 'Ommost ranty i' t' *teeathwark*,' almost frantic with tooth-ache.
- Teeaty**, or **Tutty**, adj. easily offended; touchy or testy.
- Teeave**, v. to sprawl with the hands and legs. *Teeaving*, agitating.
- Teeaze**, v. to pick old rope into yarns or fibres for oakum. 'I have other tow to *teeaze*,' other pursuits to follow;—frequently implying—I have to work for my living, but you are independent.
- Teeazers**, s. pl. combs; flax dressers' implements. *Teeairs*; Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396. See *Heckle-teeth*, *Tow-teezer*.
- Teinding**, burning; blazing.
- Tell**. See *Heear'd say*.
- Tell**, v. to sum up. 'Yan, twee, three, four, fahve, six, seeaven, eight, narn, yan an a nowt maks ten, eleaveen, twooalve, thotteen, an seea on to twooanty or yah soocore.' 'Tak tent o' thah brass an tell 't,' take care of your money and count it. '*Tell'd* ower,' counted or told.
- Tellable**, adj. distinguishable or apparent; conspicuous.
- Tell-pie**, or **Tell-piet**, a pryer or tell-tale.
- Telt**, told.
- Tempse**, a fine sieve for dressing flour. '*Tempse*-bread,' made of the finest flour, in distinction to brown bread. *Tempse'd*, sifted or refined.
- Ten pennorth o' brass**. 'I've knawn you i'rver sen you were t' height o' ten pennorth o' brass,' i. e. of ten piled penny-pieces; that is, from your earliest infancy. See *Candlestick height*.
- Teng**, v. to sting. To contaminate. *Teng'd*, stung.
- Teng**, or **Tang**, a sting or point.
- Teng**, or **Tongue-teng'd**, the 'sting disease' in cattle, so called, says Mr. Marshall, because supposed to arise from the sting of a small red spider, affecting the tongue-roots and causing a large

flow of saliva. The spider notion of the complaint is not now entertained, but the swelling of the tongue often goes further downwards and proves fatal. To 'slayver like a *teng'd* owce,' like an ox in the sting disease.

Teng'd steears. See *Holey stones*.

Tengs, the tongs.

Tengs-legs, a person with long legs—as a pair of tongs.

Teng-tongues, water-cresses, as being pungent to the taste.

Tent, attention. 'Tak good *tent* o' thah lear,' give good heed to your learning. 'Tak thoo *tent* o' t' meel-pooak yamwards, an I'll hug t' tatey-skep,' take you charge of the flour-bag homewards, and I will carry the potatoe-basket.

Tent, v. to watch. 'I'll *tent* thee for 't,'—a threat, I will lay wait for you. To tally or take account.

Tenting, attending to. 'Weel *tented,*' well nursed.

Tenter-banks, s. pl. the beams to which the butcher's meat-hooks are fastened.

Tentify, adv. with attention.

Testiff, adj. wilful; headstrong.

Tether, a cord or bandage. And, in the sense of extent, as far as the cord will reach. 'They're grazing beyond their *tether,*' living beyond their means. In a mental sense, a tie or obligation. *Tether'd,* bound up. *Tetherments,* wrappings. Beselements.

Tetter, the hoar-frost. A white scurf on the skin.

Tetter'd, pp. entangled.

Tenk, pt. t. took. 'He *tenk* in,' entered. '*Teuk* out,' departed. '*Teuk* effer,' pursued. '*Teuk* on,' became attached. 'They *teuk* tiv him,' countenanced him.

Tew, v. to agitate; to contend.

'*Tew* 't weel,' stir it well up. *Tew'd,* crumpled as paper. 'It's all *tew'd* and *toss'd*.'

Tew, labor or contest. 'The last *tew,*' the final struggle,—death.

Tewer, a hard-worker. An agitator.

Tewing. 'Give the bed a good *tewing,*' a shaking. 'I cannot bide *tewing,*' bear fatigue. Also as a weather term. 'A *tewing* hay-time,' when the rains involve additional trouble in turning over the crop. 'A *tewsome* bairn,' a restless child.

Tewing. See *Tawing*.

Tewsome. See the first *Tewing*.

Te-yan (pronounced in one syllable). 'It's boun te be rain or snaw, *te-yan,*' the one; or, more definitely,—the one or the other.

Thabble, the plug in the leaden milk-trough, which draws out and lets off the milk, while the cream is left behind.

Thack, the thatch. '*Thack*-rovven,' roof-damaged. After the *Thacks* below, see under *Thecak*.

Thack-prods, or Thack-stobs, s. pl. thatch - pegs. '*Thack*-reeaps,' the cords for securing the thatch.

Thack-sting, or Thack-teng, the thatching needle. See *Stinging-prod*.

Thacker. See *Theaker*.

Thah, thy.

Tharf, Tharfish, adj. shy. Diffident.

Tharfly, adv. slowly. 'The rain comes nobbut *tharfly*.' 'She chews her cud varry *tharfly*,' languidly,—the cow. 'He mends varry *tharfly*.'

That can I. Used in further confirmation of an assertion. 'I know I can walk it, *that can I*.'

That did I 'I did it, *that did I*,' I did so, I can assure you.

That wad I 'I wad, *that wad I*,' I would, most assuredly.

That o' t' donnot, the one of evil,—the devil. See *Donnot*.

Thavvle, the stick for stirring down the contents of the pot when likely to boil over.

Theeagh, thigh.

Theeak, or **Thack**, thatch. 'As wet as *thack*,' the straw before it is used being soaked in a pond.

Theeak, or **Thack**, v. to roof or thatch. 'You mun *theeak* weel this caud weather,' put on extra clothing. *Theeak'd*, thatched. 'A well *theeak'd* back,' as that of a person thickly clad, or very fleshy.

Theeaker, or **Thacker**, a thatcher. 'Tyll *thackers*,' roofers with tiles,—tilers. Local document, 1503.

Theeking, thatching. Also the roof as it stands thatched. Clothing.

Theet, adj. tight, not leaky. (Icel. *pétrr*, the same.)

Theeten, v. to tighten in all senses.

Theetening, tightening. The cementing materials in a building.

Thefty, adj. thievish.

Thenabouts, about that time.

Thanks, thanks. '*Thanks* be praised!' an exclamation of gratitude.

There-away, adv. in the direction of that place.

Thewless. See *Thowless*.

Thick. 'Just i' t' *thick* o' t' thrang,' in the midst of the bustle.

Thick, adj. 'They're desperate *thick*,' very friendly.

Thick and Threefold. 'Flocking

in *thick and threefold*,' assembling very numerously.

Thick of hearing, deaf. Elsewhere generally—'hard of hearing.'

Thick-set, cloudy or set in for rain.

Thick-set. See *Snudgy*.

Thief-handsel. 'That new house has had *thief-handsel*,' something stolen from it in the first instance; a bad omen for the future luck of the house.

Thin. 'A *thin* market,' a scarcity of people. '*Thinnish* deed,' a salesman's expression—very little to do.

Thing an a hawf, one whole person and half of another; a measure of self-estimation assigned to the conceited.

Thing o' nowt. 'They gat it for a *thing o' nowt*,' bought it, as we say, for next to nothing. Cf. 'a *thing* of nothing;' Hamlet, iv. 2—at the end.

Thingwal, the principal political and judicial meeting-place for our district before the Conquest, when inhabited mostly by the Danes and Northmen. The nature of the *Thingwal* has been overlooked by our Whitby historians, who give it with certain place-names of the neighbourhood which have long since become obsolete. The term occurs in the Abbot's Book or Whitby Register, in the 12th century. The usual *Thingwal* is inferred to have been a fenced round area, having a tall earth mound in the centre for the speakers or leaders. The word appears in the Manx *Tynwald*, Shetland *Tingwall*, Rosshire *Dingwall*, and is the Icel. *þingvöllr*, i.e. a parliament-field, from *þing*, a parliament, and *völlr*, a field or close. See these words discussed in Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary.

Think me on, remind me.

Think sham! for shame; or, take shame to yourself.

Thir, these. See the second *Thor*.

Thirl, v. to thrill or shudder. To pierce.

Thirl, a pivot upon which a wheel turns round. *Thir'd*, thrilled. Pinned or pivoted in the way implied.

Thissen, or **Thisma**, this, or this one.

Thither, **Thitherest**. See *Hitherest*. Also *Titter*, *Titterest*.

Thoff, though.

Thofts, s. pl. the thwarts, or plank-seats across a boat. See *Cobble-thofts*, *Wainthofts*.

Thole, or **Theoal**, v. to endure. 'Bad usage is ill to *thole*.' *Thol'd*, undergone.

Thoorn, a thorn. 'It's bare wark an poor pay, like licking honey off a *thoorn*,' said of an employment yielding but small and uncertain profit.

Thor. 'It com doon with a desperate *thor*,' with a thundering noise.

Thor, those. *Thorsels*, themselves. See *Thir*.

Thorpe, hamlet. This old northern word, says Worsaae, signifies a collection of houses separated from some principal estate, and is not found as a name termination except in Danish quarters. In our vicinity, we find Thorpe, Sneaton-thorpe, Ugthorpe, Ainthorpe, Hailthorpe, Kingthorpe, Linthorpe, Pinchinthorpe, Nunthorpe, Grewelthorpe, Bustardthorpe, Weaverthorpe, &c.

Thorpemen, villagers. Old local print.

Thou's like! you must of course.

Thow, thaw. '*Thow-pans*,' the

watery hollows in the roads and moors when the snow melts. See *Slush-pans*.

Thowl. See *Cobble-thowl*.

Thowl. 'He'll spend all his money and then starve like a *thowl*.' The expression is heard, but here, what is the meaning of *thowl*?

Thowless, or **Thewless**, adj. 'A poor *thowless* creature,' nerveless; inactive.

Thowt, thought.

Thowt-rife, adj. said of one with a ready memory.

Thowt-seear, adj. sure or clear in point of recollection. 'I'm about *thowt-seear* on 't,' am almost certain of it.

Thrang, a crowd of people; a confusion. '*Thrang'd*, hurried. '*Thrang'd* up,' overfilled for want of space. 'They're beginning to *thrang* in,' to assemble numerously. '*Thrangish* deed,' busy doings.

Thrast, pt. t. did thrust, push or press.

Thrave, pt. t. prospered. 'They *thrave* badly.' See *Thrivers*.

Thrave. See *Threeave*.

Thraw, or **Throw**, a turner's lath.

Threep, v. to assert positively. 'He *threep'd* me wi' liquor,' protested that I was drunk.

Threeave, **Threefe**, or **Thrave**, twelve sheaves of corn, or twelve trusses of straw. In Donne's Mathematics, it is given at *twice* that number.

Threefold, the plant bogbean.

Threesome. See *Thrissome*.

Thresh, v. to thrash. *Thresher*. *Threshing*.

Thrift-box, the child's money-box.

Thrift-hod. 'He's gotten *thrift*-

- hod on t,* the most profitable part of the business.
- Thrissome, or Thrissum**, three-fold; thrice. In Middle-English, *threesum* meant three together, three in a company.
- Thriving**. See *Riding* in the Preface.
- Thrivers**, s. pl. living objects in good condition. 'Ill *thrivers*,' sickly produce.
- Thrivven, or Throvven**, pp. as adj. (from vb. *to thrive*). 'Weel *thrivven*,' lusty and strong. Prosperous in all senses.
- Throat-seasoner**, a glass of spirits. See *Skin-lowzener*.
- Throdden**, pp. as adj. with much the same sense as *Thrivven*, q.v. Cf. Icel. *þróask*, to grow up, as distinct from *þrífask*, to thrive.
- 'Men said, "fast es he *throd* and *thriven*,
And mikel grace ai es him given;'"
- Cursor Mundi, l. 14806; where the reference is to the texts in Luke iii. 40 and 52.
- Thropple**, the windpipe. '*Thropple-nob*,' the 'throat apple' or lump in the windpipe in man, formed by the thyroid cartilage, which is said to be not perceptible in the woman. A part of the apple presented by Eve to Adam, stuck in the man's throat, and thus occasioned the prominence; but the woman's portion went entirely down!
- Thropple**, v. 'They *throppl'd t' ean t' other*,' took each other by the throat.
- Throstle**, the thrush.
- Thoroughly, or Thruffly**, adv. thoroughly.
- Thruff**, through. '*Thruff* out,' throughout.
- Thruffable**. See *Thruffoppen*.
- Thruff-gutted**, adj. as one relaxed in the bowels. '*As thruff-gutted* as a herringsue,' the common heron,—which fable relates to have such an open passage, that the carp it sometimes swallows alive, will make its way through into the water again.
- Thruff-steean**, a binding stone in a wall, going through the breadth and strengthening the outer and inner surface together. A table tomb, covering the entire body.
- Thruffer**, an 'out and out affair.' 'I'll hae neean o' your sups and scraps, I like a *thruffer*,' none of your slop meals, but something substantial. Also a convincing argument, — 'Now that is a *thruffer*.'
- Thruffish, or Thruffly**, thorough-out. And with the meaning of being thoroughly well. '*Thruffish*, thank you.'
- Thruffoppen, or Thruffable**, adj. open throughout. '*A thruffoppen draught*,' the air through a passage with opposite openings. '*A thruffable* sort of a body,' single purposed; sincere.
- Thrum**, v. to purr as a cat; which is then said to be singing three-thrums, though some assert that the cat is then swearing!
- Thrummle**, v. to roll; as, for instance, a pea between the finger and thumb, or as farmers try the fleshiness of live cattle in the market for sale. See *Finger-thrummled*.
- Thrummy**, adj. well fleshed to the touch. '*A brave thrummy bairn*,' a fine stout baby.
- Thrums**, s. pl. the threads at the ends of the hand-weaver's web. The word and the materials nearly obsolete.
- Thrusen**, pp. thrust. '*Thrusen* out,' projected forward. '*Thrusen* thruff,' pierced through.
- Thrust**, an effort. 'Decant mak sic an a *thrust* about it,' such a

push in the matter. *Thrusty*, hasty or impetuous.

Thumb-pooak. See *Huvvil*.

Thumb-sneck. See the second *Sneck*.

Thummle-teea, or Thumb-teea, the thumb toe, the great toe.

Thunner, thunder. A.S. *þunor*.

Thunner-bolts, the petrified remains of a kind of cuttle-fish, in the Whitby lias, resembling tubes of various lengths and thicknesses tapering to a point. These are thunderbolts, we are told, that have fallen in former times! and like the British flint arrow-heads, are applied in the cure of disordered cattle. See *Awf-shots*. The fossil bones of the Saurians in the same strata belong to the angels who were cast out of heaven for their rebellion; while the elephant's teeth, met with in this part, are those of the mythological giants. The nodules or globular stones yielded by the same shale, are balls which have fallen to the earth from heaven's (perhaps Miltonic) artillery. They are sometimes found in couples, linked in the bed by bars of their own or a similar material, like chain-shot. See *Snakestones*.

Thunner-brattle, the rattling of the thunder when it resembles the quick discharge of small fire-arms.

Thunner-brust, a sudden thunder-clap.

Thunner-flaught, the flickering gleam among the thunder-clouds; not the shot lightning.

Thunner-gowl, or Thunner-gooal, the grumbling of the distant thunder.

Thunner-splats, s. pl. the large round drops which precede a thunder-shower.

Thunner-warks, s. pl. the 'all

overish' sensations felt at the time of thunder.

Thunnery-like, adj. when the sky glooms in for thunder.

Thus and So. 'I am only *thus and so*,' in that state of health we call middling.

Thusks, or Thuskers (*th* as in *thin*), s. pl. worms dug out of muddy sand on the sea shore, used by the fishermen for bait.

Thwaite, single house or small hamlet. A village in its incipency. 'Raithwaite,' in this part.

Thwang, a leathern thong. A.S. *þwang*.

Ticed, pp. tempted or induced. 'A *ticing* bairn,' an engaging child.

Ticery, entertainments of all kinds.

Tice-trap, a matter of temptation; a glaring display to induce the beholder.

Tide-ratch, high-water mark.

Tie. 'There's neea *tie* in 't,' no obligation. 'I'm *tied* to go,' compelled. 'It's *tied* to be seea,' sure as a consequence to be the case.

Tiesome, adj. binding or confining, as requiring constant attention.

Tie-top, a rosette of ribbons on a female's head-dress.

Tiffany, a flour sieve of fine texture.

Tife (*i* long), to tumble about as a restless person in bed. To act as a swivel-joint in a piece of mechanism. 'A *tifling* sort of a body,' one of changeable purposes.

Tift, v. to trim or put to rights. To agitate by argument. 'They may tew 't and *tift* it amang 'em,' settle the subject themselves.

- Tifting*. 'Tifted up,' cleansed and put into order.
- Tift, or Tifting**, a brawl; an altercation; an investigation.
- Tifter**, as a stiff breeze with a tossing sea. 'That boat has had a *tifter*.' Also the scrubbing process in the house from top to bottom.
- Tike**. See *Tyke*, as the old spelling.
- Til**, prep. to.
- Tills**, s. pl. the carriage-shafts for the horses.
- Tilth**, tillage.
- Timesome**, adj. timely.
- Timmersome**, adj. timid.
- Tine, or Tyne**, a point or prong. 'A fork-*tine*.'
- Tine**, v. to enclose with points or prickles for protection. 'We've been *tin*ing our beeskeps,' fencing the beehives. A.S. *týnan*, to fence round; whence *tún*, a town or enclosure.
- Tinkle**, v. to do the work of a tinker. 'If a man *tinkles*, he must expect to be grimed' (sooted); those who commit faults must take the odium as a consequence.
- Tinkler**, a tinker.
- Tint**. See *Dint*.
- Tipe**, v. to tilt. See *Towp*.
- Tipe-trap**, a balanced board over a pit for catching rabbits; the animal's weight tilting it when attempting the bait.
- Tiped, or Tiped ower**, pp. upset.
- Tiping** (first *i* long), pres. part. overbalancing or tilting.
- Tippy**, the brim of a hat or a bonnet.
- Tire**, the metallic embellishments of cabinet work.
- Tired off**. 'I *tired off* bit and bit,' my inclination declined by degrees.
- Tit**, a minute hole in cloth.
- Tite**. 'As *tite*,' as soon. 'I had as *tite* go as stay,' having no choice either one way or the other.
- Titherest**. See *Titter, Titterest*.
- Titter**, adv. and adj. sooner. 'I was there *titter* than you,' 'They come *titter-tae*, than *t'* others,' come sooner to hand, as an earlier produce. '*T' titter* up *t'* sprunt mun ower a bit,' the first up the hill must wait awhile. 'And that this prayer may be herde and sped the *titter* through your praier, let ilk man and woman that here is, helpe hartly with a Paternoster and an Ave,' Old Prayer, York Cathedral.
- Titterest, or Titherest**. 'I'd *titter* gan *t' titherest* rooad,' I had rather go the nearest way.
- Titterly**, adj. 'A *titterly* crop,' an earlier one in comparison. 'She was mair *titterly* wi' him afore they were wed, than he wi' her,' the woman was more forward in the courtship than the man.
- Tiv**, prep. to.
- Tivy**, v. to trip, to dance. 'He wad run *tiv*ing about frae cockleet te sundown athout feeling shankweary,' he would go about in his own quick manner from daylight to evening without feeling tired.
- To t' foore**, forthcoming. Before-hand.
- To year**. See *Te year*.
- Toffer, or Tofferments**, odds and ends of old furniture. 'I wad n't niffer down ninepence for all *t'* aud *tofferments* put together.' 'A *toffer-shop*.'
- Toffin**, adj. in a falling condition. 'It's *toffin* down,' as a dilapidated building.

Toft, the ground where a house formerly stood, and sometimes where it continues to stand.

Toiting. See *Hoiting*.

Toll, v. to tell or make known. 'I'll *toll* him.'

Toll-booth, at Whitby, the building belonging to the lord of the manor in which his courts are held. More frequently called the Town-hall.

Tom Tawdry, a ragged individual; a sloven. 'A *Tom Tawdry* squad,' a vagrant lot.

Tongue, v. to pronounce. 'I can't *tongue* 't,' cannot say the word. 'Badly *tongued*,' as from one with defective utterance.

Tongue-teng'd. See the third *Teng*.

Tongue-tied, or **Tongue-tether'd**, silent.

Tongue-whaling, or **Tongue-padding**, a scolding lecture.

Tooad. See *Teead*.

Toom, empty. 'As *toom* as an egg-shell.' 'Lots o' bairns an a *toom* pantry,' a large family and an empty cupboard.

Toom'd, swayed on one side, as in pouring water from a pail.

Topman, or **Topsman**, a hangman, according to a Whitby manuscript of the last century.

Topping, the hair on the forehead; the London 'brutus.' 'I'll coul your *topping*,' a good humored threat of chastisement by pulling the hair.

Topping, a high hill. 'Roseberry *topping*.' 'Blakey *topping*.'

Topsair, adj. sore at the top. 'He's *topsair* about it,' has a headache on the subject.

Topsome, adj. the uppermost. 'An inclin to be a bit *topsome*,' a disposition to be somewhat overbearing.

Torfe. See *Turfle*.

Tottering, adj. a weather term. 'A *tottering* time for harvest,' a variable or unfavorable season. 'We've had a *tottering* time of it,' one of danger;—the sailor's expression after a storm. A period of trial in general.

Touchous, **Touchy**, adj. captious, or easily offended. 'A *touchous* body,' or 'a *touch-and-take* sort of a body.' 'They're varry *touchous*, they low at yance,' are very susceptible, they fire at once; said of Lucifer matches.

Touchousness, disposition to anger.

Touting, blowing notes on a horn.

Tow-teezer, a hemp-picker; a flax-dresser. See *Teeazers*.

Town-geeat, town-street.

Towp, **Towple**, or **Towple down**, v. to fall over. To tilt.

Trade, pt. t. did tread. 'They *trade* o' mah teas,' toes.

Traffle, v. to tread down the grass. To 'traffle and trample' is the usual expression.

Trail, v. to drag without a vehicle, as timbers are drawn on the ground with horses and chains. 'It was not carried, it was *trail'd*.' 'He *trails* a light harrow, his hat covers his family,' he leads a life without cares, as an unmarried man. Also to drag the feet in walking. *Traily*, untidy.

Trail, v. to entice; to draw out on a subject. 'We *trail'd* him nicely,' that is, to gain the laugh at him. 'Varry *trailable*,' easily persuaded; gullible.

Trail. 'A lang *trail*,' a tiresome journey. *Traily*, slow of motion. *Drawing*.

Trail-pocak, a corpulent person, who 'sodges along like a sack of sand.'

- Trailtongs, or Trailtripes.** 'A trallop trailtongs,' said of one as 'uncouth in her movements as the walking tongs.'
- Traipsing, or Traipse, adj.** wandering; loitering. 'Going traipsing about like a beggar without a parish.' See *Trapes*.
- Trallopy, adj.** the state of a person in tatters, or as it is said, dragging her rags after her.
- Tramp, v.** to journey on foot. 'We tramp'd it,' walked the distance. 'Tramp off!' begone. 'Tramp-house,' a lodging-house for vagrants. 'As lilty and lively as tykes in a tramp-house.' The jollity of these wayfarers in assembly is proverbial. *Trampers*, strollers.
- Trapes, a sloven;** one with the attributes implied in *Traipsing*.
- Trapp'd, pp.** jammed. 'I got my finger trapp'd in the door.'
- Trash, a good-for-nothing character.**
- Trash'd, pp.** worn out or thinned as an old garment.
- Trashments.** See *Oddments*.
- Trat, a line** with baited hooks hung along its length, laid near the water's edge and fastened down at each end, for catching fish when the tide flows over it.
- Treack, a vestige.** *Treackings*, tracks.
- Tribbit-stick, a three-foot pliable stick,** to the end of which a bat-shaped piece of wood is fixed, for striking the ball in the game of Spell and Knor.
- Trickster, a deceiver.**
- Tricksy, adj.** deceptive.
- Triddlings, s. pl.** the dung of sheep.
- Trigg'd, pp.** filled. 'Trigg'd with a good dinner.'
- Trimble, v.** to tremble.
- Trimmling Jockies, Doddering Dickies, or Quaker grass,** the *Briza* or shaking grass.
- 'A trimmling-jock i' t' house
An you weean't hev a mouse.'
- Dried in bunches, with its brown seeds on a tall stem, it is commonly stuck on the mantel-piece, as believed to be obnoxious to mice.
- Trinnels.** See *Caulf-trinnels*.
- Trippy, adj.** nimble. 'Look as trippy as you can,' make haste.
- Trist, trust.** 'Back may trist, but belly weean't.' The saying of the thrifty in dear times,—dress may be deferred, but hunger cannot.
- Trist-penny.** 'Trist-penny wark,' the shopkeeper's credit-system.
- Trod, a foot-path.** To 'tramp an ill trod,' to follow an evil course.
- Troicing.** 'We've troiced her eggs,' taken so many away at different times from the nest; an act, it is said, by which the bird is induced to lay more and more.
- Troll, or Trowl, v.** to roll as a stone down a hill. 'A trowling steean gethers neea moss,' the adage of the rolling stone.
- Troll, or Trowl, v.** to sing in the ballad style.
- Troll-egg days, Easter Monday and Tuesday,** when children play with dyed eggs by rolling them on the grass. See *Easter* in the Preface.
- Trolleboda, a roll or complication of entrails.**
- Trollowerance, the child's teetotum.**
- Trull, the mattress,** as a layer for the feather-bed.
- Trumpery, a worthless person.** Trash.
- Trunking, lobster and crab catching** with trunk-shaped framings

of wand-work covered with netting, having sufficient ingress for the captured, but no return. Baited inside, they are sunk in the sea with lines and weights. *Trunker*, a crab or lobster catcher.

Trunnle-stick, the boy's hoop-stick.

Trussell'd up, as a slab supported on portable uprights.

Tuckets. See *Burs*.

Tuft, the lapwing, or pewit.

Tum, v. to card spinning wool roughly, as a preparation for the finer cards. *Tumming*, the operation implied in *tum*; — old-fashioned handwork, now obsolete.

Tumbril, a small tilt-cart for carrying manure to spread about the fields.

Tumple, tumble.

Tunder, tinder or burnt rag. 'As rotten as *tunder*.'

Tunnel, a bottle-funnel.

Turbary. 'Common of *turbary*,' the farmer's right of cutting his fuel turves on the moors; Old local document.

Turf-cakes. See *Fat Rascals*.

Turf-greeaving, the cutting of turves. See *Greeaving*.

Turf-mull, the ashes from the turf-fire.

Turf-reek, turf smoke.

Turf-skep, the bow-less basket in which turves are brought from the stack for house use.

Turf-spit, the shovel adapted in blade and handle for slicing the turves from the ground. 'We're *turfing*,' getting our turves for a winter supply.

Turfie, or **Torfie**, v. to turn cowardly. 'He *turf'd* on 't.' 'They all *turf'd* together,' the whole concern fell to the ground.

Turnpool, an eddy of water.

Tutty. See *Teeaty*.

Twadgers, s. pl. small round ginger-bread cakes, thick, puffy, and tough, flavored with essence of lemon; now never seen.

Twangle, v. to wriggle about from indisposition. 'She raather moans and begins to *twangle*,' — the cow.

Twangy, or **Twangily**, adv. affectedly, in the way of talking.

Twank, v. to twist. 'I'll *twank* him,' take him by the nose.

Twanker, a virago who will use her fists and nails to your face.

Twanking. 'A *twanking* frost,' keen or biting; — a 'nose-ender.'

Twarvle, v. to twirl like a spinning-top.

Twarvled, pp. twisted out of an orifice, as, e.g., by the turning of a corkscrew.

Twarvlement, the in-and-out telling of a story. 'It was ower lang, and had ower mickle *twarvlement* in 't.' Circumlocution.

Twarvling, adj. twisting in zigzag; like a wall before it falls.

Twattle, v. to humor or entice. To tickle. 'They *twattled* it frev him,' got it from him by fine words.

Tweea, two.

Tweeasome, adj. twofold; double. See *Thriissome*.

Twill. 'A geese-*twill*,' a goose-quill. *Twilly*, penfeathered, as we say of a plucked fowl, when the feathers are short and bristly.

Twill, a kind of spool to wind thread upon.

Twilt, v. to thrash or chastise. 'A good *twilting*.'

Twilt, a bed-quilt. *Twilter*, a quilt-maker. *Twilting*, quilt-working.

- Twine**, v. to murmur. To 'twist and twine.' *Twining*, repining. *Twiny*, discontented. Also puny, as a sickly person.
- Twinter**. 'A *twinter* stot,' an ox of two winters old.
- Twisten'd**, pp. entangled. *Twisty*, ill-natured.
- Twitchbell**, *Erriwiggle*, or *For-kin Robin*, the garden ear-wig. *Forficula caudata*. 'As brown as a *twitchbell*.'
- Twitched**, pp. tied hard together in a knot.
- Twichel**, a passage through which you twist or turn into a wider street.
- Twitchiness**, tightness. A twinge or griping sensation. *Twitchy*, greedy.
- Twitterbeens**, s. pl. hard sprouts or excrescences on the lower part of a horse's leg.
- Twitters**, s. pl. entangled threads. Complications of all sorts.
- Twooalve**, twelve.
- Twooanty**, twenty.
- Tyke**, a hound. A churlish fellow. A vagrant. 'A nest of hungry *tykes*,' a family of hearty children.
- Tyne**. See *Tine*.
- Udge**, v. to surge or shake with laughter. '*Udging* and nudging,' joking and poking with the elbow. 'We all *udg'd* at it.'
- Ugsome**, adj. ugly. 'An *ugsome* beast,' dangerous; terrible. 'An *ugsome* sair,' a 'ghastly' wound. 'It leuk'd at us varry *ugsomely*,' savagely.
- Uke**, **Uking**, **Uky**. See *Heuk*, *Heuking*, &c.
- Umbethink**, **Umbethowt**. See *Umbethink*, &c.
- Umstrid**, astride.
- Umtion**, aim or object. 'I deean't ken your *umtion*,' perceive your intention.
- Unaddled**, pp. ungained from profits yet to be earned.
- Unask'd**, or **Unax'd**, pp. unsolicited; uninvited.
- Unassel'd**, pp. said of a cart thrown off the *assel* or axletree. 'This last bad bout has ommost *unassel'd* me,' this last illness has nearly broken down my constitution.
- Unbearable**. See *Unbideable*.
- Unbehook'd**, pp. run away with; taken off the hooks where it was hung.
- Unbeknawn**. 'I did it *unbeknawn* te them,' without their knowledge.
- Unbeneeath**. 'It was quite *unbeneeath* him,' he lowered his position by doing so.
- Unberried**, pp. as the pulse is taken out of the pod, or the currants stripped from the stalks.
- Unbethink**, **Umbethink**, or **Onbethink**, to recall to mind. '*Unbethink* thyself,' try to remember. See *Bethink*. *Unbethink* seems to imply deliberate consideration or reflexion; *Bethink*, that which may come into the mind as sudden recollection; but the distinction is very much lost in popular usage. Cf. A.S. *ymb-pincan*, to think about a thing.
- Unbethinking**. 'I gav him an *unbethinking*,' a reproof which he little thought was his due.
- Unbethowt**. 'I *unbethowt* me,' I recollected.
- Unbid**, **Unbidden**, or **Unbodden**, pp. uninvited.
- Unbideable**, or **Unbearable**, adj. not to be endured.
- Unboiden**. See *Unbid*.
- Unbrussen**, or **Ungrunded**, pp. unbroken. 'I mun hae't un-

brussen, the article in the lump, not in powder.

Uncanny, adj. as we say of suspected people—they are 'not the thing.' More in use in Scotland.

Unchancy, adj. unlucky; unfortunate.

Unclipped, pp. unshorn.

Uncoif'd, pt. t. 'They *uncoif'd* teean tother,' tore off each other's caps in the fray. '*Uncoifing* ageean,' quarrelling as usual.

Uncome, pp. not yet arrived.

Uncotter'd, pp. unravell'd. See *Cotter*, to entangle.

Uncumber, v. to remove obstructions. 'All's *uncumber'd*,' there are no difficulties in the way.

Uncus, or **Uncuths**, news. Cf. A.S. *uncūð*, unknown, strange, new; from *cunnan*, to know.

Uncus-pooak, a gossip, or 'bag of wind.'

Uncustom'd, pp. said of articles smuggled, by which the revenue is defrauded.

Undarken, v. '*Undarken* the blinds,' that is, draw them up, and let in the light.

Undeacent. See *Ummenseful*.

Undeean, pp. not yet done; unfinished.

Undeedy, adj. helpless; incapable of doing.

Under. See also the many words with *Onder* as a prefix.

Under. See *At-over*; also the second *At-under*.

Under-arm-bairn, the corpse of an infant taken to the grave under a woman's arm.

Undercawd, a cold caught by the wind blowing up the clothes. A chill of the lower parts.

Underdrawing, the plastered or overhead ceiling of a room. 'Not *underdrawn*,' the beams

and boards bare, as in some old country houses, where they have become ebony-black with age and turf-smoke.

Undergang, v. to undergo or endure. 'A desperate *under-ganging*,' a severe operation or humiliation.

Undergang, an archway. A tunnel. See *Overturn*.

Undergrowth, the underwood in a plantation. The short hair about the nape of the neck.

Undergrund, underground. 'Dr. Young's *undergrund* beuk,' his Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast; enquired for at the printer's in those words.

Underhanded, adj. without a sufficient number of 'hands' or helpers. Also undersized. 'A little *underhanded* fellow.'

Underhapp'd, pp. not sufficiently clothed.

Underheeads, s. pl. minor officials.

Underheld. See *Undersetten*.

Underling. See *Urling*.

Underlout, an under-servant.

Underprop, or **Underset**, v. to support with pillars, or an after-added base. '*Underpropp'd*,' '*Underprope*.' See *Undersetten*.

Underreckon'd, pp. undervalued.

Underrowt, as a place undermined where the material is worked away upon which it rests.

Underruled, pp. secretly counteracted.

Undersetten, or **Underheld**, pp. as the foundations of a wall are deepened with additional masonry when disturbed below their previous level.

Underside, the lower or under surface.

Undersoorts, s. pl. those of inferior degree.

Understeeden, pp. understood.

- Unfain**, adj. reluctant.
- Unfremd**, or **Unfremdish**, adj. not kindly disposed; unneighbourly. See *Frem*.
- Unfriends**, s. pl. a soft word for one's opponents. 'If they ar'n't your enemies, they're your *unfriends*.'
- Unfrock'd**, pp. deprived of the robes of office. Disgraced.
- Un-gain**, adj. 'A vary *un-gain* spot,' difficult of access. Inconvenient.
- Un-gainable**, adj. not easily available.
- Un-gain'd**. See *Unaddled*.
- Un-gear**, v. to unharness; to strip off the clothes.
- Un-geean**, not yet departed or sent.
- Un-geeatly**, adj. ungainly or clownish.
- Un-geen**, adj. not given to, or disposed; disinclined. And in the sense of untithed or unrelented. See *Gin ageean*.
- Un-gently**, adv. harshly; severely.
- Un-guidable**, adj. unruly; not open to reason.
- Ungraith'd**, pp. not yet furnished or equipped. Unadorned.
- Un-gründed**. See *Unbrussen*.
- Unhad**, not yet obtained.
- Unhandsome**, adj. dishonourable. Ugly.
- Unhapp'd**, uncovered; naked.
- Unheartsome**. See *Unlovesome*.
- Unheef**, v. 'Are ye boun te *unheef*?,' to remove from the place. 'T' nest's empty; they're all *unheef'd*,' fled. 'It quite *unheef'd* me,' unsettled me.
- Unheasty**, adj. indolent; unready. See the second *Teeam*.
- Unheedful**, adj. unmindful; negligent.
- Unheppen**, adj. without help; unaided. Also sluttish; without management.
- Unhesp**, v. to unlatch.
- Unhonest**, adj. dishonest.
- Unkard**, adj. uncouth or awkward, in the sense of not yet being accustomed to a pursuit. '*Unkard* folks,' strangers in fresh quarters. See *Unkest*.
- Unkarsome**, adj. awkwardly or perversely disposed.
- Unkeease**, v. to undress or uncover.
- Unkempt**, pp. uncombed; untidy.
- Unkennable**, adj. imperceptible; not conspicuous. And with regard to identity, 'To me he was vary *unkennable*,' difficult to recognize.
- Unkenn'd**, unknown; of no repute.
- Unkenn'd**, pp. 'We're *unkenn'd* yet,' our butter is not yet churned.
- Unkenspak**, adj. inconspicuous; obscure. See *Kenspak*.
- Unkessen'd**, adj. not yet christened.
- Unkest**, adj. not yet moulded or adapted to a place from too short an acquaintance with it.
- Unlared**, or **Unleear'd**, adj. unlearned.
- Unlimber**, v. 'We *unlimber'd* her guns,' tightened the carriage-fastenings of the cannon on the ship's deck.
- Unlisting**, adj. disinclined; spiritless in a matter. '*Unlisting* te gan,' unwilling to go.
- Unlovesome**, or **Unheartsome**, adj. without affection. See *Love-some*.
- Unlucky days**. Friday ranks as one of these, and has been called an 'Egyptian day,' when the power of witches and the like

was supposed to be most potent. The Crucifixion took place on a Friday, and many augur an ill issue to matters set agoing on that day of the week. See *Good Friday*. It is as unlucky to launch ships on a Friday as at any time to count the numbers when they sail out of port. Many choose not to begin a voyage on a Friday; and if you remove to a fresh house on that day, your stay will not be long. 'A Friday flit, short sit.' Other sayings might be quoted on the subject of unlucky days and doings, but they pertain, upon the whole, as well to other places.

Unmaiden'd, married.

Unmakly, adj. as clothes ill adapted to the wearer; unshapely.

Unmenseful, adj. indecent; disorderly.

Unoften, adv. seldom.

Unown'd, pp. unclaimed; disregarded.

Unparfit, adj. imperfect; unfitting.

Unpassable, adj. impassable.

Unpeeaceable, or **Unpeeaceful**, adj. quarrelsome; irritable.

Unplight. 'They caught me in an *unplight*,' in a disorderly condition.

Unpossible, adj. impossible. 'An *unpossible* creature,' one of odd extremes. Also a droll fellow.

Unrag, v. to strip off the clothes.

Unregaardful, adj. heedless; disobedient.

Unrender'd, adj. unmelted, as the leaf lard from the pig before the fat is put into bladders.

Unrest, disquiet. 'Varry *unrestful*,' very uneasy.

Unrudsome, or **Unriddy**, adj. untidy. Slow in speech or in motion, as one who makes no head-

way in either. See *Red up*.

Unrife, adj. slow or sluggish.

Unrudsome, adj. pale-faced. The reverse of ruddy or florid.

Unsate, pp. not satisfied or appeased.

Unsay, v. 'I weean *unsay* my say,' I will not retract what I have said.

Unsayable, adj. unwilling to be advised; unruly. 'An *Unsayable* lot,' 'They 're *unsayed* yet,' unconvinced; unsubdued.

Unshaply, adj. out of shape or order.

Unshill, v. to unhusk peas from the shell.

Unshod, adj. without shoes.

Unshut, adj. not closed.

Unsided, adj. not yet put to rights. '*Unsided* i' mah awn mind,' undecided.

Unskillable, adj. difficult to understand.

Unsteck'd, or **Unallocken'd**, adj. unquenched.

Unslot, v. to unbolt. '*Unslotted*.'

Unsteck, v. to undo the door fastenings. '*Unsteck* thy een,' open your eyes.

Unteean, adj. not yet taken or captured. Untenanted. 'T' grund's *unteean* in yet,' the land is still unenclosed.

Untell, a large sum. '*Untell'd*,' said of a price not estimated.

Untented, adj. unattended; disregarded.

Untentive, adj. heedless; inattentive.

Unthack, v. to take off the roof or thatch. 'Come near me and I'll *unthack* thee!'—a threat,—I will pull the hair off your head. 'Gan heeam and *unthack* thy-sel for a whent braying,' go home and strip yourself for a good beating.

- Unthrift**, a good-for-nothing person. 'A desperate *unthrift*,' a determined squanderer. Also, 'There's *unthrift* in that,' a wastefulness in doing so.
- Until, or Untiv**, prep. unto.
- Unwarned**, adj. uncautioned; uninstructed. Uninvited; not yet summoned. See *Warn'd*.
- Unweeable**, adj. said of a deep part of the water that cannot be forded or waded through. Also in the sense of a meaning being difficult to fathom.
- Unwed**, adj. unmarried.
- Unwemm'd**, adj. without wrinkle or stain; unblemished.
- Unwing**, v. to shoot down a bird flying.
- Unwinsome**, adj. uninviting in all senses. Repulsive.
- Unwishful**, adj. reluctant; undesirous.
- Unwrought**, adj. as land not yet worked or cultivated.
- Un-yabble**, adj. unable.
- Un-yed**, v. to unearth, as the fox is harassed out of his underground retreat. '*Un-yedded*.'
- Up aboon**, adv. above.
- Upbringing**. 'They had a good *upbringing*,' were well brought up as a family.
- Upcoming**, pres. part. rising or growing.
- Updeecals**, up the valley. 'They live *updeecals*.'
- Up-ended**, adj. erect. '*Up-end* yourself,' get upon your legs.
- Upgang, Upgo, or Uplead**, a hilly ascent.
- Up-headed**, adj. arrogant; despotic.
- Up-heap'd**, adj. piled up as apples in a measure. Crowded.
- Up-hod**, maintenance. 'Of a desperate *up-hod*,' said of a great eater or a spender.
- Up-hod**, v. to maintain by assurance or assertion. 'I'll *up-hod* ye it is seae,' so. '*Uphodded* or *Uphodden*,' upheld, in all senses.
- Up-hoddings**. 'All their bits o' *up-hoddings*,' all their means of support.
- Up-i-heeaps**. See the second *Heeaps*.
- Upkeest**, v. 'You need n't *upkeest* ought about it,' bring anything up on the subject. 'It was all *upkeessen*,' brought forward,—the reproach.
- Uplead**, an upward path or tendency. See *Upgang*.
- Uploaden**, pp. fully laden.
- Up-o-coourse**, of a certainty. 'Ay, ay, *up-o-coourse*, *up-o-coourse*!'
- Uppish**, adj. somewhat elevated.
- Upreeak'd**, adj. raked up.
- Upreeaking, or Upreeaping**, adj. bringing former things to remembrance. Reproaching. 'Aud *upreeapings*,' old disagreements.
- Uprisen**, pp. standing erect.
- Uprooven**, pp. torn up by the roots. In a disorderly state.
- Upscoores**, used of an even adjustment of matters. 'I'll be *upscoores* wi' them.'
- Upseated**, pp. seated aloft. Exalted. 'Will he get *upseated* this time, aim ye?' will he be higher in the way of preferment?
- Upsetten**, pp. upset.
- Upsha**, a finish; a catastrophe. See *Upshow*.
- Upshot**, result.
- Upshow**. 'All's in a stoor and an *upshow*,' full of commotion and display. '*Upshow* foooks,' showy or high-notioned people. See *Upsha*.

Upsitting, the time for receiving callers after the lady's confinement. 'Has she had her *up-sitting* yet?' The mother, in former days, saw her company as she sat up in bed.

Upsprout, an upstart. The plant just peeping above ground.

Upsprung, adj. sprung up in all senses.

Upstanding, adj. 'Is the old woman *upstanding*?' still living.

Upstanding. 'The stock and *upstanding*,' the buildings and appliances for carrying on the business.

Upstart, v. to rear like a startled horse. '*Upstartish*,' somewhat excitable.

Upstirring, on the move.

Uptak, or **Uptake**. 'He's t' *uptak* on 'em all,' the superior one of the lot.

Upteean, pp. taken up with; captivated.

Uption, a 'kick up,' or commotion.

Urchin, the prickly hedge-hog. 'If I had my choice, I would sooner tackle an *urchin*,'—who points a dart at his opponent from every part of his body. Also, 'It made me *urchin*,' thrill, or shrug up my shoulders. It is remarkable what a number of our local sayings are derived from rural practices and images.

Ure, the udder of a cow. 'She *ures* badly,' the udder does not return to its healthy size. 'She's *uring* nicely,' gaining her full udder, or her proper quantity of milk.

Urf, scurf. See *Orf*, as probably the same word. *Urffy*, scurfy. 'An *urfy* smell,' the scent of a mangy animal.

Uring. See *Ure*.

Urled, adj. starved; stunted.

Urling, or **Underling**, a dwarf; a sickly child. See *Urr'd*.

Urr'd, pp. shrivelled, as stunted shrubs.

Use-brass, interest money from a loan or deposit.

Uvver, adj. upper or over. '*Uvver* lip,' the top lip.

Uzzle, or **Black uzzle**, the black-bird. Some assert the 'Ousel' to be a thrush. Shakespeare has 'the ouzel-cock so black of hue,' *Mid. Nt. Dream*, iii. 1. 128.

Vage. 'An ower-sea *vage*,' a voyage beyond seas. '*Back-vage*,' the voyage homeward.

Vage, v. to wander. An old writer has '*vagations*,' goings to and fro.

Vallance, or **Vallens**, the drapery hanging from the frame upon which the feather-bed lies, thus covering the vacancy under the bed.

Vamporing. See *Vaporing*.

Vaporing, the attitudinal motion of an orator.

Varment, vermin. 'A *varmently* fellow,' an expression of contempt.

Varra weel, very well.

Varry, adj. and adv. very or extreme. 'A *varry* bit,' a minute portion.

Vast, adj. and sb. numerous. 'A *vast* o' things,' a great many.

Vemon, venom; malignity. *Vemonous*, *Vemonsome*, spiteful. *Vemon'd*, stung or poison'd.

Vend, v. to sell. 'Nut boun te *vend*, but boun te ware,' I am not going to sell, I am going to buy.

Vent, sale of goods. 'There's neea *vent* for 'em,' no demand or outlet.

Venturesome, adj. adventurous ; daring.

Verdurers, s. pl. the former-day keepers of grass land hereabouts, the property of Whitby Abbey. 'Foresters and *Verdurers*.'

Vessel-cups, s. pl. the wassail or Christmas bowls of our forefathers; Christmas being announced beforehand by the carol-singers, who chaunted from house to house with a wassail-bowl in their hands, as a sign for something to be given. The bowl-carrying has ceased, but the carols are heard and the same good wishes expressed, as noticed under *Christmas Customs* in the Preface.

Viewsome, Viewly, adj. having a fine prospect. Handsome.

Vikings. See *Wyke*.

Viz'd, visaged; complexioned. See *Black-aviz'd*, *W'el-aviz'd*.

Voocat, a vote. 'A *voocating-bout*,' an election.

Voice, v. 'I would try to *voice* him,' to speak to him. 'It was *seca voiced*,' so said or expressed. 'I'll give 'em a *voicing*,' tell them my mind on the subject.

Voider. See *Bairnskep*. And in an old book 'Voyder' is one who removed things from the table at feasts.

Vouterish, adj. adulterous. Lewd. Cf. Mid. Eng. *avoutry*, adultery.

Wad, would.

Wad, a small pad. A lady's bustle. *Wadded*, cushioned.

Wad, a lead pencil. 'Wad-cater,' Indian rubber; called also 'Lead-cater.'

Wad, v. to pledge; to bet. *Wads*, money stakes.

Waddy, adj. tough and insipid, as hard meat without flavour.

Wade. For the Legends of

Wade, see the Preface.

Wadmaal, coarse thick woollen cloth for pea-jackets. Icel. *vaðmál*.

Wae, woe. See *Weea*.

Waff, or **Whiff**, a puff of wind.

Waff, a wave of the hand. The kind of flag or signal used at sea for assistance to the ship from the shore.

Waff. See the second *Waff*.

Waffle, v. to waver with the wind. To hesitate. To run gossiping about. *Waffing*, vacillating.

Waft, a ghost; a passing shadow. 'I saw his *waft*,' the semblance of the living person of whose death the waft was a denotation. We have heard of the *wafts* of people being seen, who were living at a distance, when the death-news to their friends at home were found to agree with the time of the shadow's appearance.

Waft, or **Waff**. 'I gat a *waft* on 't,' I caught the scent of it.

Waft, or **Waver**, a-light breeze.

Wage, wages. 'A brave *wage*,' good pay.

Waif and Straif, articles, by chance, washed up on the beach by the sea, as wreck materials; here they are the property of the manor owner. The expression 'weyves and streyves' occurs in Piers the Plowman, B. prol. 94.

Wain, a waggon.

Wainer. See *Wainman*.

Wainflecaks, s. pl. the moveable side-boards of the waggon, adapted to heighten it.

Waingear, the fittings of the waggon.

Wainman, or **Wainer**, the waggoner.

Wainreecaps, s. pl. waggon-ropes. Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396.

Wainstang, the pole projecting from the front of the waggon for carrying stone blocks; the horses or oxen being yoked equally on each side of the pole.

Wainthofts, s. pl. apparently the seats in a kind of carriage waggon of former times. 'Wainthewts,' Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396. *Thofts* and *thewts* are both variants of *thwarts*.

Waintrees, s. pl. the axle-beams supporting the waggon.

Waintyre, metal for the waggon-wheels and its other appliances. Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396.

Wainus, or **Wainhouse**, the wagon-shed.

Wainwright, a waggon-builder.

Waits, s. pl. the night minstrels of former times; who, in some places, were also the watchmen.

Wake, a parish festival; a fair. The doings in this part in former times, at least in degree, as still practised in Ireland on the occasion of a 'Corpse-waking' or watching the body by the friends and neighbours, with refreshments, night and day before the funeral.

Wake-rife, adj. quick of apprehension; the reverse of sleepy-headed.

Wakkening, an arousal in all senses. 'It wants *wakkening* up a bit,' said of stale porter; something to make it effervesce.

Wakkensome, adj. easily awaked. 'A genning *wakkensome* bairn,' a crying sleepless child.

Walker, a fuller or whitener of linen-cloth.

Walking-mill, a fulling-mill. '*Walkmylne*;' Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396.

Wallaneering. 'A poor *wallaneering* creature,' a wanderer. A word in former-day use by old

people hereabouts, but now obsolete. Cf. Icel. *vallari*, a pilgrim, a tramp.

Wallet, a bag made in the pocket shape. 'Scant i' t' *wallet*,' poor in purse.

Walsh, adj. tasteless. 'As *walsh* as the white of an egg.' *Walshness*, want of flavour; insipidity.

Wamble, v. to spin round and fall down as an animal in a fit.

Wambly, adj. having the sensation of giddiness.

Wampled. See *Wimples*.

Wan, adj. pale. 'Wan an' deedless,' sickly and inactive.

Wan ower. See *Win*.

Wancheer, sadness or grief. Here we are reminded of *Wanhope*, despair, a kindred word to the above, when hope is fading; though we have never heard the latter used in this quarter. See *Cawd cheer*, *Ill cheer*.

Wanded, adj. made of wicker-work. 'A *wanded skep*,' a willow basket.

Wands, s. pl. long flexible rods. The sail frames of a windmill.

Wang-teeth, a molar tooth, or grinder. A.S. *wangtōð*.

Wangle, v. to shake or give signs beforehand, as a wall previous to its downfall. 'Take care, it's beginning to *wangle*.' See *Wankle*.

Wangler, an unstable person.

Wankle, adj. feeble. 'A *wanklish* foundation,' unstable. 'A *wankle* prospect,' an unpromising appearance of success. 'Wankle weather,' changeable. A.S. *wan-col*, unstable.

Wankly, **Wanly**, or **Wannily**, adj. 'She's nobbut in a *wannily* way,' only in a poor state of health; or 'rather *wanly*.'

Wannle, v. to move with a slow trembling step. 'I can hardly get *wannl'd* along.'

Want nor Scant, neither too much nor too little; just the quantity.

Wanty, a leathern strap for horse-harness. See *Wheeangtie*. In Sussex, it means a belly-band, which seems to have been the original sense.

Wap, or Whop, a smart blow or report. 'A rare *wap*,' a famous appetite. *Wapp'd*, banged as a door. Also—'It *wapp'd* past,' shot rapidly along.

Wap, a bundle of straw.

Wapleeath, a heavy woollen material for coats.

Wapentakes, s. pl. military districts in this quarter when under the old Danish rule. We read, that the governor of the *wapentake* was wont to be met at a stated period; and, elevated above the rest, he held up his spear, which was touched by every soldier in token of fealty or unity in arms, hence the term *Weapon-touch*. Worsaae confines the *wapentake*, by which certain divisions of the country continue to be known, too much to the northern portion of our island. See *Thingwal*. The Icel. *váp-natak* means a grasping of weapons; see Cleasby's Icel. Dict.

Waps, a wasp. Heard in many parts of England, and it is the usual old spelling. A.S. *wæps*.

Wapsy, adj. hot-tempered.

War, was. Icel. *var*, as varying from A.S. *wæs*.

War. See *Waur*.

Warbles, s. pl. swellings on the back of a beast, said to be caused by the deposited larvæ of the gadfly.

Ward, in the sense of towards or near. 'They live Scarborough-*ward*,' in the direction of that town.

Wardays, s. pl. the six working

days. 'My *warday* duds,' my week-day clothes.

Ware, v. to spend; to bestow. 'It was badly *warded*,' or, 'it was an ill - *warded* penny,' money not well laid out. 'Weel-*warded*,' judiciously spent.

Ware, worth or price. 'What's t' *ware* on 't?' *Wareing*, spending on a bargain.

Warily, adv. 'Gang *warily*,' walk cautiously.

Wark, work. 'Wark-brussen,' overdone with work. *Warkman*, a mechanic.

Warks, s. pl. pains. 'Full o' *warks* an crukes,' full of aches and twinges.

Wark, v. to ache. *Warking*, aching. *Warkish*, rather sore.

Warmness, warmth.

Warn'd. 'Warn'd in as a constable,' appointed.

Warner, a summoner.

Warning-pieces, s. pl. ships' signal-flags in varieties.

Warp, a sediment from a water current. 'Sand-*warp'd*,' as the sand embanks itself at the sides of piers and settles in parts of streams. 'Warp'd land,' formed by water deposit.

Warp. 'A *warp* of herrings,' four; the fisherman's hundred being 30 *warp*, i. e. 120.

Warridges, s. pl. the shoulders of a horse; the space between the saddle and the neck.

Warse, worse.

Warse-like. 'She's *war-se-like* than t' other,' not so good-looking. Also, a weather-term. 'It leuks varry *war-se-like*,' as though it would be much worse.

Warsen, v. to grow worse. 'They *warsen* for age,' deteriorate by keeping. 'They're all o' t' *warsening* hand,' on the side of declension or decay.

Warser an **warser**, worse and worse.

Warsist, or **Warst**, the worst.

Warste, v. to contend; to wrestle. 'A *warsting*-bout,' a fit of uneasiness. See *Wosel*.

Warst. See *Warsist*.

War waps! a threat of blows. 'Have a care, or *war waps* te ye!' *War waps* means 'beware of blows.'

Warzle, v. to run out by slow degrees as liquid from a tap. 'It's cloven up, it weean *warzle*,' the outlet is closed.

Warzle, or **Wizzle**, v. to intrigue; to smuggle. 'A *warzling* kind of a body,' a wheedler; a sly deceiver.

Warzlement, flattery; cajolery.

Wassail-cups. See *Vessel-cups*.

Wastril, a spendthrift; the reverse of a home-bringer.

Water-blebs, s. pl. blisters; bubbles.

Water-dikes, s. pl. the wet holes in the worn roads.

Water-flisk, a squirt.

Water holiday, a rainy day, when out-door employment is suspended.

Water-jags, s. pl. the leathern bags with water, carried across the backs of horses in towns for household supplies in former times. Watery pustules on the skin. See *Jags*.

Water-jowp'd, adj. put in contact with too much water; over diluted. 'Poor *water-jowp'd* stuff,' said of over-weak tea. See *Jowp*.

Water-kester, a mediciner who professes to tell the disease by the cast or appearance of the urine; into a bottle of which, he puts certain ingredients or chemicals. While the changes are

going on, they are supposed to influence, sympathetically, the patient's complaint!

Water-segg'd, adj. distended with water; dropsical. See *Segg'd*.

Water-shed, a range of high land casting the surface drainage in a certain direction.

Water-sipe, the course in which the water soaks through the ground to supply a pond or well.

Watery-like, adj. threatening for rain.

Wath, the ford of a river. 'Wath-geat,' the direction of the ford. A.S. *wāð*.

Wattled, pp. wrought with twigs, as basket-work.

Wattles, s. pl. tree-rods; those laid on a roof to thatch upon.

Wattles, s. pl. the red pendants at the turkey's throat.

Waudby. See *Wauds*.

Wauds, or **Wolds**, s. pl. open, hilly, or undulating country. 'The Yorkshire *wolds*,' where are some of the most extensive farming operations in the shire. 'They live at yan o' thor *waudby* spots,' at one of those wold villages.

Wauf, **Waufish**, or **Waufy**, adj. 'Rather *waufish*,' sickly. 'It has a *wauf* smell.' Insipid to the taste. 'Poor *wauf* stuff,' as over weak tea.

Waufishness, the scent of mildew or of anything of a sickly cast.

Waur, or **War**, worse. 'My *waur* hat.' And, as the invalid tells you, 'I am mickle at *waur*,' much on the worse side. 'Waur and *waur*,' worse and worse.

Waver. See the third *Wuft*.

Wavers, s. pl. young timberlings left in a falling wood.

Waviates, a word in a charter

from Henry VI., 1445, to the Abbot and convent of Whitby, the meaning of which is not very apparent. They are to have the forfeited goods of their homagers, who are 'suicides, felons, fugitives, condemned persons, outlaws, *waviates*.' Charlton, p. 267. [A *waviate* is doubtless one whose goods have been taken as *waifs*; see *Wayf* in Cowel's Law Dict., and cf. Low Lat. *waviare*, to abandon.—W. W. S.]

Wax, v. to increase. 'He *waxes* like a selly,' grows quick like the willow.

Wax, full growth. 'They have not got their *wax*,' their full size.

Wax-kernels, glandular enlargements in the flesh.

Way-feeat, the foot or bottom of the road, as leading to a beach.

Way-ganning crop, the crop of corn which an outgoing tenant is entitled to sow and reap in consideration of, and in proportion to, the quantity of land fallowed and manured by him during the last summer of his occupancy. 'Poor and Willy's a *way-ganning crop*,' one whose end is fast approaching.

Way-geeat, a path to a given place. 'That's your *way-geeat*,' the direction of your road.

Way-kenn'd, adj. well seen or known by the way, as some conspicuous object. 'They're a *way-kenn'd* lot,' i. e. recognized travellers on that road.

Wayman, a journeyer.

Way-warner, the road-surveyor.

Wead, or **Wood**. See *Wud*.

Weaklings, s. pl. puny children; sickly plants.

Weaks, **Weeaks**, or **Wikes**, s. pl. corners. 'Mouth-*weeaks*,' the extremities of the lips.

Weaky, adj. moist. 'Ower *weaky*,' too soft. '*Weaky* weather,' rainy. 'Don't make the paste too *weaky*,' don't make the dough with over much water.

Weal, happiness. 'Allus as yan, come *weal* come woe;' always as one,—even-minded both in prosperity and in adversity.

Wear'd, pt. t. 'She *wear'd* badly,' the ship did not obey the helm readily.

Wearing, a consumption or bodily decay.

Weary creature! you tiresome child.

Wearying, pres. part. fatiguing. And in the sense of longing for. 'They keep me *wearying* for dinner.'

Weather - breeders, **Weather - signs**, s. pl. indications foretelling changes in the weather. A warm and serene day, which we say is too fine for the season, betokens a speedy reverse; and that kind of restlessness too, observed among animals, when the cat is said to have 'a gale in her tail,' and pigs are seen throwing about their sty^e-straw.

'A rainbow i' t' morning,
Sailors take warning.
A rainbow at night,
Sailors delight.'

A commotion among the sea-gulls indicates a storm; and from the shooting of the corns or of an old sore, we shall have wind and rain. Ducks throw water from their bills over their heads; and certain flowers are consulted, which contract their leaves before the coming on of rain.

'When the sun sets black,
A westerly wind will not lack.'
'Evening red and morning gray,
Certain signs of a bonny day.'

Evening gray and moorning red,
Will send the shepherd wet to
bed.'

There are other signs in force,
but they seem equally common
to other places, as some above
instanced may be also.

Weather-chafed, or **Weather-roughen'd**, adj. as the face is tendered by the blast.

Weather-fast, adj. unable to proceed for the bad weather. Storm-stayed.

Weather-stress, severity of the weather.

Weazand. See *Wizzon*.

Web, a collection of purchased articles. 'What's t' heeal *web* worth?' the whole lot; applied to all kinds of sundries.

Web, v. to interweave; to associate. 'We deean't *web* him in amang us,' he is not one of our set.

Webster, a weaver.

Wed, married. 'Mair *wedders* than pot-boilers,' implying that many marry without sufficient means.

'Happy they'll be that *wed* and wive,
Within leap year; they're sure
to thrive.'

Weddingers, s. pl. the bridal party.

Wedg'd, adj. hard and surcharged, as the disordered udder of a cow.

Wedgit (*g* soft). See *Woudgeeat*.

Wee, adj. small. 'A *wee* bit thing.' The south country 'tiny.'

Weea, woe. 'I'm *weea* for ye,' sorry for you.

Weea-beggeean, miserable; immersed in trouble.

Weea behang ye! may sorrow

surround you. See *Behung*.

Weea betide ye! or, **Weea worth ye!** may woe or sorrow befall you.

Weead. See *Wud*.

Weeatable, adj. passable, as a ford across a river. 'That water's nut varry *weeatable*,' you cannot readily make your way through that difficulty. See *Unweeatable*.

Weeaders, s. pl. those who forage on the sea-beach for wreck-materials.

Weeaks. See *Weeks*.

Weeals. See *Wheals*.

Weeam, the belly. (But more particularly Scotch.)

Weean, quean, wench, woman. 'A he *weean*,' a masculine female.

Weean-cat, a she-cat.

Weean-craft, female allurements.

Weean-craz'd, **Weean-fond**. See *Weeanstrucken*.

Weeang. See *Wheeing*.

Weean-hefted, adj. beset with women; in a lewd sense.

Weean-house. See *Queeanhouse*.

Weeanish, adj. womanish; effeminate.

Weeanstrucken, **Weean-craz'd**, or **Weean-fond**, adj. love-smitten; on the man's part.

Weeant, will not.

Weeas is t' heart! I am heartily sorry for it.

Weeasome, adj. woful. 'Varry *weeasome* for you,' I am pained on your account. 'A *weeasome* plight,' a miserable condition.

'Wilful *weeas* maks *weeasome* want;

An you may live to say—
I wish I had that sharveo' breed,
That yance I flang away.'

A caution against extravagance.

Weeast, waste.

Weeast, the waist.

Weeat, adj. wet. 'It's boun te be *weeat*,' it is going to rain. Also as v. to wet. 'They nowther *weeat* feeat nor finger for 't,' their wealth came to them without endeavour. *Weeaten*'d, moistened. *Weeatish*, damp. *Weeatshod*, wet-footed.

Weel, adv. well. An intensifying prefix to many of our old words, according to the following examples.

Weel aviz'd, comely visaged.

Weel be o' thee! may good be your portion.

Weel bethowten, well thought of, or considered.

Weel betoken'd. 'He's *weel betoken*'d as t' father's awn bairn,' he bespeaks himself as the father's own child.

Weel cled, well clothed.

Weel dizen'd, much adorned.

Weel fitten, well supplied. Well adapted.

Weel foughten, well contested.

Weel fragg'd, well furnished. Crammed or packed close.

Weel graith'd, completely equipped.

Weel hecal, very well in health.

Weel hefted, thoroughly beset, as 'rightly served.'

Weel heppen, much befriended.

Weel kenn'd, well known or observed; conspicuous.

Weel marrow'd, suitably matched.

Weel mensed. 'He was *weel mensed* at last,' he had full respect,—at his funeral.

Weel minded, well disposed. Also, 'a *weel minded* spot,' well remembered; fraught with associations.

Weel soorted, well arranged. Properly trained, as an orderly family.

Weel speed ye! may you be prosperous!

Weel spoken, of good or kindly address.

Weel tented, well nursed or cared for.

Weel tew'd, well shaken up; well contested. Crumpled up, as paper.

Weel throdden, or **Weel thrivven**, lusty in person. Prosperous in circumstances.

Weel thrumm'd, or **Weel thrumml'd**, as a book-leaf, worn and finger-soiled.

Weel tifted, thoroughly investigated. Or as a feather bed is lightened by a good tossing.

Weel turned. 'A *weel turned* penny,' a profitable speculation. 'That's a *weel turned* shilling,' having a worn impression from long circulation.

Weel wax'd, large in growth.

Weel way'd, inclined to follow good courses. Also used to imply a horse not given to shy.

Weel will'd, good intentioned.

Weel winter'd, well provided for against the season.

Weel wissen'd, rightly judged; well considered.

Weel won, obtained under favourable circumstances, as the hay in its season.

Weel worth te ye! may good luck befall you.

Weel wrowt, well worked.

Weel yowden'd, well subdued by discipline. Made to yield.

Weening, pres. part. judging from inference.

Weeny, adj. small; puny. 'Weeny-nebb'd,' meagre-faced.

Wefsted, adj. interwoven; entangled. 'Sairly *wefsted* wi' bad company.'

Weigh-bank, the scale-beam. The 'steel yard' with its ball weight to slide along the graduated length.

Weigh-skeels, beam-scales; balances. 'It's still i' t' *weigh-skeels*,' the matter is in the hands of justice. 'She's i' t' *weigh-skeels*, nowther better nor warse, it's whither way she turns,' her recovery depends upon what turn the complaint takes.

Weight, large amount. 'It's been a *weight* o' wet,' of rain. 'There was a *weight* o' fooaks at it,' great numbers. 'He does not ail a *weight*,' his complaint is not very serious.

Welling, coming and going like the motion of the sea. 'The *welling* waves.'

Welling, pres. part. (lit. boiling). 'They're *welling* livers,' obtaining the oil from the livers of fish, in the way of making it flow by an adapted heat.

Wellstead, the site of the well.

Welly, adv. almost; well nigh.

Welt, v. to strap or chastise. 'A good *welting*,' a severe beating.

Welt, v. to upset or turn over.

Welt, a fall or concussion. 'T' cart coup'd, an' we com *welting* into t' gutter,' the cart tilted, and we fell out.

Wem, v. to bend; to twist round.

Wem, a blemish. 'It had nowther *wem* nor sigh about it,' neither crumple nor stain. *Wemless*, spotless.

Wemlocks, s. pl. the loose locks of wool under the sheep's belly. See *Weeam*.

Wemmlle. See *Whemmlle*.

Wend, v. to go.

Went. See *Whent*.

Wer, poss. pron. our. Icel. *várr*, as distinct from the A.S. form *úre*. See *Wor*.

Wer, was. See *War*.

Wesh, v. to wash. 'That 'at weecant *wesh* weecant wring,'—the same as the saying, 'that which is bred in the bone cannot be got out of the flesh,' said of hereditary propensities.

Wesh-beck, the brook where the sheep are washed.

Wesh-bittle, the battledore for beating the linen while washing in the tub. See *Bittle* and *Pin*. *Batling-stone*.

Weashers, s. pl. small metallic rings or 'nuts' inserted into the lock in the way of adjusting the worn machinery.

Wesh-fauds, s. pl. the enclosures of loose stones near our moorland becks where sheep are collected to be washed.

Weshings, s. pl. slops or rinsings.

Wet, rain. See *Weeat*.

Wete, adj. wishful. 'Whent *wete*,' very desirous.

Whack, a large quantity; a huge mouthful. 'A *whacking* lot,' a great number.

Whack, a forcible fall; a heavy stroke inflicted.

Whaff, or **Waff**, v. to bark like a whelp. To go '*whaffing* about,' as a tall-tale. The lid of the pot '*whaffs* up,' or puffs in the act of boiling.

Whaling, a flogging with a switch. See *Tongue-whaling*.

Whalley, v. to stroke an animal good humouredly. To induce by flattery. 'A *warzling whalleying* way,' a wheedling fawning manner.

Whang, or **Whank**, a large slice.

- 'He swallows his meat in great *whangs*.' 'A *whanging* lot,' a great number. 'It came down with a desperate *whang*,' with a heavy bounce.
- Whang.** See *Wheang*.
- Whanger.** 'That fish is a *whanger*,' a huge one.
- Whanger,** a long leathern bag-purse of former times.
- Whank.** See the first *Whang*.
- What-ish,** adj. of doubtful quality. 'A *what-ish* lot,' a questionable set.
- What kinna?** of what kind?
- Whatna? Whatno? or Whatten?** which of them? 'Whatna boat is 't?' See the remarks on the suffix *na* in Cleasby's Icel. Dict.
- What on? what did you say?** See above.
- What 's aloft? what is the matter?**
- Whatsomivver,** whatsoever.
- Whatten.** See *Whatna*.
- Wheea, who.** 'There 's neea kenning *wheea*'s *wheea*,'—the remark of the cautious—'there is no knowing who is who.'
- Wheea - ivver, or Wheeaseeawasser,** whosoever.
- Wheals,** s. pl. ridges on the flesh from blows or stripes. Eng. *wale*; the *w* was originally un-aspirated.
- Wheang, or Whang,** a leathern thong. 'Whang his back,' give him the lash. 'A good *wheang*'d hide,' a well-thrashed body.
- Wheang-tie, or Wanty,** a leathern strap for horse-harness. See *Wanty*.
- Wheang-tie,** v. to bandage down. 'Wheang-tie him tiv his seat,' strap him on to his seat; said of a drunken man.
- Wheangs.** See *Pepper-wheangs*.
- Whease, whose.** 'Wheas ow't,' whose is it? or who owns it?
- Wheeaseeawasser.** See *Wheea-ivver*.
- Wheasing, or Weeasing,** the tow or other material wound about the merged end of the syringe-rod, to effect the suction and the ejection of the fluid. Technically called 'packing.'
- Wheeat, wheat.** 'As clean as *wheeat*,' said when a point in discussion seems cleared up; a reference, perhaps, to the purity of the select grain when sampled in the market.
- Wheeze.** 'It *wheezes* out,' oozes.
- Wheeziness,** a thick breathing. *Wheezing, Wheezy,* breathing thickly.
- Whelk,** the blow of a heavy mass falling to the ground.
- Whelk, v.** 'She works and *whelks*,' i. e. the ship in the storm; which labours and shudders under the strokes of the billows.
- Whemmlle, v.** to swerve; to totter and upset. 'It *whemml'd* ower.' To 'whemmlle about,' as in 'whemmling' or rinsing out a pail with water. *Whemmlly, unstable.*
- Whemmlle.** 'It went across with a bit of a *whemmlle*,' it was spanned by a small over-turn or arch.
- When-abouts,** adv. near the time referred to.
- When-as,** conj. as in such case.
- Whensomivver,** conj. when-soever.
- Whent, vast.** 'A *whent* spot,' a spacious building. 'A *whent* while,' a long time. 'A *whent* mickle,' a large amount. 'A *whent* clim,' a toilsome ascent.
- Wherry, v.** to laugh violently.
- Whewl,** a circle.

Whewt, or Whewtle, a slight whistle; a puff of wind. 'I deean't care a *whewt* for 't.' And, as a particle or small portion; 'A *whewt* o' green,' a vestige of grass.

Whewtle, v. to whistle slightly, as a young bird beginning to sing.

Whiff See the first *Waff*.

Whiff, a fume. 'Tak a *whiff* on 't,' snuff up the scent.

Whig, acidulated whey, says Mr Marshall, flavoured with sweet herbs, and once forming, perhaps, the ordinary summer-drink.

Whiles, s. pl. times. 'They came at *whiles*-like,' as if they had their regular periods.

Whiles, adv. occasionally. 'I *whiles* take a little.'

Whilk, which. '*Whilk* o' t' twee?' which of the two?

Whilkowther, whichever. '*Whilkowther* geeat I gan,' whichever road I take.

Whimly, adv. softly.

Whins, the prickly furze. '*Whin* - busks,' furze bushes. 'A *whinny* road,' a thorny path; used to express a difficult course in general.

Whinstone, our basalt, or material of volcanic origin, for making roads and paving streets; traversing our hills in a straight line near the surface like a vast vein, from Cockfield in the country of Durham to Harewood-dale between Whitby and Scarborough, or nearly 70 miles. Bluish gray, the vein is locally known as the '*Whinstone* dyke.'

Whipper-snapper, a forward conceited youth.

Whippet. 'A wee canny *whippet* of a woman,' one who is little, neat, and nimble.

Whipping o' gallowsays, a race, as if by horses. 'There 'll be bonny *whipping o' gallowsays* that day,' there will be much commotion on the occasion. 'Yan's leeam, an' t' other's blind,' there's varry little *whipping o' gallowsays* atween 'em,' little speed is to be expected from the pair put together,—the lame and the blind.

Whirlicote, or Whiskey, the hooded or 'calashed' one-horse chaise of more than a century back; the hood with its curtains in front being of leather.

Whirril, a winding stairway; a descending path into a hollow.

Whish adj. silent or retired. 'As *whisht* as death.' 'A varry *whisht* spot.' 'A *whisht* sort of a body,' one, as we say, 'of few words.' '*Whisht!*' hush. (Shakespeare's 'whist'.)

Whisk, v. to whirl past. 'It *whisk'd* by like a fireflaught,' like a flash of fire. To lash with a whip.

Whisk, a bound bundle of twigs for blending eggs in a bason.

Whiskey. See *Whirlicote*.

Whistle-jacket, gin and treacle.

Whit, a fraction or shred. 'They weean't yowden a *whit*,' will not yield in the least degree. See *Wit*, as having the same sound.

White weather, snow. Hoar frost.

White, or Whittle, v. to shave wood with a knife. '*White* it smooth.'

Whited, or Whittled; Whited down, or Whittled away, pared as a boy with his '*whittle*' *whites* a stick to his purpose. Anything worn by constant treading upon is *whittled away*, as when a threshold becomes thin and low in the middle. A. S. *pwitan*, to cut; M.E. *thwitel*, a knife.

Whiteheft, flattery; deceitfulness. 'They *whitehefted* him out on 't,' they gained their point by wheedling. See *Heft*.

Whither, or **Witter**, a curve; a flourish or scrawl.

Whither, v. to hurry hither and thither. 'Don't go *whithering* about so.'

Whithering, or **Whitherment**, a noise as of people lumbering up and down stairs. The thrill felt from the fall of a heavy mass. 'It shot past with a *whithering*,' as the tremulous sensation from the proximity of a railway train. Cf. A.S. *hwoðeran*, to rumble.

Whittings, or **Whittlings**, s. pl. wood-shavings. Particles worn off by friction.

Whittle, a knife of a small or inferior description. 'That thing weean't cut, it's nobbut a *whittle*.' Guests in old times in the country, are noticed as carrying their own pocket-knives to eat with; and a whetstone hung in the passage for sharpening them before sitting down to table. See the first *Keam*'d.

Whittles. See *Wotwells*.

Whittlings. See *Whittings*.

Whole, v. 'It *wholes* up badly,' the wound does not heal well. *Wholed*, healed. *Wholing*, healing. (The *w* is silent, as in our *whole*; and is a modern insertion. The Mid. Eng. form is *hool*.)

Whops. See *War waps*.

Whye. 'A *whye* cawf,' a female calf. Sometimes spelt *Quey*. See *Wye*.

Wi, or **Wiv**, prep. with.

Wick. See *Wyke*.

Wick, adj. quick or alive. 'As *wick* as an eel,' lively. 'They were swarming *wick*,' as bees in a cluster. Thus we have *wick*,

i. e. quick, in *Wick*-lime, *Wick*-silver, *Wick* - sand, and other words of obvious meaning. 'As kittle as *wicksilver*,' unstable. *Wick* goods, all kinds of living things. 'Wick - wood,' live or green hedge-wood.

Wicken, v. to come to life. 'He *wickens* on 't,' grows better of his illness. 'Wicken'd, or *Wicken'd up*,' enlivened in all senses.

Wickening, a quickening. 'I'll come an gie thee a *wickening*,' I will make you bestir yourself.

Wickens, s. pl. hedge - quicks. Also couch - grass, a coarse fibrous grass in the cultivated soil, hard to eradicate. 'They're out *wickening*,' pulling up the quicks and weeds in the fields.

Wickish, adj. somewhat spirited.

Wickly, adv. nimbly.

Wick-recak, a rake for collecting the uprooted thorns.

Wicks. See *Weeks*.

Wicks, **Wickthoorns**, or **Wickwood**, prickly bushes for hedge-work.

Wicksome, adj. full of life.

Widdy. See *Withband*.

Wideness, width.

Wide-setten, pp. as cloth of an open texture. See *Harn*.

Widgeon. See *Witty widgeon*.

Wife, a woman. Applied to females married or unmarried. 'A young *wife*,' a young woman.

Wight, an individual. 'Poor *wight*!' the sympathetic 'poor fellow.'

Wike. See *Wyke*.

Wikes. See *Weeks*.

Wild-like, adj. a weather term. 'It's varry *wild-like*,' it threatens for a storm. 'Wild weather,' windy.

Wilf, the willow.

Will ye, Nill ye, willing or unwilling. 'They'll take it *will ye, nill ye*,' whether you are agreeable or not.

Willward, self-willed.

Wimpled, or Wampled, pp. mantled or covered.

Win, v. to go or attain to. '*Win thy way yam*,' home. 'How will they *win* ower 't, think you?' how will they get over the affair? 'They *wan* ower 't bravely,' they accomplished the thing famously.

Wind-brussen, adj. distended at the stomach.

Wind-craft, ships and boats that sail with the wind, as distinct from those impelled by steam. A term of modern origination.

Winder, v. to winnow the chaff from the grain. *Winder*ing, winnowing.

Windiness, verbosity.

Winding (accent on *d*), fanning. 'Speechifying.'

Windled, pp. drifted by the wind. 'The snow has *windled* up.'

Windless, adj. short of breath; exhausted.

Windlestrees, or **Winnlestrees**, s. pl. dry grasses run to seed in the pastures.

Wind-lipper, the slight leap of the sea into small waves, from the breeze acting on its surface.

Window peeper, or Window keeker, an official spoken of by our grandmothers, for ascertaining the number of windows in the house, when the window-tax was imposed. See *Keek, Keker*.

Window-sill, or Window-soal. See *Sill*.

Wind-way, the direction of the wind.

Windwhisk, a whirlwind.

Wingmouse, the bat or rermouse.

Wing-yoke, v. to affix a stick across the wings of geese, to prevent their getting through the hedge.

Winning-time, harvest. '*Wankle winning - time*,' unsettled weather for gathering in the produce.

Winnings, s. pl. wages; rewards.

Winnles. See *Gain-winnles*.

Winnot, will not.

Winrows, s. pl. the grass laid in long heaps by the mower's scythe, for raking into haycocks. Called *windrows* in Kent; see Pegge's Glossary.

Wins. See *Whins*.

Winsome, adj. engaging or captivating. 'A handsome *winsome* young lady.' A friend believes he has heard 'Unwinsome,' uninviting; undesirable.

Winter-free land, ground clear of crop from autumn to spring, so as not to abate the forthcoming herbage at the latter season.

Winter-lites. See *Summer-lites*.

Winter-pick wine, made from hedge sloes after the frost has passed upon them.

Wise-like, adj. acting with good judgment.

Wise man. See *Wise man* in the Preface.

Wisen'd. 'They've *wisen'd* on 't,' they have grown wiser on the subject.

Wishing - stone, or Wishing - chair, a hollowed basement of an old cross, adjoining the Stakesby high road near Whitby. With one side of the stone broken away, three sides remain; and when seated in the recess, the wishes you form are likely to be realized!

- Wissen**, pp. known. 'Nobbut I had *wissen*,' if I had only been aware. See *Addwissen*, *Weel wissen'd*, *Wissen'd*.
- Wit**. 'He's nowt of a *wit*,' no great genius. To have '*wit* at will,' is to have good sense at command. See *Whit*, as having the same sound.
- Wit**, intelligence, notice. 'I had n't got *wit* on 't,' the intelligence had not reached me.
- Witch**, **Witch** - boats, **Witchcraft**. See *Witchcraft* in the Preface.
- Witchwand**, a divining rod.
- Witch-wood**, witch elm. '*Witch-wood day*.' See *Roumtree*.
- Witch-wrowt**, pp. hag-ridden; harassed with the night-mare.
- Wite**, a mark; a blemish. Penalty incurred for an offence. 'Tak thy *wite* out of his skin,' give him a good drubbing. *Wites*, forfeits to the winner. A.S. *wite*, punishment, fine.
- Wite**, to reproach. 'They cannot *wite* me wi' liquor,' accuse me of being a drunkard. *Wited*, blamed. A.S. *wittan*, to punish, blame.
- With**, a twig.
- Wit-hand**, the upper hand; the best part of the argument.
- With-band**, **Withy**, or **Widdy**, a gird or binder made of twigs. 'As tough as *widdy*,' said of meat.
- Wither**, the barb of a fish-hook. See also the first *Whither*.
- Witter**. See the first *Whither*.
- Witting**, knowledge. Also, as pres. part., knowing, perceiving. 'I did it to the best of my *witting*,' to the best of my understanding. 'All that time they were *witting* well of it,' they were fully aware of the matter.
- Witty widgeon**, a wiseacre; or rather, a silly fellow.
- Wit word**, the wise expression. 'He gav' em t' *wit word* on 't,' settled his opponent by his able answer.
- Wiv**, **Wi**, prep. with.
- Wizard**. See *Wise man* in the Preface.
- Wizzen'd**, pp. pined and furrowed with age. 'A *wizzen'd* apple.' 'Wizzen-faced,' skinny looking.
- Wizzle**. See the second *Warzle*.
- Wizzon**, the windpipe. 'I'll *wizzon* thee,' I'll choke you.
- Wo there!** get out of the way; beware.
- Woden**. 'You mun snape that tree, it's *woden* wi' wood,' must prune that tree, it is overrun with growth. See *Forwoden*.
- Woe**. See *Weea*.
- Wolds**. See *Wauds*.
- Wolf**, v. to eat ravenously like a savage beast. 'He *wolfs* it down,' devours his meat greedily.
- Woman-body**. See *Man-body*.
- Women-foooks**, s. pl. females.
- Won**, pp. obtained; reaped. 'A load of well-*won* hay,' in prime condition.
- Wood**. See *Wud*.
- Wood-canthers**, those who convey the felled timber out of the wood with pole-waggons. See *Wainstang*.
- Woodwarde**, a forest-keeper. Whitby Abbey Rolls, 1396.
- Woodwesh**, the plant dyer's broom.
- Wool-fells**, s. pl. sheep-skins.
- Woonkers**, or **Wow-woonkers!** an interjection of surprise.
- Wor**, our. 'Worsels,' ourselves. See *Wer*.

Wordified. 'It's ower sair *wordified*,' it is too wordy. See *Twarvlement*.

Worken'd, pp. twisted. Entangled.

Wormland, the churchyard.

Worn, pp. as adj. weary. 'I'm *worn* for want of sleep.' 'A *worn* man,' debilitated.

Worry-gut, or Whirrigut, the eddying of a current running along the sea coast, almost strong enough to overturn a boat.

Worrying, adj. wandering in search of prey, in the sense of ravening. 'As *worrying* as a wolf.' Reminding us of the Scotch 'Worrigangers,' sturdy beggars.

Worts, s. pl. herbs.

Wossel, v. to wrestle, to struggle. '*Wossell'd* thruff,' as one's way is pushed through a crowd, or a difficulty. See *Warsle*.

Wosselment, the jolting in a dense body of people. The haggling in bargain making. 'It cost seea mickle brass, an there was seea mitch for *wosselment*,' the amount was so and so, and there were deductions for certain considerations.

Wossit, worsted. Housewives tell us, it is not good to wind worsted or thread from the skein into a ball by candle light, 'for it raffles the sailors in steering their course at sea.'

Wosale, or Wostle. See *Wost-house*. Also *Wossel*, as of similar sound.

Wossler, or Wostler, in monastic times the Hosteller, or head of the convent guest-hall. See *Wost-house*. Subsequently, the landlord of the hostlery or inn. At present more particularly applied to the servant of the public house who takes charge of your horse, known by our ancestors

as the 'Horse-knave,' '*Wossler-weean*,' or '*Wossler-wife*,' the female publican.

Wost, or Wostle. See *Wost-house*.

Wost, the instep of the human foot.

Wost-house, or Host-house, an inn. 'Where do you *wost* at?' or 'Where do you *wostle* at?' where do you 'put up' at? The *host-house* in mediæval times, was the monastic guest-hall, where wayfarers found free lodging and refreshment, its head official being the Hosteller or Hostler. In many quarters in those days, the roads were so devious and obscured by masses of forest, that lights were suspended in the steeples, for guidance to places in the night; and to this effect the practice at Staintondale, a lone spot between Whitby and Scarborough, may be cited. In the reign of King Stephen, on the foundation there named as connected with the Knights Templars, the priest of the chapel was to have daily service and to pray for the kings of England and their heirs; in the mean while, all poor people and travellers passing that way, were to be sheltered and regaled, and a bell and a horn to be sounded in the dusk of the evening that they might find the *hospitum*, the site of which is denoted by a mound called Bell-hill to this day. Further, as witnessing to the then desolate state of these parts, the name Hunmanby, a village between the Whitby vicinity and the Yorkshire wolds, was formerly written 'Hound-man-by,' the residence of the huntsman appointed to keep down the wolves; while a *Host-house* was set apart for the protection of wayfarers, 'that they might not be devoured by the wild beasts then abounding.'

Wostle, Wostler. See *Wossle, Wossler*.

Wotchat, orchard.

Wotmeecal, oatmeal. 'Wotmeecal kecal,' oatmeal gruel.

Wots, oats. *Wotshaff*, a sheaf of oats.

Wotwells, or Whittles, sprouts at the corners of the finger-nails. The south country 'hangnails.'

Woudgeat (*g* soft), or **Wedgeit**, a thick slice of bread or meat.

Wounds, man! an exclamation of rebuke. 'Wounds, man, your lummerly hoofs are down upon my corns!'

Wow, Wowish, adj. wan or pale-faced.

Wowler, a grumbler.

Wowling, adj. bewailing, whining.

Wow-woonkers. See *Woonkers*.

Wrang, wrong. 'Wrang's *wrang* an reet's reet; seea what's *wrang* can't be reet; an' *wrang* is neea man's reet' (right). A comparison between doing right and acting unjustly.

Wranglesome, adj. quarrelsome.

Wrangwise, or Wrangways, adj. in a wrong direction; contrary. Opposed to *rightwise*, which has been corrupted to *righteous*.

Wrate, pt. t. wrote.

Wrecks, s. pl. remains, in a large sense. 'I saw *wrecks* on 't,' abundance of it. See the second *Ruck, Rack*.

Wreecangs. See *Reecang'd*.

Wreecath, a cloth ring or pad for the head, when a pail of water is carried upon it. See *Skeil*.

Wreeghts, or Wrights, s. pl. work-people in general. 'They'll mak poor *wreeghts*,'—that is, mere fine folks make poor men of business.

Wrowt, or Wrought, pp. worked; in all senses.

Wrythen, pp. twisted; inter-twined.

Wud, Weead, or Wood, adj. 'Clean *wud*,' quite mad. In Scotland they have 'red *wud*,' red hot mad. A.S. *wód*, mad, *wóðnes*, madness.

Wuff, a wolf. On the former-day existence of wolves in this quarter, see *Wost-house*, and *Tewing*. Also, a dark coloured fish which the fishermen prefer for their own eating.

Wumme, a wimble, a gimlet, or rather a small auger for making a hole to let in the larger auger. *Wummling*, boring or penetrating. The act of turning round and round.

Wun, v. to abide. 'We *wun* at t' aud heeaf yet,' live at the old habitation still.

Wun. See *Win*.

Wund, pp. wound or twined up.

Wyah, or Ay, yes. 'Wyah, *wyah*!' yes, yes; or, so it may be.

Wye, or Quey, a young heifer; a cow from one to two years old.

Wyke, or Wick, a bay; a recess of the coast, as Runswick, Cloughton *wyke*. Hence the 'Vikings,' or 'creek-men,' the piratical Northmen, who, according to Cressy and others, made their descent upon Saxon Britain in the 8th century, and ambushed in creeks in order to dart upon the passing voyager. Also, it is recorded, the viking chose to be buried near the sea, having his grave marked by a large tumulus, that his resting-place might be conspicuous from the element upon which his exploits had been achieved. According to Wor-saae, he was sometimes entombed in his own ship, over which his *houe* or barrow was piled; as the

ancient British chief is stated to have been found buried in his scythe-wheeled chariot.

Yabble, or Yabbable, strong; able. 'A *yabblish* lot,' people of wealth; also of mental ability. 'They're varry *yabblesome*.' In the country, we hear, 'a *yabble* pie-crust,' one of substantial construction.

Yabblins, adv. possibly; or 'I might be able.'

Yack. See *Yak*.

Yacker, an acre. 'Yah heeal *yacker*,' one whole acre.

Yackorage, the measurement in acres.

Yackershot, a land-rate at so much an acre. Old local document.

Yaff, v. to bark as a young whelp.

Yaffle, v. to mumble like a toothless person. To yelp. 'A desperate *yaffler*,' one of a snappish disposition. 'Yaffling about,' tittle-tattling.

Yags thee! look you! *Yagging*, staring.

Yah, or Yan, one.

Yahish, or Yannish, adj. 'She's just about *yannish*,' at one point, neither better nor worse. 'All of a *yahish* mak,' of one kind of manufacture.

Yak, oak. 'A bit o' brave aud *yak*,' of good old oak. 'Me grannum's aud *yak* - kist,' my grandmother's old oak - chest. 'Yak-bink,' oak bench. A.S. *æc*.

Yak-crammels, s. pl. knotty branches of the oak. 'A stunt *yak-crammel*,' a stout oak cudgel.

Yak-forks, s. pl. oak-stems, forked naturally at one end; used for various country purposes.

Yak-gnars, s. pl. oak knots.

Yakken, adj. made of oak; oaken.

Yakker. See *Yacker*, an acre.

Yak-prod, an oak-peg.

Yakrons, or Akrons, s. pl. acorns.

Yaksnags, s. pl. thick oak branches.

Yaksteeak, Yakstob, or Yakstoup, an oak-post.

Yakwood, a forest of oaks.

Yakwreesght, a worker in oak, of former-day mention.

Yal, adj. whole.

Yal, ale. 'Some yat *yal* posset,' warm ale gruel.

Yal-bink, an ale - bench; like those in front of country inns for outside smokers.

Yal-brains. See *Yal-scaup*.

Yal-brewis, ale posset stiffened with bread.

Yal-brussen, adj. distended or 'blown up' with ale or liquor.

Yal-hoose, an ale-house.

'John Newbiggin by licence hopes he sal

Cheer all your hearts wi' the varry best *yal*.'

Village sign in this vicinity.

We read of a former-day whim or custom at public-houses, of drinking ale by the yard, from 'trumpet-shaped glasses three feet tall.' From this practice of measuring by the yard as cloth is vended, may not our old local term *Ale-draper*, or at least the latter part of it, have arisen? See *Ale-draper*.

Yal-scaup, or Yal-brains, one who has to take his glass before he can set his wits to work.

Yal-scoore, the beer-bill.

Yalseeal, wholesale.

Yal-settle. See *Yal-bink*.

Yal-sooak'd, adj. full of beer; drunk.

Yal - sooaker, Yal - swab, Yal-swattler, Yal - swizzler, or

- Yal-yottler**, an ale-bibber; a sot.
- Yal-wife**, or **Yal-weean**, the female publican.
- Yal-yotting**, adj. given to pot companionship. 'A *yal-yotter*.'
- Yam**, v. to chew. *Yamming*, eating. The audibility of the masticating process.
- Yam**, home. See *Heeam*.
- Yamly**, or **Yamsome**, adj. homely.
- Yam-meead**, adj. home-made.
- Yamming**, pres. part. journeying homeward. 'He's *yamming* fast,' declining in health, 'going to his long home.' *Yamwards*.
- Yams**, or **Yamsticks**. See *Haams* or *Haamwoods*.
- Yamstead**, homestead.
- Yamster**, one of domestic habits. See *Heeamster*.
- Yan**, or **Yah**, one.
- Yance**, adv. once.
- Yand**, pt. t. used with reference to the change of having become lonely or single. 'It quite *yand* him,' the loss of his wife made him feel lonely.
- Yanliness**, loneliness. '*Yanliness* an mawks,' solitude and whims.
- Yanly**, adj. in a single condition. 'She's nobbut *yanly* off,' unmarried; without connections.
- Yannerly**, adj. 'A *yannerly* soort of a body,' selfish; with a constant eye 'to number one.' See *Annerly*.
- Yannish**. See *Yahish*.
- Yap**, an ape. '*Yap-feeac'd*,' pugnosed, monkey-faced.
- Yapish**, or **Yapsome**, adj. apish, or imitative. Impertinent.
- Yare**. See *Gare*.
- Yare**, adj. early; in all senses.
- Yark**, v. to inflict strokes with a switch. 'A good *yarking*,' a flogging.
- Yarker**, anything huge. 'Now that is a *yarker*.'
- Yarn-winnles**. See *Gain-winnles*.
- Yarny**, adj. disposed to the telling of long tales.
- Yat**, adj. hot. 'Reead *yat*,' red hot. *Yatted*, heated. *Yattish*, rather hot.
- Yat**, a gate. 'Steck t' *yat*,' shut the gate; or the door. *Yeatts*, gates; 16th century spelling.
- Yatband**, the rope-ring or loop, used as a gate-fastener.
- Yat-crukes**, s. pl. the hooks in the post upon which the gate swings; the gate-hinges.
- Yat-house**, a lodge on an archway through which you drive into a court-yard.
- Yat-steed**, the gateway. '*Yat-steed-cruke*,' the swinging hook at the entrance side which holds back the open gate.
- Yat-stoup**, the gate-post.
- Yawd**, a riding horse. A jade.
- Yawd**, v. 'To *yawd* it,' to ride the distance on horse-back.
- Yawd-geeat**, a horse-track, or bridle-road.
- Yawdstick**, a riding-switch.
- Yawdwath**, a horse-ford across a stream.
- Yawl**, a larger kind of fishing-boat.
- Yean**, v. to lamb. '*Yeaning-time*,' the lambing season.
- Yearn**, or **Earn**, v. to curdle as milk.
- Yearning**, or **Yenning**, cheese rennet for curdling the milk in the making of cheese.
- Yed**, or **Yedwan**, the draper's yard-stick.
- Yed**, v. to burrow in the earth as

- a mole. To work secretly in a matter. 'They'll *yed* him,' conquer him by stratagem. *Yedded*, traced or tracked to a place.
- Yedders**, s. pl. creatures that burrow in the earth.
- Yedding**, or **Earding**, earthing or burrowing.
- Yeds**, or **Yeddings**, s. pl. holes made by animals that work underground.
- Yedwan**. See the first *Yed*.
- Yellow-yowling**, the bird yellow-hammer. 'A dowly *yellow-yowling* creature,' sickly and jaundiced.
- Yennest**, adj. earnest. 'I lated it *yennestly*,' sought it diligently. *Yennestness*, determination; sincerity.
- Yenning**. See *Yearning*.
- Yenning**, groaning; longing after.
- Yennuts**, **Yernuts**, or **Aunuts**, s. pl. earth-nuts, or pig-nuts.
- Yerb**, a herb. *Yerbs*, herbs.
- Yerbcraft**, botany. Skill in the medicinal use of herbs, to many of which, magical effects were formerly attributed; and we find, in the 13th century, that in legal single combats, it was part of the champion's oath that he had not about him 'any herb or other spell or enchantment,' by which he might procure the victory. See *Seave-whallops*.
- Yerb-cure**. 'It's some mak o' *yerb-cure*,' some kind of vegetable remedy.
- Yerb-weean**, the herb-woman or doctress.
- Yerby**, adj. 'Is't of a *yerby* nature?' is it a botanical production?
- Yernuts**. See *Yennuts*.
- Yester-moorn**, yesterday morning.
- Yester-neeght**, yesterday night.
- Yet**, or **Het**, hot.
- Yeth**, earth. 'Sadden'd *yeth*,' compact soil; clay.
- Yethbare**. 'A *yethbare* rooad,' an unpaved path.
- Yethbun**, earth-bound. Of worldly habits.
- Yethelow'd**, adj. having mud stuck about the feet. In the Scripture sense, 'laden with thick clay.' See *Clod-clags*.
- Yethdike**, a thrown up earth-bank, as a boundary or fence. See *Cam*.
- Yeth-dooal**. 'A rich man at last, like a poor man, nobbut gets his *yeth-dooal*,' his portion of ground for a grave.
- Yeth'd**, pp. earthed; buried. Archaeologists inform us, that in contact with cist interments, it is proved that bodies in numbers were earthed without any receptacle, in the times to which barrow burials apply; while 'Notes and Queries' have lately alluded to a coffin of old type, kept in the tower of a certain church, in which the wrapped corpses of the poor were formerly carried to the grave, and then deposited caseless. Further, the Annals of Stockton, at the junction of Yorkshire and Durham, record, that in 1716, the vicar Walker put a stop in that part to the 'burying of poor people without coffins.' See *Funerals* in the Preface.
- Yether**, v. to interweave with twigs, as in basket-making. *Yether'd*, tied as faggots with long twigs or twig-bands. Also flogged with rods or lashes. 'A good *yethering*.'
- Yethers**, s. pl. oziars and similar flexibilities.
- Yethfast**, adj. deep rooted in the earth. 'Glued to the world.' 'It is n't *yethfast* eneeaf,' the foundations are not deep enough.

- 'A *yethfast* steean,' a fixed piece of the natural rock, distinct from a stone that has been placed there.
- Yethfoist**, the mouldiness and decay from contact with the ground. Also the scent proceeding from it.
- Yeth-grub**. See *Yethworm*.
- Yeth-house**, an earth-mound. See *How*.
- Yethkeave**, a natural cavern.
- Yethly**, adj. earthly.
- Yeth-mawk**. See *Yethworm*.
- Yeth-nobbles**, s. pl. large clumps of clay.
- Yethquake**, earthquake.
- Yethsweeat**. See *Grundsweeat*.
- Yethworm**, **Yethmawk**, or **Yeth-grub**, an earthworm. A slave to covetousness.
- Yetling**. See *Heatlin*.
- Yeux**, a hiccup. 'Inclined to be *yeuxy*,' spasmodic in that way.
- Yewlet**, an owl; or rather a young owl.
- Yokestick**, **Bauks**, **Cannbauk**, or **Milkbauk**, the shoulder-bar for carrying the milk-pails by suspension, having a sweep cut out in the centre to fit below the milkman's neck. 'As crook'd as a *yokestick*,' bodily deformed. Also the wooden 'horse-shoe collar' for yoking oxen is called the 'yoke-stick.'
- Yoller**, v. to bawl out. *Yoller-ing*, yelling.
- Yon**, yonder.
- Yont**, beyond. 'They gat at t' *yont* side on him,' on the other side, 'the blind side,'—that is, they overreached him. 'They went *yont* away past,' to some distance further. 'It's a *yontish* bit frae here,' a long way beyond this place. 'A *yontish* spot,' a foreign quarter.
- Yool**. See *Yowl*.
- Yotten**, or **Yottle**, v. expressing the act of swallowing; deglutition. '*Yottle* away,' or 'Be sharp and get it *yotten'd* down,' urging the reluctant patient to take his physic.
- Yottening**. 'A brave *yottening* o' yal,' a good drink of beer. *Yottled*, swallowed.
- Yowden**, v. to bend; to yield; to soften. 'She *yowdens* badly,'—as the gossips say of an ill-assorted match,—she submits to her husband reluctantly. 'Seea stunt, you'd as good try te *yowden* a yak steek,' so stupid that you might as well try to bend an oak post. '*Yowden* 't a bit,' allow it to slacken, said of a stretched rope. 'She *yowden'd* at een,' yielded at her eyes,—tears showed her penitence.
- Yowgans**, s. pl. sometimes applied to daisies; perhaps the 'Ewe-gowans' of a neighbouring district.
- Yowl**, or **Yool**, v. to howl; to cry.
- Yowler**, a complainer. A disaffected person. *Yowling*, howling; yelling.
- Yowling**. See *Yellow-yowling*.
- Yown**, oven. 'As yat as a *yown*,' as hot as an oven.
- Yowp**, v. to gape; to yelp. 'Prithee dinnot geeap an *yowp* seea,' do not bawl, or talk so loud. *Yowping*, bawling.
- Yowper**, a yelper; a street crier of wares; a ballad-singer. A fault-finder.
- Yowps**, s. pl. squalls or yells.
- Yows**, s. pl. ewes. 'Swath *yows*,' pasture-fed ewes, as distinguished from sheep that browse on the moors.
- Yuke**. See *Heuk*.
- Yule**, or **Yule-tide**, Christmas. 'Yule-cake,' the rich cake handed

to callers from Christmas-day to New-year's-day inclusive; but it is unlucky to cut it before Christmas eve. The tribe of pastries at this season, are known in some parts hereabouts as *Yule-doughs*; and from our national regard for those dainties, the Italians, we read, have founded a proverb. When a man is getting on well in the world, it is said, 'he has as much business as English ovens at Christmas.' *Yule*-candles are lighted on Christmas eve, and for that night it is unlucky to snuff them. A portion of the '*Yule-clog*' burnt on Christmas and on New-year's eves is to be saved for preserving the house from fire during the ensuing year, as well as to kindle its successor. See *Christmas Customs* in the Preface.

Yule-crush, a Christmas feast.

Yule-daums, s. pl. Christmas gifts; more particularly the pence and the portions of cheese and gingerbread dealt out to children, who then call at the door and wish you the compliments of the season. See *Daum*.

Yule-plufe, i. e. *Yule-plough*. See *Plough-Stots*, as connected with Christmas Customs, in the Preface.

Yule-sangs, s. pl. Christmas carols.

Yuling. 'Going a *yuling*,' asking for Christmas gifts from place to place.

Yure. See *Ure*.

Zinger, ginger.

Zingerbreed, gingerbread.

Zookers, or *Zookerins*! an interjection of surprise.

We may here remark that the Old English *ȝ*, frequently written for *y* at the beginning of words, and not to be confused with *z*, repeatedly takes the place of *y* in a document Englished from the original French belonging to Whitby Abbey, dated at York in 1343. Charlton observes in his *History of Whitby*, p. 246, that it is the only thing in English to be met with in the *Abbot's Book*. 'Fro ȝere to ȝere,' from year to year. 'ȝer,' year. 'ȝork,' York. 'Feverȝore,' February. Ritson, in his '*Dissertation on Romance and Minstrelsy*,' speaks of this instrument, which occurs between the Abbot and Convent of Whitby and one John Bustard, as the oldest of the kind in the English idiom hitherto known; a statement which probably admits of a few exceptions.

JOHN CHILDS AND SON, PRINTERS.

SERIES C.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES.

II. CLEVELAND WORDS (SUPPLEMENTARY).

III. AN ALPHABET OF KENTICISMS.

IV. SURREY PROVINCIALISMS.

V. OXFORDSHIRE WORDS.

VI. SOUTH-WARWICKSHIRE WORDS.

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SERIES C.

ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,

AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.

III.

II. CLEVELAND WORDS (SUPPLEMENTARY);

BY THE REV. J. C. ATKINSON.

III. AN ALPHABET OF KENTICISMS;

BY THE REV. S. PEGGE; A.D. 1736.

IV. SURREY PROVINCIALISMS;

BY G. LEVESON GOWER, ESQ.

V. OXFORDSHIRE WORDS;

BY MRS PARKER.

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BY MRS FRANCIS.

EDITED BY THE

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INTRODUCTION.

THE first of the E. D. S. series of Original Glossaries was Captain John Harland's Glossary of Swaledale words, issued in 1873.

A second series is now issued, and I wish to take the opportunity of explaining the principles upon which our glossaries are constructed and edited ; as far, that is, as I am responsible for the present form of them, which, as I am going to explain, is not far after all.

Before the Society was started, or even thought of, I had well considered the want that has been often and widely felt, of a complete register of all Provincial Words, considered as throwing light upon the growth, variety, and constant change of the English language. It is true that, in Mr Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial English, we have an excellent beginning towards so desirable an end ;¹ but it is also obvious that it does not, comprehensive as it is, include everything that can worthily claim to be recorded. I believe it was agreed that provincial words should be entered in the great Dictionary that was begun by the Philological Society of London ; but that work, from the laborious nature of it, has proceeded but slowly, and it does not appear that any definite time can be fixed upon for its publication. In any case, it seemed to be worth while, before our dialects shall die out, to make one final collection, of as comprehensive a character as possible, of all the material that can be useful for a complete Provincial English Dictionary.

Now it was obvious to me, from the very first, that the work

¹ This work is by no means sufficiently consulted. I am frequently applied to explain words, and often notice that words are enquired for in *Notes and Queries*, which are all the while properly recorded there.

could never be done by a single course of printing, once for all. Two methods of working exist in theory, but only one has any place in practice. The two methods are these.

FIRST METHOD. To collect, from correspondents in all parts of England, as much material as possible *in manuscript*; to store up these materials in some safe place (as safe as possible, that is, which is quite a different thing from an *absolutely* safe place); to keep these in hand till nothing more can be obtained; and when a sufficient mass is thus at last hoarded up, to find a competent editor, if possible an unpaid one (not always an easy matter, nor a fair arrangement), who will, out of the final chaos, construct a harmonious whole.

Now in this method, however perfect in theory, there are, in practice, all the elements of disheartening failure and lamentable collapse. Correspondents, in these days, do not care to contribute material unless they see a reasonable chance that their work, or some of it, can be printed within a few years, or will be placed in the hands of some editor who has actually a glossary in the press. Such work at last languishes, and the most likely result would inevitably be this: that, by the time the whole work was nearly ready for press, either some of it would be lost, or become unintelligible from the loss of the writer who alone could read it, or the chaos would surpass the powers of an editor, or an editor would obstinately refuse to be found. It was owing to long pondering upon all this, that I at last struck out a second method, which required indeed to be supported by the united strength of a printing society, but which would, at any rate, effect *something*, and would be far less liable to be affected by sublunary accidents, such as fire, or the mislaying of manuscript, or the death of editors. Mr Ellis, in his *Varieties of English Pronunciation*, was urging that an English Dialect Society should be formed, and Mr Aldis Wright pleaded the same cause in *Notes and Queries*; this idea was just the one thing wanted, and it was not long before the cordial co-operation of several friends enabled me to announce that the Society had been started. This has rendered the second method possible, and I think that a clear statement of it will remove much scruple on the part of such critics as have not hitherto understood our plans.

SECOND METHOD. The whole essence of this, the sole *practical* plan, is to print all the *glossarial* part of the work *twice over*. The relief thus gained is enormous, and indeed complete. In the *first* printing, we can issue any list of words, long or short, which is of sufficient merit; and we can do this in any order. It matters not which county is done first; we have only to see that all counties are done at last. Again, it does not greatly matter whether all the material is always of the best quality; many things are worth recording *once* (if only for the information of the 'coming' editor of the great work of the future) which may not be worth reprinting when the time of revision comes. This enables me to explain in what sense the Glossaries here printed are 'edited' by me.

What I have chiefly aimed at is a fairly even degree of accuracy. I have frequently added the 'part of speech' of a word, or sometimes made a definition clearer, or applied to the author to explain whatever looked misty; but, throughout, my chief aim has been to let well alone. In particular, I have retained a great number of words thus contributed which may seem, after all, but of small value. Now for this I have three reasons. First, a collector generally has his reasons for inserting a word; it must have struck him as being in some way peculiar, or he would never have put it down. Secondly, we often obtain thus quite a new light upon the *locality* of some words and phrases. A word which is common in London may seem very odd to a word-collector in Lincolnshire, and the careful student may be equally astonished and pleased at finding it duly recorded. It has the merit of being curious, like flies in amber. Thirdly (and this ought to be a complete defence of the course pursued), we are now *collecting words for the last time*, but we are not therefore *printing* them for the last time. If the future editor sees fit to take no notice of some of them, he can do so with the greatest ease. Surely we are bound to do all we can towards providing even a superabundant supply of material; for whilst many words can hereafter be omitted, the time for adding them will have passed away for ever.

At the same time I may fairly add that some few words *have* been struck out, with the kind consent of the authors; but my con-

tention is that such omissions should be made with a sparing and gentle hand.

I am responsible for one thing more, viz. the Indices. This is a laborious, but highly necessary part of the work. Of these Indices I now print the fifth. The first follows Glossary B. 7, and is an index to Glossaries B. 1 to B. 7, pp. 99—112. The second follows Glossary B. 13, and is an index to that Glossary only, which is a peculiar one. The third follows B. 14, and is an index to Glossaries B. 8 to B. 12, and to B. 14. The fourth follows Glossary B. 17, and is an index to Glossaries B. 15 to B. 17. The fifth is at the end of this present volume, and is an index to Glossaries C. 1. to C. 6, and I draw attention to the fact that it *includes* the Swaledale Glossary, which was called C. 1.

I have been asked why these sets of letters and numbers have been adopted. The answer is that the letter B marks reprints, and the letter C original compilations; whilst the numbers are primarily meant to assist in the index-making, and may be disregarded by all such as care not for them; though they are convenient, I think, for the purpose of reference also. The 'future editor' will be very glad to have them.

My plan is, further, to incorporate (say once in six or in eight years) all these indices¹ in two more comprehensive ones, one for the reprints, and one for the original series; always continually lessening the *number* of indices from time to time; but enlarging their contents. In this way we shall finally arrive at the possession of a very few but very comprehensive indices, and these will form the nucleus of the future Dictionary, which is thus being gradually formed as we proceed. Throughout, I have done the work in such a way as to digest the materials for future use; and, if the plan be hereafter carried out on the same lines, it is obvious that it can be all accomplished; and that its accomplishment is only a question of time, if all the circumstances continue as favourable as they are at present.

Now that I have explained what I have called the 'second

¹ That is, the indices to the *shorter* glossaries. Such a work as the Whitby Glossary is a book in itself, and an index to it is not required.

method,' I would ask our members to observe that it is *not exclusive* of the 'first method;' and, in fact, we are, to some extent, pursuing that method too. We have collected, and are still collecting, more than we can print at once; but there is a great difference between collecting words which may or may not be printed hereafter, and collecting words for a Society which is not only in full existence, but in good working order, with 'copy' almost continually in the printers' hands.

I have here described only the Glossarial part of the Society's work. That has been entered upon at an early time because it will take the longest to do. But it is not the intention of the Committee to confine the work to glossaries only; indeed, we have already issued Mr Sweet's History of English Sounds, Mr Elworthy's Dialect of West Somerset, and part of a Book-list. But I have spoken of this portion of the work because I best understand it, and it is that portion with which I have had most to do. I hope that the present explanation will be satisfactory to our members, and that they will be pleased to find that the *whole scheme of action* was carefully considered *beforehand*, and has been carried out from the very first on a plan which, though simple and unpretentious, is perfectly safe. Even though untoward circumstances should prevent its completion, it is a great comfort to feel that the ground has been secured at every step, and that the advance, however slow, is always made good.

I hope also that it will now be seen why, as a general rule, I have carefully eschewed etymology. We do not want to print it all twice over, though a few notes by the way may be useful. Besides, not only can it wait, but it can wait with advantage; every year our knowledge of it becomes a little less disgraceful to us.

I beg pardon for speaking so much in the first person; but it has been inevitable. I can truly say that I unselfishly desire the promotion of a better knowledge of our language; and it is a relief to place my plan upon record, that it may not perish with my life.

I add a few remarks concerning the Five Glossaries here printed.

GLOSSARY C. 2. This list of words used in the Cleveland district, in the N. E. of Yorkshire, is supplementary to 'A Glossary of the

Cleveland Dialect: explanatory, derivative, and critical. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, incumbent of Danby-in-Cleveland; domestic chaplain to the late Viscount Downe; author of "Sketches in Natural History," "British Birds' Eggs and Nests," &c. &c. *London*: John Russell Smith, Soho Square. 1868.¹ This excellent glossary is familiar to all students of the northern dialects, and it is with great pleasure that we are enabled here to record a few additions to it.

GLOSSARY C. 3. This requires rather a longer introduction. The contents of it were first communicated by me to the *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. ix., at a time when the English Dialect Society had not long been started, and had other work in the press. One object in submitting it, in the first instance, to the 'men of Kent' was, that I hoped thereby to obtain several *additions* to it. Nor was I disappointed; I received, on the whole, a considerable number of additional words, all of which I hope to print hereafter. They are not printed now, for two reasons; (1) because it is unadvisable to *mix* the words thus collected with Pegge's Collection made more than a century ago; and (2) because an editor who makes a present of his work to two Societies is sometimes weary in (what I trust is) well-doing, and the honest truth is, that I have not yet faced the work of getting all my Kentish materials into order. To my edition of Pegge's work for the *Archæologia Cantiana*, a short preface was prefixed, which I beg leave to reprint here *verbatim*.

'The following Glossary, compiled by the Rev. Samuel Pegge during his residence at Godmersham, was written in 1735-6. It forms part of a MS. book, which now contains the following tracts, all in the hand-writing of Dr Pegge himself, and all bound together; viz., (1) An Alphabet of Kenticisms; (2) Proverbs relating to Kent; (3) A *first* Collection of Derbicisms; (4) A *second* Collection of Derbicisms, preceded by a title-page, which properly belongs to the Kenticisms; (5) A *third* Collection of Derbicisms; (6) A General Collection of Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases; and (7) A Collection of Oaths, as variously vulgarised and corrupted. The present tract comprises only the *first* and *second* sections of this manuscript. The MS. came into the possession of Mr John Gough Nichols, from

¹ See E. D. S. Bibliographical List; Series A. p. 119.

whom it was purchased by Sir Frederic Madden, June 6, 1832. At the sale of Sir F. Madden's library in August, 1873, it was purchased for the English Dialect Society by myself. I have since transcribed the two sections of the MS. here printed, and re-arranged them so as to prepare them suitably for the press. In doing this, my chief endeavour has been to adhere as faithfully as possible to the autograph original, preserving nearly all Dr Pegge's peculiarities of spelling and diction. This method of careful reproduction, in all cases advisable, is especially so in the present instance, as the author evidently took much pains with his work, and was fairly qualified for the task. The only alterations made have been the following. First, the words have been thrown into a perfect alphabetical order, as they are not altogether so in the MS. Secondly, when words have been entered more than once, with slightly differing explanations, these explanations have been collated, and the general result given. Thirdly, when a large number of references to works illustrating such or such a word have been given, I have omitted a few of the references, as being hardly required or not easily traced. And lastly, I have occasionally omitted some of Dr Pegge's etymologies, but only where they were palpably wrong. These alterations and omissions are, on the whole, but very few. I have also added some remarks of my own, which are inserted between square brackets.

'In editing the Proverbs, which were not arranged in any particular order, I have re-arranged them. In a few cases, I have slightly abridged the explanations, where they seemed to be of unnecessary length. Here, also, I have added some remarks of my own, marked, as before, by being inserted between square brackets.

'Sir F. Madden has noted that the Rev. Samuel Pegge was born at Chesterfield, co. Derby, Nov. 5, 1704; admitted fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, 1729; Vicar of Godmersham, Kent, 1731; Rector of Whittington, Derbyshire, 1751; Rector of Brindle, Lancashire, 1751; made F.S.A. in 1751 and LL.D. in 1791; died Feb. 14, 1796. He was the author of several works, for a list of which see Bohn's "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual." Amongst his unprinted works, there are three in the Gough collection, in the Bodleian library; see Gough's Catalogue, p. 188, which mentions—

"6. Collections for a History of Wye ; folio MS. 7. Statutes of the College at Wye ; folio MS. 8. An Alphabetical Catalogue of Kentish Authors and Worthies ; folio MS." He refers, in the work here printed, to the two former of these.

'He married Ann, only daughter of Benjamin Clarke, Esq., of Stanley, near Wakefield, co. York, who died in July, 1746. His son, Samuel Pegge, Esq., born in 1731, was a barrister, a groom of the privy chamber, and F.S.A. He married Martha, daughter of the Rev. H. Bourne, who died June 28, 1767 ; the date of his own death being May 22, 1800. This Samuel Pegge the younger was also an author, and is best known, perhaps, for his "Anecdotes of the English Language," and his "Supplement to Grose's Glossary." He had a son, who was afterwards Sir Christopher Pegge.

'It may be added that Dr Brett, to whom Dr Pegge's Introductory Letter is addressed, was born in 1667, and died March 5, 1743. He was the author of a Dissertation on the Ancient Versions of the Bible, the second edition of which appeared after his death, in 1760 ; and of other works, for which see Bohn's "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual."

'I now call the reader's attention to Dr Pegge's own MS. After some of the words, their pronunciation has been inserted between square brackets. This is done by using the invariable symbols of the system known as "Glossic," explained at p. 9 of a tract on "Varieties of English Pronunciation," or in the Notice prefixed to Part III. of a treatise "On Early English Pronunciation," by A. J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc. The symbols occur in the following key-words, in which they are denoted by italic letters. Vowels and diphthongs :—*Beet*, *baît*, *baa* ; *caul*, *coal*, *cool* ; *knit*, *net*, *gnat*, *not*, *nut*, *fuot* (where *uo* denotes the 'short oo, as heard in *foot*) ; *height*, *foîl*, *foul*, *feud*. The consonants *y*, *w*, *wh* (slightly aspirated), *h*, *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *ch* (as in *chest*), *j*, *k*, *g* (hard, as in *gape*), *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *sh*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng* (as in *sing*), all have the usual values. The sound of *th* in *thin* is written *th* ; that of *th* in *then* is written *dh* ; *zh* represents the peculiar sound heard in *division* [*divizh'en*]. When *r* is to be trilled, it is written *r'*, with an apostrophe following it. The mark *·* signifies the accent, as in *be·fóre* [*bifoar*].

'These few words of explanation will enable the reader to trace the pronunciation intended in almost every case; for further information, Mr Ellis's work should be consulted. It must be borne in mind that the symbols never vary. Thus *ei* denotes the usual sound of long *i*, and never means anything else.

'I shall be glad to receive from "men of Kent" any notes upon the words contained in this Glossary, or notices of Kenticisms not mentioned therein.—W. W. S.'

I wish to add that two of my remarks in the above Preface were commented upon in a review in *The Athenæum*. The first, where I say that 'I have omitted a few of the references, as being hardly required or not easily traced;' and the second, that 'I have occasionally omitted some of Dr Pegge's etymologies, but only where they are palpably wrong.' It was suggested that I ought rather to have given everything, and have retouched nothing. In reply, I wish to say that I yield to no one in cherishing the most conservative principles as to the editing of books, as my editions for the Early English Text Society testify; but every principle must be modified sometimes by common sense; and it is not common sense to print and preserve remarks which the author himself sometimes retracts,¹ or which can have no possible result except to mislead and mystify. I repeat that 'these alterations and omissions are, on the whole, but very few;' and, what is more to the point, the MS. belongs to the English Dialect Society, and any one who dislikes my edition may (if he has the Society's permission) borrow the book for himself, and test the work; and I wish him joy of the reading of it. It is beautifully written, but nevertheless the lines are so close as to try the eyesight, and the queerness of the arrangement is such that it sometimes takes a long while to find the end of a sentence which happens to break off in the middle.

GLOSSARIES C. 4, 5, and 6. In the short notices prefixed to these I have said, I think, all that is necessary.

But I must not conclude without offering the thanks of the Society

¹ In some places, Dr Pegge has entered remarks merely as notes, and has stated below that they are wrong.

and my own to the real *authors* of the present volume ; to Mr Atkinson, Mr Leveson-Gower, Mrs Parker, and Mrs Francis. It is but little that I have done in the way of 'editing,' thanks to their care ; and, thanks to their good-will, even the doing of that little has been an easy and pleasant task. The most difficult part of the work was the Surrey Glossary, owing to the numerous additions which, fortunately for the result, the author was able to make during the progress of the work. It was, in fact, nearly reprinted twice over ; and perhaps the experience suggests that all such additions, if numerous, should stand over, and be issued at a later period separately. However, the difficulty fell chiefly upon the printers, Messrs Childs and Son, and it would hardly be fair not to mention, with much gratitude, the great practical service rendered us by their care and attention.

Cambridge, Oct. 1876.

ADDITIONS TO “A GLOSSARY OF THE CLEVELAND DIALECT,”

BY

THE REV. J. C. ATKINSON.

[THE following are additions to ‘A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect, explanatory, derivative, and critical; by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Incumbent of Danby-in-Cleveland; London, J. R. Smith, 1868.’ They have been kindly communicated by the author to the English Dialect Society.]

Abreead, [ubri’h’d] *adj.* and *adv.* lying about the field in separate sheaves, not as yet *stooked*; of corn cut and bound into sheaves. *Ex.* ‘When Ah passed i’ t’ moorn, ’twur liggin’ *abreead*; but ’twur led afoore neeght.’

All-ahuh, [aoh’l-u:iw] *adv.* all on one side, awry, askew.

Allkins, *adj.* of all sorts, various and intermingled.

Bainsome, *adj.* handily and willingly helpful or serviceable, deft and obliging: applied to persons, as a waiting-maid, a personal attendant. *Icel.* *Beinsamr*, officious; *Haldorsen*. *Ex.* ‘As *bainsome* a lass as iver Ah seen.’

Batts, *sb.* low flat land adjoining the river bank. *Ex.* ‘The *Batts* are low shore-lands, just after leaving Whitby Station by train, which are overflowed by the Esk at high tides.’ (Letter from F. K. Robinson.)

Begone, *adj.* ashamed, put to confusion. Usually applied with an adverb prefixed, as ‘sair *begone*,’ ‘sadly *begone*.’ *Cf.* ‘woe-begone,’ ‘wel-begon,’ &c.

Blind-nerry-mopsey, (i as in *tin*) *sb.* a name for ‘Blind-man’s buff.’

Blood, *v.n.* to bleed. *Ex.* ‘She *blooded* nigh-hand a’ t’ weea hame;’ of a mare which had been injured. The verb is also used in an active sense, meaning to take blood, as the surgeon or farrier does, from his patient.

Brak, [braak] *pt. t. of* to break [breek].

Break, Break up, [bri’h’k, bri’h’k uop] *v. n.* to be sick, to vomit.

Burrow, Burrough, *sb.* a camp, a fortification: preserved in many local names. Ex. 'High Burrows,' 'Low Burrows,' 'Burrows Green,' all in Egton. Cf. Prompt. Parv. 'Burwhe, Burrowe.'

Butts, *sb.* a piece of land usually small and of irregular shape. This word is of frequent occurrence in local names and the names of fields; it occurs repeatedly also in mediæval writings in the same application: e.g. Thomcrosse *Butts*, in the Whitby Chartulary, Cherry-tree *Butts* in Bingley (Mon. Ebor.). In Liverton, according to a map or plan of the parish of about 1730 now before me, one small enclosure is called '*Butts*,' and the adjoining one 'Long-lands *Butts*,' which latter is separated from the field called 'Long-lands' by a road. This severance of a short end (by whatever means) leads, I think, to the use or application of the word, as in the term '*butt-end*.'

Church-grim, [chaoch'grim] (corrupted from *kirk-grim*) *sb.* the Bar-guest. Ex. 'What is the *Church-grim*, who has been known to toll the death-bell at midnight? He is a fixed inhabitant of the Church both by day and night, but only "marauds about" in dark stormy weather.' (Letter from F. K. Robinson.) Danish Dial. *Kirke-grim*; Swed. Dial. *Kirke-grime*, *Kyrkju-grim*.

Clow, *sb.* a flood-gate or sluice-shutter. Cf. Prompt. Parv. '*Clowys*, water schedynge.' 'A *clowe* of fodegate, *singlocitorium*, *gurgustium*; Cath. Ang.' Note, Ib. 'The term *clowys* appears to be taken from the Fr. *écluse*.' Ib.

Cod-gloves, *sb.* gloves without partitions for the several fingers.

Come of, To, *v. n.* to recover from, get over.

Con thanks, To, to express or render thanks. Corrupted in the Whitby district into 'I *count* you no thanks,' &c.

Cruttle, *sb.* a crumb.

Cuckoo-meat, *sb.* the wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*).

Dead-headed, [dih'd-hih'did] *adj.* of an animal standing with the head depressed, and without life or energy, as when out of health. See *Sackless*.

Dod, *v. a.* to clip away the dirty or clotted wool from the tail and thighs of sheep and lambs; also from the breasts of lambs.

Draw, *sb.* a single act of digging with a spade, implying (1) the depth reached in the act; (2) the portion of soil removed.

Drean, [d'ri'h'n] *v. n.* to drawl in speaking.

Dunt, [duont] *v. a.* to make blunt, to dull the edge of a knife or tool.

Dunted, *adj.* blunt, dull-edged.

Erاند, [i'h'ru'nd] *sb.* pronunciation of *errand*.

Fang, *v. a.* to catch, seize, snatch hold of. Ex. 'Weel, thoo's *fangin'* awa', onnyweas;' to a hungry boy, who was taking and eating his food quickly and eagerly.

Feek, [fi'h'k] *v. a.* to fetch.

Feel, *v. a.* to become sensible of, to perceive; spoken of scents. *Ex.* 'I *felt* the smell 's sune 's I gat within t' deear.'

Fine, *adj.* tractable, docile, well-behaved; of children, and young people generally.

Fix-fax, *sb.* the gristle or tendon in the neck of an animal.

Foying, *sb.* pleasure-taking or making. *Cf.* Old Eng. and Kentish *Foy*, a treat given at going abroad or coming home; Lewis's History of Tenet. The Dutch *foot* is a perquisite, vail, &c. *Ex.* 'Mah man's gi'en oop t' fishing, noo, miss. He nobbut gans *a-foying* wi' 's cöble;' of a fisherman at or near Saltburn who spent his time during 'the season' in taking out pleasure-parties in his boat.

Friddick, *sb.* a kind of cake made by pouring a spoonful of oatmeal batter into a pan and frying it, on both sides, in lard or dripping.

Gantree, *sb.* flags of stone forming the covering or bearing portion of a culvert, or practical bridge over a ditch or stell.

Greenal, [gri'h'n] (*pron. of Groon, Grune, Groin*) *sb.* an animal's snout or nose. *Ex.* 'Pig-greean,' a pig's snout.' (F. K. Robinson.)

Grim, [grim] *sb.* a death's head, as sculptured or represented. *Cf.* O.N. *gríma*, a mask, helmet; A.S. *egesgríme*, a ghost, bugbear.

Gully, *sb.* a large bread-knife. 'No household outfit complete without a *gully* 50 years ago.' (Letter from Capt. Turton, Larpool.)

Haaver, [hauv'ur] *sb.* the long, strong lines used in the deep-sea fishing, and to which the *snoods*, each terminating in a hook, are appended. *See Snood.*

Hard, *adj.* hardy, able to endure, not likely to suffer from hardship, not given to complain. *Ex.* 'He's boddén a vast; he wur a desput *hard* man iv's yowth.' 'Thae's *hard* lahtle chaps; they heed it na mair an nowght;' of some young boys who had had several teeth out without a cry or a wry face. *Cf.* 'þeir hafua adr ord vid þa Jomsvíkinga ok uílea víta hvort þeir era mykla *hardare* en adrir menn, sem frá þeim var sagt.' (Flateyjarbok i. 197.)

Harden out, *v. n.* to take up, become fair; of the weather, when it is raining. *Ex.* 'It's to be hoped 't will *harden out*;' said when a rainy fit in harvest-time appeared to be likely to give way to fair weather.

Hay, *sb.* a land-mark in a township-field. This is the only existing local use of the word I am acquainted with. In its Latin form, *Haia*, it is of perpetual use in Mediæval documents, commencing with the Guisborough endowment charter (1119), wherein two separate *Haías* are named. In the local nomenclature many reminiscences of the word survive.

Hear, *v. n.* to sound. *Ex.* 'It *heard* well;' of a flute, played together with several violins.

Heartless, *adj.* devoid of encouragement, discouraging, disheartening. *Ex.* 'It's *heartless* wark, farming where ther's sikan a vast o' rabbits astor (astir).'

Heck-stead, *sb.* the site or fixed place—the stead—of the inner door (of an old-fashioned house), between the entry and the *House-place* or kitchen. Ex. 'We'll noo gan thruff (through) t' *Heck-stead* inti' t' kitchen.'

Hirn, Hurn, [haorn] *sb.* a corner or recess, in a room, barn, &c.; or by the wide chimney firesides of old-fashioned houses. Ex. '*Hon*, a recess or shelved cupboard; a recess for the seats (of stone) at the wide chimney firesides of old-fashioned farm-houses.' (Private Letter from F. K. R.) Cf. A.S. *hyrne*, a horn, a corner; 'On stræta *hyrnum*.' Matt. vi. 5.

Cf. ' & loked after þat ladi · for lelli he wendo
þat sche here had hed in sum *hurne* · in þat ilk time,
to greue him in hire game · as þeiȝh he gyled were; '
Will. of Palerne, ed. Skeat, p. 31, l. 687.

Hitchibed, *sb.* the game of Hopscotch.

Hockery, *adj.* uneven to walk, ride, or drive upon; of a rough or ill-kept road or pavement. Ex. 'It's a despart *hockery* bit o' road;' of the line between Grosmont and Whitby, passing over which in the train was, owing to its badly-kept condition, accompanied with much jolting and shaking. The same word as **Hottery**, for which see *Cleavel Gloss.*

Inland, *adj.* enclosed and under agricultural management; in antithesis to common, waste, unenclosed.

Jance about, *v. n.* to knock about, expose to circumstances of fatigue, as a wayfarer may be. Ex. 'Thoo's been sair *janced about*, Ah's seear;' to one who had been compelled to take two or three sudden long and harassing journeys.

Kitty-keys, *sb.* ash-keys, the seed-vessels of the ash tree.

Lire, *sb.* flesh, muscle, meat; in the still living ox. The word is applied in the case of animals which are going on well in the process of fattening or feeding, but are not yet fully fat. Ex. 'Ay, t'beast's gannin' on weel; there's a vast o' *lire* iv't.' A.S. *lira*, the flesh, muscles. Bosworth collates Pl.D. *lurre*, Icel. *hlyri*. Haldorsen quotes *hlyrfeitr*, præpinguis, but no simple *hlyri*.

Lirey, Liry, *adj.* fleshy, presenting the appearance of fattening kindly; of animals of the ox-kind not yet fully fat, but feeding well.

Lovesome, *adj.* loveable, engaging, attracting or inspiring affection. Cf. 'If thee liketh þat I leeve þy *lufsum* deedes;' Alexander, ed. Skeat, l. 639, p. 197.

Loy, *adj.* warm, close. Ex. 'The weather is very *loy* and moist.' Another form of *lue*, or *lew*; A.S. *hleow*, a shade, shelter, basking in the sun while sheltered from the wind. Dan. *ly*, Old Swed. and Swed. Dial. *ly*, O.N. *hly*, Swed. *lä*, M.H.German *lieue*, *gelie*.

Cf. 'Withdrow þe knif, þat was *lews*
Of þe seli children blod.'—Havelok, p. 16, l. 498.
'Þe sunne brith and *lewe*.'—Ib. p. 83, l. 2921.

Lum, *sb.* a chimney.

Maister, *sb.* an adept, one distinguished for skill or execution. Ex. 'She's a *maister* te gan;' of a mare which travelled well: 'a *maister* at eatin'; of another noted for good appetite. 'Fruh übt sich, was ein *meister* werden will;' Tell, iii. 1.

Mawk, *v. n.* (1) to become melancholy or mope, to be depressed; (2) to feel a longing or languishing desire, to pine for or crave to do a thing. Ex. (1) 'He mun be put intiv jacket an' trowsers, he mun: else he'll *mawk*;' of a little boy grown big enough to put off his baby-hood dress. (2) 'Thoo's *mawking* te gan te t' show.' The transition is clearly from the second sense of **Mawk** (Clevel. Gloss.), viz. 'a whim or foolish fancy,' to the state or condition of being under the influence of such.

Miss, *sb.* an omission, failure, deficiency, or want. Ex. 'It 'ü be a bad *miss* gin ther' wur a want o' watter.' Cf. 'En vinnummenn kærdü at þeir mætti ægi vinna ef þeir skilðe *missa* matar;' Flatey. i. 55.

Mushy, *adj.* powdery, dusty, consisting of little but refuse-dust, &c. Ex. 'T' coountry coal nobbut mak's a *mushy* fire efter a bit;' of the very poor impure coal raised on some of the N. Yorkshire Moors.

Onnykins, *adj.* of any kind or sort. Cf. '*Enykynnes* 3iftes.' Piers Pl. B. ii. 200 (p. 29).

Onstand, *sb.* a proportion of the rent of a farm paid by the out-gone tenant in consideration of the *away-going crop*, and depending on it as to amount.

Owse-bow, *sb.* the sort of collar used in yoking an ox, which passes round his neck and through the yoke.

Pill, *v. a.* to peel, strip the bark off.

Plough-strake, [pli'h'f-stri'h'k] *sb.* a long narrow slip of iron affixed to the land side of the plough to meet the friction of the unturned earth.

Rackle, *adj.* unruly, unmanageable, headstrong; of persons (as children) and animals.

Rail, *v. n. and a.* to tack, to baste (with needle and thread).

Raisement, *sb.* the act of raising: as the '*raisement* of a house,' or a beam, or roof.

Rake, *sb.* range, stray. 'A lang *raik*, a long extent of way; *Sheep-raik*, a sheep-walk.' Wedgwood. 'To *rake*, to gad or ramble idly—Forby; to rove or run about wildly as children—Mrs Baker.' Ib. **Rake Farm** in Glaisdale; also a farm called 'the *Rakes*' at or near Sheaton Thorpe. The so-called *rake* or range is understood to be a portion of free grazing land for cattle. The '*Rake Farm*' in Glaisdale is said to derive its name from the circumstance that in elder days cattle had their run on it.

Razze, *v. a.* to warm at a fire; applied to a person. Ex. 'Coom an'

razzle yersel'n a bit. This word is in *Cleavel. Gloss.*, but only in the sense of cooking meat superficially over the fire, scorching or browning the outside.

Riggil, sb. a tup or ram with only one testicle removed. Ex. 'In t' garth thar's twee teeaps, a clooás teeap an' a *riggil*, a dizzen aud yows, &c.'

Rive out, v. n. to part, become thinner and separate; of a murky atmosphere. Ex. 'Ah aims 't 'll *rive out* an' be a gay fine day yet;' of a foggy day, which yet, to the experienced eye of the speaker, shewed a tendency to clear.

Road, [ruo'h'd] v. a. (1) to carry or convey; (2) to conduct or carry on a transaction, piece of work, something that requires to be done; (3) to treat, deal with. Ex. (1) 'When Ah 've ower mony coppers at yam, Ah *roads* it te Kester Cooper's;' i. e. I carry the lot to K. C. (2) 'It maun't be *roaded* i' that geat;' it must not be carried on, managed, done, in that way. (3) 'Ah's badly *roaded*, Ah's seear;' said by a walking postman who had one of his heels blistered and a 'tae brussen wi' t' cau'd.'

Sackless, adj. (1) innocent, in the sense half-witted, silly, half helpless; (2) applied to an animal; moping, neither feeding nor taking heed of what is passing. Ex. 'What ails 't? Wheea, 't *stanns sackless* an' deead-headed, an' tak's tent o' nowght.'

Safe, adj. sure, certain; as in the idiom 'sure or certain to go, &c.' Ex. '*Safe* te gan;' '*safe* te dee;' &c., sure or certain to go, to die, &c.

Saimed, Samed, adj. in a state of profuse perspiration. Lit. turned to lard; W. *saim*, lard. Ex. 'Ah 'm ommost *saimed*;' from hard work in the hay-field in a hot day.

Screees, sb. small loose stones or pieces of shale, forming or covering a steep slope, as in a refuse-heap from a quarry, near old alum-works, &c. A word preserved in some local names also.

Slack, adj. dull, slow, inactive. Ex. '*Slack* deed i' t' mark't;' no business doing; '*slack* deed on' t' land;' no opportunity of getting work forward; 'Winter's a *slack* time o' year for out-deear wark.'

Slog, sb. the deposit of dew on the herbage.

Snap, v. a. to check the growth of trees, shrubs, &c., when it is too luxuriant, by cutting or nipping back.

Snew, pt. t. of to snow.

Snood, sb. the hook-bearing thinner lines, affixed at certain intervals to the *haaver* or deep-sea line. See *Haaver*.

Snope, v. a. to 'top and tail,' of gooseberries.

Snout, sb. the 'top' or remains of the blossom on the gooseberry.

Snuff, v. a. synonymous with *Snope*, but in use in a different district of Cleveland.

Souk, v. a. to suck. Cf. 'for þe blissful barnes loue þat hire brestes *souked*;' Wm of Palerne, p. 90, l. 2702.

Span-new, adj. entirely new, chip-new.

Spelk, *v. a.* to insert 'spelks' in a thing. Ex. 'We cuts young willies i' t' hedge an' pills 'em to *spelk* t' beeskeps wiv.'

Spindle, *v. n.* to run up for seed; of turnips, mangold, and other plants which throw up stems to blossom and seed—especially when they do it prematurely.

Squandered, *adj.* scattered about, dispersed, in disorder. Ex. 'He's left 's tools a' *squandered* a' ower t' garth (garden-enclosure).' 'Thae partridges 's *squandered* a' ower t' taties (in a field).'

Stacker, *v. n.* to stagger, be in danger of falling; of an object as well as a person.

Stag, *sb.* a cockerel, or young cock under a year old.

Steer-tree, *sb.* part of a plough; possibly a corruption of 'start' in 'plough-start;' or it may be the principal means of guiding the plough. In either case it is the main or right-hand beam of the plough, that which is in more immediate or stable union with the body of the plough.

Stenchil, *sb.* (pronunciation of *Stensil*) the upright or side-post of a door-case. I conceive the word to be simply a provincial corruption of *Stand-sill*. Cf. *Door-sill*, *Oversail*, &c.

Stife, **Stify**, [steif, steifi] *adj.* close, oppressive, suffocating, occasioning difficulty of breathing.

Stift, [steift] *sb.* the quality of 'stiffness,' i. e. closeness. See above.

Stinted, *adj.* in foal. Occurring continually in the phrase, touching a mare, '*stinted* to' such and such a stallion.

Cf. 'Was nere lamb in no land · lower of chere,
No hownde to his hous-lorde · so hende to queme,
þat was leuer to lyke · þe lude þat hym aught,
þan was þe blonk to þe beurn · þat hym *bi-stint*.'

Alisaunder, ed. Skeat, p. 216, l. 1.80.

Strake, [st'ri:h'k] *sb.* a strip, a long, narrow thin slice or plate. Ex. 'Formerly the tire of a wheel was nailed on in *streaks*, but lately they put it on in a hoop.'

Swaitch, *sb.* a slightly concave disk or oval of basket-work upon which the *haavers* are laid, when *snooded* and baited, for convenience of carriage to the fishing-boats; on which also the wet lines are carried home from the boats. See *Haaver*, *Snood*.

Sway, *sb.* a wooden lever.

Sweltered, *adj.* overdone with heat and perspiration.

Tab, *sb.* the end or foot of an object intended for insertion in an orifice or hole cut for its reception; e. g. the lower portion of an iron scraper with one leg, which is to be let into and fixed by aid of lead or cement in a stone. Cf. Pl.D. *tappe*, Germ. *zapf*, Du. *tap*, a plug thrust in to stop a hole; Wedgwood.

Tazzed, *adj.* overmatched, defeated, beaten, unable to accomplish one's end.

Team, *sb.* a chain to which oxen are yoked in lieu of a pole.

Thae, [dhai] *pron.* of 'Tho,' *dem. pron.* those.

Thrinter, *adj.* having lived three winters (of sheep). See *Twinter*.

Torfy, *adj.* complaining, pining, wearing away.

Triddlings, *sb.* the dung of sheep.

Tup, *Close*, *sb.* a tup that has been gelded after arriving at maturity.
See *Riggil*.

Twinter, *adj.* two winters old (of sheep). See *Thrinter*.

Wandales, **Wandels**, *sb.* I cannot certainly define this word, which is one of frequent local occurrence as applied to certain fields or portions of land, and also in mediæval documents; as, e. g. 'All my land of Midthet, from the balk that is between the *wandales* (vandelas) of my demesne, and the *wandales* of my homagers, &c.' (Translated from the Endowment charter, circa 1150, by Wm. de Percy, son of Richard de Percy of Dunsley, of Mulgrave Hermitage.)—Since this was written, I have found reason to conclude that a 'wandale' (*vandela*, *wandayla* in Med. Lat.) was a single division, share, or 'deal' of the large open arable field of any given township. Such fields, at the present day, are only just extinct (if entirely extinct) in North Yorkshire, and I remember walking over one near Staithes some twenty years ago, in which the low banks of division, or 'balks,' still stood boldly up. In a deed of grant and confirmation belonging to about the year 1285, and dealing with certain lands at Snainton near Scarborough, I find one 'wandayle' (unam *wandaylam* retro molendinum de Waldale), sundry 'sillions' or 'selions' of arable land, and two 'dailes' of meadow (*daila prati*) described and transferred. The 'selion' I take to be the ridge lying between two furrows—a 'land' in our dialect; the 'wandayle,' the portion of land between two 'balks,' and possibly comprising several *selions*; and the 'dail' of meadow, the portion allotted to any villager in the common meadow of the vill. Cf. F. *sillon*, a furrow, with *selio*; and A.S. *wang*, a field, *dæl*, a part, with *wandale*; Ducange has the odd form *wangnale*, a cultivated field.

War, *adj.* aware. Cf. '& whan þe duk was war þat he wold come.' Will. of Palerne, p. 47, l. 1238.

Wharrell, *sb.* a quarry. '*Wharell*-close,' the name of an enclosure near Whitby, formerly the property of Whitby Abbey, with a quarry in it.

Wreck, *sb.* sea-weed as thrown up by the tide: hence sea-weed generally.

Yed, *sb.* a burrow. Ex. 'A rabbit-yed;' 'a fox-yed,' &c.

AN ALPHABET
OF
KENTICISMS,

*Containing 600 Words and Phrases in a great measure peculiar
to the Natives and Inhabitants of the County of Kent ;
together with the Derivations of several of them.*

TO WHICH IS ADDED
A COLLECTION

*of Proverbs and old Sayings, which are either used in, or do
relate to, the same County.*

BY SAMUEL PEGGE, A.M.,
*Vicar of Godmersham,
and late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge.*

INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

TO THE REV. AND LEARNED THOS. BRETT, LL.D.,

of Spring Grove, in the County of Kent.

As the dialects of this kingdom vary so extremely, those who are born in one county, and go to reside in another, are naturally struck with the difference of idiom. This was the case of Mr John Lewis,¹ who was born in the city of Bristol, but afterwards lived chiefly in Kent; as likewise with myself, who was born and educated at Chesterfield in Derbyshire.

Having been born and educated in a different part of the kingdom, upon my coming to reside in the county of Kent, I became the more sensible, as may easily be supposed, of some idiotisms and peculiarities in the language and pronunciation of the inhabitants and natives thereof, than otherwise I should have been. Some small portion of natural curiosity quickly prompted me to note down such instances of variation from the common English speech, as from time to time might fall in my way, and having gathered together an handful of those Kenticisms, imperfect, and, as I doubt, inaccurate, I have ventured to send it to you; intending thereby what you will call a very odd mixture, a little gratitude and a little self-interest; for, as I wou'd willingly have you regard it as a testimony of that respect and veneration I have for your person and learning, I wou'd likewise hope, from the closeness of that friendship subsisting betwixt us, and your undoubted skill in these matters, to obtain from you such improvements and corrections as your multifarious reading, in the perusal, must unavoidably suggest.

¹ Rev. John Lewis, born in 1675, died Jan. 16, 1746; the author of a 'History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet,' *i. e.* Thanet; the short glossary in which, reprinted for the Eng. Dialect Society (Series B. Gloss. 11), is often cited by Dr Pegge.

It must be confesst that a person of a less retired life, and more conversant in business than I have been, might have amasst together a much greater number of obsolete particular expressions. For ought I know, from amongst the mechanics, the several sorts of artists, and the lower parts of life, the string might have been doubl'd. I have gone as far as my model wou'd permit, and you will please to observe, that I have herein inserted what glossems I found ascribed to the dialect of the Kentish men, in Mr Ray's 'Catalogue of South and East Country Words,' printed at London, 1674, 12mo; together with those Mr Lewis has exhibited, in his 'History of the Isle of Thanet.'

But withal, I wou'd remind you, and indeed it is altogether a necessary I shou'd, that I have put down several words and phrases as *Kentish*, which yet, strictly speaking, are not proper to that county exclusive of all others, but are common to it, and one, two, or perhaps more of the neighbouring provinces; but, being most frequently and even daily used in these parts, and at the same time having not obtained a general universal currency throughout the realm, I thought they might reasonably claim a place in this collection. But yet I doubt Mr Ray has sometimes led me to specifye words of too general acceptation. I have endeavoured to give the original of most of these words from authors, and sometimes I have guesst at an etymology myself; but with what success, is always submitted to better judgment. Several I have been obliged to pass by, without taking any notice of their derivation, out of real ignorance, owing to want of learning or a natural innate dexterity as to these things; and others I chose to let slip, because, being either monstrous corruptions or low cant phrases, it was impossible, or at least not worth while, to go to the bottom of them.

And whereas some few idioms and observations did not se easily fall into an alphabet, I take the liberty to subjoyn them here.

1. 'I don't dare,' for 'I dare not.'

2. They are apt to accumulate negatives, without any design of altering the negation into an affirmative; as when they say—'no more I won't,' 'no more I don't.' This form rather denys stronger, and with something of an emphasis; note the proverb—'The vale of

Holmesdale, Never wonne, *nor never shall* ;'—'he gyveth *never no* man warning ;' Dialogue printed by Wynkin, etc. 'Tis a pure Saxonism ; see Hickes's Thesaurus, Gram. A. Sax., p. 57.

3. The common sort are inclined to put *w* for *v* ; as *weal*, for *veal* ; *wiper*, for *viper* ; *wery* for *very* ; as, 'wipers are wery brief¹ in such a place ;' in one instance they put *v* for *w* ; as *skivers* for *skewers*.

4. Nothing is more frequent than to put *a* for *o* ; as *maw* for *mov* ; *rad* for *rod* ; *an* for *on*, as, 'put your hat *an* ;' *crap* for *crop* ; *Jan* for *John* ; *dan't* for *don't*.

5. *D* they use for *th* ; *wid* for *with* ; as, 'I'll go *wid* you ;' *rade* for *rathe* ; *Hyde* for *Hythe* ; *widout* for *without*.²

6. *U* they put for *i* ; *wull* for *will*, as sign of the future tense ; *dud* for *did* ; and hither I thought best to refer *mought* for *might*.

7. *O* they sometimes pronounce very long ; as *cōst* [koast] for *cost* ; ³ *fōrk* [foark] for *fork* ; and at times they shorten it, as in *throt* [throt] for *throat*, *chock* [chok] for *choke* ; *loth* [loth] for *loath*.

8. *H* they seldom joyn with other letters in pronunciation, but keep it separate and distinct. *Mephram* is *Mep-ham* ; *Adisham*, *Adis-ham* ; so *Godmers-ham*, *Hoth-field*,⁴ *Bets-hanger*, *Pet-ham*, *Gres-ham*, *Cas-halton*,⁵ etc. In all these instances, except *Hoth-field*, they are certainly right, as in a multitude of others ; for *ham* being one of the constituents of these compound names, it is preserved hereby distinct and entire.

9. *O* is *oo*, in *go* [goo] ; and so Caxton writes it in Maittaire, Annal. Typogr., vol. i., p. 374. *I* is *oo* in *wood you* [wuod eu] for *with you* ; and, contracting, 'I'll goo'd you' [eil goo]ud eu] for 'I will go with you.' It is also *a* open ; 'sowing corn' is *sawing* [sau'ing]. See above, no. 4.

10. *D* after *l* they sometimes drop ; as *chile* [cheil] for *child* ; *hel* [hel] for *held*.

¹ *I. e.* common ; see the Glossary.

² Note also *wiff*, for *withs* or *withy*.

³ A *cost* of lamb, *i. e.* the fore-quarter ; see the Glossary.

⁴ He must mean [hot-feeld], as distinct from [hoth-feeld].

⁵ Carshalton is in *Surrey* ; it is commonly pronounced [kus-haut'un] ; but also [kais-haut'un], where the [kais] is quite distinct.

11. Where *sp* occurs, they utter the *p* before the *s*, to facilitate pronunciation; as *waps* [wops] for *wasp*; ¹ *aps* [aps?] for *asp*; ² *haps* [haps?] for *hasp*. So in the Old Parish-book of Wye, 5 Edw. VI.; 'for a *hapsor* to the church-gette, 2d.' So Mr Ray, p. 80 [E. D. S., B. 16, p. 95]—'In *Sussex*, for *hasp*, *clasp*, *wasp*, they pronounce *hapse*, *clapse*, *wapse*,' etc. But in *Somers*.³ a *wasp* is a *wop*; Gent. Maga., xvi., p. 408; and I observe that in Kent they speak a very like *o*.

12. Words terminating in *st* have the addition of a syllable in their plurals, *is* being added in lieu of *s* only. For *birds-nests*, they say *birdnestis*, etc. I suppose this has been a general way formerly, for Skelton, Poet Laureat to Henr. VII., has it; see him cited in Aubrey's 'Antiq. of Surrey,' vol. ii., p. 252. The nom. acc. and voc. pl. of the 1st declension [or rather, 2nd declension, 2nd class] of the Saxon is a syllable, *-as*; and the genitive sing. *-es*. In Wicliffe's N. T. you have *dedis* of *apostlis*, the translation of *actus apostolorum*; and indeed, in our elder English, there are a world of plurals in *-ys* or *-is*, as in the Old Parish-book of Wye, etc. In *Derbyshire* we should say, 'he *fasses* all Lent, though it *lasses* forty days;' which shews how natural it is, to assist the pronunciation by lengthening words ending in *-st* a syllable.⁴ For the same reason in that country they say *bird-nesses*; but *beasts* in *Derb.* they call *bease* [bees]. See, in the Glossary, 'raddis-chimney.'⁵ So *jays*, the birds so called, they pronounce *jay-es* [ja'ez]. Cf. *steryis*, steers; Will of Jno. Fermor, alias Godfrey, of Lydd in Kent, 1510: *costys*, costs; Plot's Staffordsh., p. 443: *forrestys*, forests, p. 444.⁶

13. In some cases they'll put a short quick *i*, for a long one; as,

¹ Dr Pegge writes *whaps*, *whasp*; which is very singular.

² *I. e.* an aspen-tree.

³ Dr Pegge continually refers to 'Somersetshire' words, which he invariably cites from the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' vol. xvi., A.D. 1746, pp. 406-8; where may be found a Glossary to the Exmoor Courtship and Exmoor Scolding. These words are really, therefore, *Exmoor* words.

⁴ This is a mistake; *fasses* is from Mid. E. *fastys*, and does not exhibit an additional syllable, but the substitution of *ss* for *st*.

⁵ Dr Pegge adds 'minnis' as an example; but his explanation, that it is the plural of *mean*, is certainly wrong.

⁶ A remarkable example is *farics-es* for *fairies*. See *Farisies* in the Glossary.

'to *driv* a waggon,' for to *drive* it; or for *ee*, as *ship* for *sheep*; or for *ea*, as *rip* for *reap*.¹

14. *E* for *i*; as *Petstreet* for *Pitstreet*, a place in Crundale Parish; *knet* for *knit*; *Petham* for *Pitham*. And so the long *e*; as *meece* [*mees*] for *mice*; *leece* [*lees*] for *lice*.²

15. *I* for *e*; as *hin* for *hen*.

16. *O* is *a*; as *crase* [*kras*] for *cross*.³ So *Somers. clathing* for *clothing*; Gent. Maga., xvi., p. 406.

17. *L* for *r*; *skivels* [*skiv'lz*] for *skivers*; *i. e.* skewers.

18. *To* as the sign of the infin. they very currently leave out; as '*I begin cut wheat to-morrow*;' and, '*when do you begin plough?*'

19. '*He will be two men*,' he will be very angry; *i. e.* as much different from himself at other times, as if he was quite another man; a very significant fine expression. So '*you will make us two*;' *i. e.* you will make us differ.⁴

The Kentish men are said in Cæsar's Commentaries, de Bello Gallico, lib. v. c. x., to excell all the other inhabitants in civility and politeness; for so I understand those words—'*ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.*' The cause of this was their maritime situation, their proximity to Gaul, and the constant intercourse held therewith, which by degrees softened their manners, civilizing their natural ferity, which yet prevailed in the more inland parts. This reason is hinted by Cæsar, who goes on (by way of assigning the reason)—'*quæ regio est maritima omnis; neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine.*' The sense of the word '*humanus*' in the former place, that it relates not so much to the temper as the

¹ Add *wik*, for *week*; *fld* for *field*, pronounced [fil].

² Cf. *yeld* for *yield*.

³ He must mean *cross* as a sb.; for the adj. *cross* is pronounced [kurs]; see *Curs* in the Glossary.

⁴ Dr Pegge notes some other things in his Glossary, which may be enumerated here, viz. *hort* for *hurt*, *mont* [munt] for *month*; *ketoh* [kech] for *catch*; *keaf* [kee'h'f] for *caif*; *kew* [kew] for *cow*. Also *rudy*, *scaroy* [rood-i, skairs-i], dissyllables, for *rude*, *scarce*, and *jealousy* for *jealous*. Under the word *hair*, he observes that the Kentish men sometimes insert an article, as '*a good hair*' for '*good hair*,' and '*a bread and butter*' for '*bread and butter*.' He notes, too, the use of '*it should seem*,' instead of '*it seems*;' and the curious use of *to* as a gerund, as in '*I'm going to it*' for '*I am going to do it*.'

manners of the Kentish men, appears from what follows, where the author proceeds to inform us, on the other hand, what kind of people, how rude and rustic, the mediterranean Britons were—'Interiorēs plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne uiuunt, pellibusque sunt uestiti;' from whence I conclude that the Kentish men both sowed corn and were better clad. I should imagine that another part of their greater politeness in respect of remoter and interior Britons, must be in their language; which, though it was the original British, yet probably had many Gaulish words intermixed with it,¹ and was much softened in pronunciation by conversing with the people of that nation.

Thus the Kentish would have many particularities in their speech different from the other islanders from the most ancient time, even as other maritime inhabitants had who were colonies of the Belgæ; v. Cæsar, *ibid.* Thus they had particular words in Domesday book, as *Solinum*, etc. The code of the Gavelkind Law, which rises as high as Edward I., speaks of the Kentish language; so Kennet, 'Paroch. Antiq.;' and Caxton, in Ames.²

The pronunciation also is peculiar; thus 'tediously,' or 'tediously indeed;' [with a strong accent laid upon the last syllable.]

To make an end, Proverbs and old Saws are so nearly ally'd to this subject, that I cou'd not well do otherwise than annex such as I found were vernacular, or in any other respect might concern this country. These were first collected by Dr Thos. Fuller, in the 'English Worthies,' printed at London, fol. 1662, and were afterwards transcribed into Mr Ray's 'Collection,' printed likewise at London, in 12mo, 1670. I have here added a few to the list, and withall have entered a remark or two upon their explications.

¹ This is guesswork, yet probable. At any rate, the Kentish dialect of Middle English abounded with French words, though it was, at the same time, remarkably tenacious of native grammatical forms. See the 'Ayenbite of Inwyrt,' ed. Morris (Early English Text Society).

² Kentish writers fall into particular expressions; as Mr John Johnson, Dr Robert Plot, Sir G. Wheler, and Rev. John Lewis.—*Note by Dr Pegge.*

It may well be added here, that all who wish to investigate the Kentish dialect should consult Dan Michel's *Ayenbite of Inwyrt*, edited by Dr Morris for the Early English Text Society in 1866, as well as the five old Kentish Sermons which are to be found in *An Old English Miscellany*, edited by the same editor for the same Society in 1872.

So many great names have employed themselves in Glossography, and some of them in a very confin'd, local, and what ignorant people may call low way, that I need not apologize for laying out a few hours in such an innocent, entertaining, and, what the judicious will allow, usefull part of knowledge; were it necessary, I cou'd rehearse a long list of unexceptionable men, both ancients and moderns. But you, who take your seat with the most learned, must be so thoroughly convinced of the use and advantage of such lexicons as these, that it wou'd be impertinence to trouble you with them, and even injurious to your character as a scholar, not to presume upon a favourable reception from you to an enterprize of this sort.

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

SAM. PEGGE.

Godmersham, Apr. 11, 1735.¹

[By the kindness of Mr Ellis, I am enabled to add the following note on the *present* pronunciation of Kentish words.

Mr Herbert Knatchbull-Hugessen, of Provender near Faversham, Kent, whose mother was born at Godmersham, and who is very familiar with the language and pronunciation of Kentish peasantry at the present day, made remarks to the following effect to Mr Alexander J. Ellis on the above pronunciations.

3. This use of *w* for *v* is still common, but there is no converse use of *v* for *w*.²

5. The substitution of *d* for *th* is almost confined to the words *the, this, these, that, those, there, their, them*; it is not regularly used in *with*.

6. The use of *wull, dud*, for *will, did*, is not now known.³

¹ This date does not exactly mark the time of the final completion of the Glossary. A few additions were evidently made later, probably on the appearance of the second edition of Lewis's History of the Isle of Thanet in 1736.

² I am assured that *v* for *w* is still heard in some parts; see the next note.

³ I think I have heard *wull* many years ago, near Edenbridge; and *dud* is still known in some parts. A correspondent has kindly sent me the following Kentish verses:

'There was a vale [whale] came down the flood;
Folsteners [Folkstone men] could n't catch 'un, but Doverers *dud*.'

7. *Coast* and *fork* are now [kau'st] and [foork] or [fuo'h'k]; [throt, chok] are not known, but [loth] is.

9. [Goo] for *go* remains: [wuod] for *with* is unknown; they say rather [eil goo wij'i].

10. This *d* after *l* is very commonly dropped.

11. [Wops, haps] still known; [aps] unknown.

12. This *-is* plural to words in *-st*, has been heard, but not generally. The *jay* is called [joi].

13. [Driv, wik, rip] are not known; [ship] for *sheep* is; but a *shepherd* is always a *looker* [luok'er]. *Field* is [fil] without the *d*.

14. [Pet] for *pit*, known; [net] for *knot* unknown. [Mees, lees] known, but the use of [ee] for long *i*, seems confined to these words.

15. [Hin] for *hen*; known.

16. [Kras] for *cross*; known.

17. [Skiv'lz] unknown.

Footnote to 19. *Cow* is [kew], the [e] of *set* followed by [oo], not [keu]. All the [ou] diphthongs are [ew] in Kent, as they are commonly [aew], that is, a little broader, in Norfolk. The [ew] is common in London. No information has been received as to *calf*, a word very variously pronounced; but *heifer* is [aa'fer].

A specimen of modern Kentish pronunciation and a considerable number of Kentish words from the dictation of Mr H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, will be given in Mr A. J. Ellis's *Early English Pronunciation*, chap. xi. § 2, no. 11, Subdialect 34.]

A, indef. art. See remarks under *Hair*.

Abithe, pp. as adj. mildewed, of linnen; and rotted, decayed, of wood. A.S. *abitan*. [But Lewis has '*Abited*, mildewed;' which looks more like the correct form. It is difficult to know what pronunciation Dr Pegge means; perhaps—*ubeidh*.]

About, prep. for *of*; as, 'I know nothing *about* it.' [Hardly provincial.]

Ach-bone [*aich-boan*?] the same as 'an *Ice-bone*, i. e. a rump of beef. *Norf.*;' Ray. [*Aitch-bone*; Halliwell.]

Addle [*ad:l*] adj. gone to decay, rotted; in the North, they have *addle eggs* for rotten eggs; cf. Ray, ed. 1674, p. 82. [A.S. *ādī*, diseased.]

Adry [*udrei*] adj. dry. So *athirst*, *ahungred*.

Aftermeath, after-mowth, i. e. that which comes and grows after the mowing; 'tis erroneously written *after-marth* in Calmet's Dict. v. Rain. [Commonly *after-math*.]

Alamōst [*aulumoast*] adv. almost. (The *o* is marked as long.)

Aleing, [*ail'ing*] an aleing, i. e. where mirth, ale, and musick are stirring; 'tis a custom in West Kent, for the lower class of housekeepers, to brew a small quantity of malt, and to invite their neighbours to it, who give them something for a gratification; this they call an *aleing*, and they do it to get a little money, and the people go to it out of kindness to them. See Gloss. in x Script. v. *Ealahus*, v. *Bingale*. *Whitson Ale*, Old Plays, x. p. 235.

Allworks, a man-servant employ'd by a farmer in all sorts of work he has occasion to set him about. Such an one they call an *Allworks*; he is the lowest servant in the house, and is not hired for the plough or the waggon particularly, as the other servants are, but to be set about anything.

Alongst, prep.; 'alongst it,' on the long side of it. Somner's Gavel-kind, p. 120.

Am, 3 pers. pl. of vb. to be. As, 'they'm gone to bed,' which, they say, is a contraction of *they am*, for *they are*. See *Them*. So the Italians have *sono* for *sum*, and *sono* for *sunt*.

Amon; 'half-*Amon*,' hop, step, and jump. The *Amon* or *whole Amon*, they tell me, is hop, two steps, and jump.

Ampery, adj. rotten; of cheese, and other things, as timber, &c.; sickly, crazy. See Mr Ray, p. 57. [E. D. S., B. 16, p. 77.] Fr. *en pourri*, or A.S. *ampre*, as in Lewis. [Certainly not French.]

Anents, prep. contra, against. An act of Parliament made in Scotland, 1653, *anentis* witchcraftes. *Anent*, over against, concerning; a word of frequent use among the Scots. [A.S. *on-efen*, *on-efne*.]

Anewst, [*uneust*] adv. 'nigh, almost, near hand, about, *circiter*. *Suss.* and other places of the West; ab A.S. *on neaweste*, *prope*, *juxta*, *secus*, near, nigh; a Præp. *on*, and *neawest*, *vicinia*;' Ray. [*Here follows, afterwards struck out*—It signifies *over against* in *Kent*, and being over against, is consequently *near*.]

Aps, an asp or aspen tree. In Lhuyd's *Archæologia Britannica*, p. 7, he cites as examples of transposition of letters—'Engl. *cyrys*, crisp;' and 'Engl. *aeps*, an asp or aspen-tree.'

Aside, adv. for *beside*; very common at Canterbury.

Astre, hearth. 'Upon which account, in *Kent*, when the youngest sometimes enjoys the benefit of Gavelkind, though not of the whole inheritance, they have the privilege of the *Astre*, or hearth for fire, in the mansion-house, in their division; because the youngest, being the tenderest, have the greatest reason to be kept warm at home;' Plot's *Staffordsh.* p. 278. [O. Fr. *astre*, a hearth; which occurs in the French charter of Gavelkind, in Lambard's *Peramb. of Kent*, edit. 1656, p. 638. In modern French it is spelt *âtre*.] See *Oast*.

Backside, [a yard at the back of a house. Kennett, *Glos. to Paroch. Antiq.* s. v. *Virgata*, says—a yard, a close, a *backside*.] See *Yard*.

Baily, [bail'i] so called at Chilham; the level green place before the court at Chilham Castle, i. e. between the little court and the street. They have something of this sort at Folkstone, and they call it the *bale* [bail]. [So also the *Old Bailey* in London, and the *New Bailey* in Manchester; cf. O. Fr. *baille*, a barrier, Low Lat. *ballium*.]

Baily-boy, a boy employ'd by the farmer to go daily over the ground and to see that everything is in order, and to do every work necessary. Spelman, *Glos. v. bailivus*.

Barvel, a short leathern apron used by washerwomen; a slabbering-bib; Lewis. [Mid. E. *barmful*; where *barm* is bosom, and *fel* is a skin.]

Bat, [a stick] of timber; as, a *tyMBER-bat*, Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 H. viii. Cf. *Brickbat*. [Gaelic *bat*, a staff.]

Bavins, pl. '*Baven*, brush faggots, with the brushwood at length; or, in general, brushwood;' Ray, p. 59. *Baven*, a little faggot; Lewis.—[O. Fr. *baffe*, a faggot; Roquefort.]

Be, v. for *are*. As, 'where *be* you?' And otherwise very common. In older English, it is not infrequent. After 'Almighty God, unto whom all hearts *be* open,' there follows '*are* hid.' See Luke xx. 25.

Bear-bind, a weed, call'd by others *bindweed*. See Dr Martyn on Virgil, *Ecl.* ii. 18.

Because why. See *Why*.

Bee-liquor, mead, made of the washings of the combs.

Before, prep. 'Carry it *before* you,' i. e. with you, being [i. e. since] most things are carry'd before. But they say, 'have the horse *before* you to the field.'

Beleft, for believed.

Berth, v. to *berth* or *bert* a floor, which latter we have in an old Parish book of Wye, 31 and 35 Henr. viii.; and flooring-brods (*etc*) are called in Kent *Berthing-brods*. *Birth* is put down by Mr Lewis in the

Hist. of Isle of Thanet, as a local word of that Island, but it is of greater extent; a person well seated by the fire-side is said to have got a *good birth*; and at sea, *birthing* the hammocks is placing them. '*Barth*, a warm place or pasture for calves or lambs;' Ray. See also Lewis. [Cf. Welsh *barth*, a floor?]

Bestid, [be-stid·] adj. destitute. [I. e. hard *be-stead*; see *Bested* in Prompt. Parv.]

Bestins. See *Biskins*.

Bing-ale, the liquor which the fermor of a parsonage gives to the fermours and to the servants (at two separate entertainments, servants first, and masters afterwards) at the end of the year when he has gathered their tythe. [*Bing* is the same as *bin*; see *Bynge* in Prompt. Parv.]

Biskins, **Bestins**, s. pl. in *East Kent*, *bismilk* in *West Kent*, *Beastings* or *Beastins* in *Derbysh.*; two or three of the first meals' milk after the cow has calved. They call it *por'd milk* likewise.

Bismilk. See *Biskins*.

Bit chering, adj. of a bitch, when she is proud.

Bleach, v. Sickness is said to *bleach* a person, to bring him low; I suppose because it is apt to make people look pale and white.

Bloodings, s. pl. black puddings.

Bly, look. 'He has the *bly* of him;' i. e. he is like him at first sight, he has something of his air and look; but it relates principally to the face and its features. But they say it means a likeness such as one cannot explain, a general likeness. [A.S. *bleo*, hue, complexion.]

Boblight, twilight.

Boist, a little extempore bed by a fire-side, for a sick person.

Borsholder, a headborough, petty constable; Gent. Magaz. 1776, p. 252. See Gloss. in X Script. v. Geburscipa. Spelm. Gl. p. 80. 'That which in the West Country was at that time (and yet is) called a *tything*, is in *Kent* called a *borow*, of the Saxon word *borh*, which signifieth a pledge, or a surety; and the chief of these pledges, which the Western men call a *tythingman*, they of *Kent* name a *borsholder*, of the Saxon words *borhes caldor*, that is to say, the most ancient or elder of the *pledges*;' Lambard, Peramb. of Kent, p. 24, edit. 1656. [But *borhes* here means a *borough*, not a *pledge*; '*borhes caldor*, a head-borough, a *borsholder*;' Somner, A.S. Dict. See Hasted's Kent, ii. 284, for a description of a curious custom of electing a *dumb borsholder*, 'made of wood, about three feet and half an inch long, with an iron ring at the top, and four more by the sides,' &c. It was used for breaking open doors of houses supposed to contain stolen property. The dumb borsholder of Chart is engraved in Arch. Cantiana, vol. ii., p. 86.]

Borstal, [not explained; but doubtless the same as the *Suss. bostal*, which means a winding way up a hill; see Parish's Sussex Glossary. I incline to Kemble's guess, that it is derived from the A.S. *beorh*, a hill, and *stigol*, an ascent. The loss of a *g* between two vowels is common; in fact, the very word *stigol* is now spelt *stila*.]

Both, adj. redundantly used. See *None*.

Boult, v. to *boult*, to swallow ; as, to *boult pork*, i.e. to cut [it] in pieces the length of one's finger and somewhat thicker, and so to swallow it without chewing. [Cf. Du. *bult*, a bunch, a knob.]

Brand-irons, s. pl. the dogs at the fire, quasi the irons that support the brands. In *Somers*. [Exmoor] the *brand-ires* ; *Gent. Magaz.* xvi. p. 405.

Brandy-cow, brindled. [Dr Pegge probably means a *brindled* or streaked cow. Cf. Icel. *brand-skjöldóttir*, brindled, *brönd-óttir*, a brindled ox.]

Brawche, [brauch] rakings of straw to kindle fires with ; *Lewis*. [See *Brauch* in Halliwell.]

Brickbat, a piece of a brick ; common to several counties, but unknown in the North.

Brief, adj. plentiful, common, frequent ; as, 'wipers are wery *brief* here ;' see the Introduction ; p. 12, l. 5.

Brimp, the bre' fly (*sic*) that torments bullocks ; [the gadfly ; *bre'* is for *breeze*, Mid. E. *brise*, the gadfly.]

Brit, v. from A.S. *brytan*, to knock or rub out. 'The corn *brite*' [i.e. the grain drops out] ;—*Lewis*.

Broach, a spit ; so we say to *broach* or tap a cask ; *Lewis*. But this is general, not only in *Kent*, but elsewhere. [Not general now in the sense of *spit*.]

Brook, v. to *brook* one's name, i.e. to answer, in one's disposition, to the purport of one's name. In other places, they would say, 'like by name, and like by nature.' [A.S. *brúcan*, Germ. *brauchen*, Lat. *fruar*.]

Brooks, s. pl. low, marshy, or moory ground.

Browsells, s. pl. the small bits of skin remaining after the lard is tried [i.e. boiled down], which the common people eat and are very fond of.

Bruss, adj. brisk ; cf. Ital. *brusco*. 'Tis spoken of bees, when they fly about and appear strong and hearty. [Dr Pegge's definition is calculated to suggest a false etymology ; our *brisk* is the Welsh *brysg*, Gaelic *brísg*, not at all connected with Ital. *brusco*, which became *brusque* in French, and may have produced *bruss*]

Brut, v. 'To *Brutte*, to browse ; *Suss. Dial.* ;' Ray. Sheep are said to *brut* young trees or shrubbs, when they eat of (*sic*) the budds. [Cf. Fr. *brout*, a shoot of young wood ; *brouter*, to nibble off such shoots.]

Bucking, [a kind of washing, explained in Nares's Glossary, where we read that—'this *bucking* was done by beating the clothes in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end.'] A *buck* is a tub, from A.S. *buc*, lagena ; see *Spelm.* Gl. p. 77.

Bud. 'A *bud*, a weaned calf of the first year, *Suss.*; because the horns are then in the *bud*;' Ray.

Bug, v. to bend, *bug up*; A.S. *bugan*; Lewis.

Bug, a general name for the beetle kind of flies; *may-bug*, *lady-bug*. But Mr Ray, p. 59, s. v. *Bishop* [E. D. S., B. 16, p. 78] writes it *lady-bird*. In *Derb.* 'tis called *cow-lady*, or rather *lady-cow*. Used as a general name for an insect in Littleton's Lat.-Eng. Dict.

Bullocks, pl. said of bulls, cows, and oxen, viz. the whole tribe, as *bos* in Latin.

Bunt, v. to *bunt*, i.e. to sift the meal or flour from the bran; in *Derb.* they call it *booting* [i.e. boulding].

Bush, particularly used of the gooseberry-bush.

Business. Otherwhere mostly in a contemptuous depreciating way, as 'a poor *business*.' But in *Kent* they say 'a great *business*,' for a large undertaking, as a large farm.

Bysack, a kind of wallet, for a man to carry anything from market in. Fr. *bezace*. [The Kentish *bysack* is easily shewn to be *not* the same as the French *bezace*. The latter, from the Low Lat. *bisaccia*, means a kind of double wallet, the prefix *bi* being from the Latin *bis*, double. But the Kentish word is very different, viz. the A.S. *bisac*, meaning a *bysack*, or small sack or satchel which a man carries *by* or *beside* him; just as the A.S. *bigerdel* means that which is carried *beside* the girdle, i.e. a purse. Dr Pegge's suggestion accordingly falls through.]

Cales, [kailz] pl. skittles, nine-pins. So they call them at Canterbury. [Middle Eng. *cailes* or *kayles*, nine-pins; cf. Germ. *kegel*, Fr. *quille*.]

Call, v. to consider; 'he is *called* a good workman,' 'he is *called* an honest man,' i.e. he *is* one. 'Tis an Hebraism; see Whitby ad Matth. i. 23.

Callow, adj. 'to lie *callow*,' to lie in a cold exposed manner, with few cloaths and the curtains undrawn. [The original meaning of A.S. *calo* is bald, or without hair.]

Canker-berry, the hip; hence *canker-rose*, the rose that grows upon the brier [*Rosa canina*].

Cant, Cattle, (1) a corner of anything; as a *cant*, a cut of a loaf, when a corner is cut off; (2) when a wood is thrown into fellets [portions], or a field of wheat dispos'd into parts to be hired out to the reapers, they call them *cants*. Hence I take it comes *Cantium*, the word being Celtic as well as Saxon. See Camden, col. 215; and for *cattle*, Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Cantredum*. [Kennett says—In *Kent* we say a *cantell* of people or cattle; a *cantell* of wood, timber, bread, cheese, &c., for an indefinite number or dimension.]

Cant, a cast or throw; as, 'I gave him a *cant*.' Lewis.

Card, 'a *card* of beef,' a clod. [Halliwell explains 'clod' as 'the coarse part of the neck of an ox.' Kennett (Gloss. to Par. Antiq. s. v.

Cade says—'In *Kent*, a *cade* of beef is any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter.' This seems to be the same word, in which case *card* is probably an inferior spelling for *caad*.]

Carpet-way, i.e. 'green way'; Ray. Used in most places, and means a smooth as well as a green way.

Carvet, a shave. So called about Limme. [N.B. a *shave* is a *shaw* or thick hedge-row. *Limme* is probably *Lympne*, near Hythe. Halliwell gives—*Carvett*, a thick hedge-row; *Kent*.] See *Shave*.

Cast. An emmet-*cast*, an anthill; a mole-*cast*, a mole-hill; and so, a worm-*cast*.

Changes, s. pl. 40 shirts and shifts are 40 changes. So you have *changes of raiment* in scripture, for *suits*. 'Tis *Somers*. [Exmoor]; *Gent. Magaz.* xvi. p. 406. The word *shift* is now appropriated to women's shirts, but it was used of men's also formerly; *Massinger*, p. 378; *Decker*, p. 128.

Charr'd, pp. or adj. drink is said to be *charr'd*, when it is sowed in the brewing. [*Charr'd* means *turned*; A.S. *cerran*, to turn.]

Chart, common rough ground over-run with shrubs; as *Brasted Chart*, *Seale Chart*; and indeed, there runs a tract through this County, which one may call the *Chart of Kent*; *Westram*, *Brasted*, *Whitley Shrubs*, &c. Hence the Kentish expression—*charty* ground. [E. *chert*.]

Chee. See *Ge*.

Chicken, s. pl.; in other places, *chickens*.

Chide, v. to scold.

Chizzell; 'Chizzell, bran. *Suss. Kent*;' Ray. [See *chisel*, bran, in Halliwell. Cf. A.S. *ceosel*, gravel, sand.]

Choaty, adj. chuff; a *choaty* boy, a broad-faced chopping boy; *Lewis*.

Chege, a frolick; *Lewis*.

Chock, v. to choak; which Mr Ray ascribes to *Sussex*.

Chuck. 'A *chuck*, a great chip, *Suss.*; in other counties they call it a *chunk*;' Ray. We mean more than a *chip*, viz. a short thick clubbed piece of wood, for burning. Hence a *chuck-headed* fellow, or a *chuckle-headed* fellow.

Chuff. See *Choaty*. And see *Chuff* in Parish's *Suss. Gloss*.

Chunk. See *Chuck*.

Clamp, [a heap of bricks ready for burning]; 'for burning a *clamp* of 16000 bricks, they use about 7 tunns of coal;' Plot's *Staffordsh.* p. 128.

Cleanse, v. 'to *cleanse* beer,' to tun it or put it up into the barrel.

Cledgy, [kledj-i] adj. stiff, *Kent*; Ray, and *Lewis*. In Derbysh. *claggy* (the *g*'s hard) is used of anything thick and glutinous. [Kennett, in his *Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.* s. v. *Claudere*, has—'A *dodge*, a lump of

clay or dirt; *clodgy* and *clodgy*, stiff and dirty; *Kent*. Cf. A.S. *clæg*, clay; *clodgy* is for *clayey*, and *clodgy* for *clodgy*.]

Cleval, a grain of corn.

Clever, adj. 'neat, smooth, finely wrought, dextrous;' Ray; dextrous, Lewis. But it is used in all parts of England. [Not in these senses; *clever* in *Norfolk* means handsome, healthy, tall, adroit.]

Clite, Clayt, a clay mire; Lewis.

Close, the yard of a farm-house, because it is enclosed or fenced in. '*Close*, or precinct of the Monastery;' Somner's *Antiq.* p. 31. So in writs of *clausum fregit*, inasmuch that being a general word for any inclosure (as we call a field, a *close*) 'tis peculiarly us'd here (in *Kent*) of a farm-yard. 'All such wood as is in the *close*;' Will of Jno. Godfrey of Lydd, 1572. [Cf. 'my barne . . . with the *closes* to the same appertayning;' Will of Thomas Godfrey, 1542, printed in *Arch. Cant.* vi. 269.—W. A. S. R.]

Cluck, Cluckish, adj. drooping; [used] of a sick person.

Cock-bells, s. pl. icicles. '*Conkabell*, an icicle, in the *Som.* [Exmoor] dialect *clinkabell*;' Gent. *Magaz.* xvi. p. 406. Mr Lewis writes *Cog-bells*. [Cf. Welsh *cwg*, a knob.] See below.

Cog-bells, s. pl. See *Cock-bells*.

Cogue, a dram of brandy. [No doubt pronounced [koag], and a mere variety of *cag* or *keg*. Thus Kennett (*Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.* s. v. *Cockboat*) says—'a *cogue* or little drinking-cup in the form of a boat, used especially at sea, and still retained in "a *cogue* of brandy." The words 'in the form of a boat' mean no more, I suspect, than an intention to force *cogue* into a connection with *cock-boat*. Both Kennett and Ray err in venturing to falsify a meaning rather than omit an etymology. It is simply the Welsh *cawg*, a bowl.]

Cold; 'out of *cold*,' when water has been upon the fire but a little while, so as not to be called warm. [We now say, 'with the chill off.']

Combe, a valley; Ray. We have it in *Kent*, *per se*, and in a great number of compounded names of places.

Cone, v. to crack or split with the sun, as timber does.

Contancorous, adj. peevish, perverse, prone to quarrelling. [I.e. cantankerous.]

Cop. A *cop* of corn; the same as *shock*; see Lewis's *Tenet*, p. 95; and, at p. 96, he explains a *cop* of pease, &c., by 15 sheaves in the field, and 16 [i.e. or 16] in the barn. [Kennett (*Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.* s. v. *Coppire*) has—'A *cop* of hay, a *cop* of pease, a *cop* of straw, &c., are used in *Kent* for a high rising heap.']

Cope, v. 'to *cope* a ferret,' to sow up the creature's mouth.

Corse, a large cleaver, the largest which is used by a butcher.

Cost, [koast] 'a *cost* of lamb,' a fore quarter, from Fr. *coste*, of the Lat. *costa*. 'Tis pronounced 'cöst.'

Cotton, v. 'they cannot *cotton*,' i.e. agree together, or please each other. [Of Welsh *cytuno*, to agree.]

Couch-grass, in Derbysh. *twitch-grass*. 'Long roots of *quich*, or dog's-grass, wreathed about the bones;' Browne, *Hydriotaphia*, c. iii.

Court, a cart, but a smaller sort; Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 Hen. VIII. [Merely *cort* for *cart*.]

Court, or **Court-lodge**, the manor-house.

Cove. 'A *cove*: a little harbor for boats, *West-Country*;' Ray. But in *Kent* it denotes the same as a shed, as when the eaves of the house are brought down lower, to shelter or cover a room underneath; a low building joyning to the wall of another, upon which the rafters lean and at the upper end are supported by it. A.S. *cofa*.

Cow, the wooden thing put over the chimney of a hop-host or malt-house, which turns with the wind, and prevents smoking; it means *cowl*, as 'a friar's cowl.'

Crank, adj. merry, cheery. Our sailors call a boat that is apt to overset, a *crank* boat; Lewis.

Crap, for crop; as, 'a *crap* of corn.'

Cream, v. to crumble. Hops, when they are too much dried, are said to *cream*, i.e. to crumble to pieces. 'To *cream* one's dish,' to put the bread into it, in order to pour the milk upon it; to *crum* or *crumble* the bread, I suppose.

Crips, adj. crisp. Lluyd, *Arch.* p. 7; see *Aps*.

Crock, 'an earthen pot to put butter or the like in,' Ray; a pitcher. Fr. *cruche*. [Welsh *crochan*, A.S. *crocca*.]

Crop, the *craw* or *maw* of a fowl or bird.

Crow, the *crow* of a hog, the mesentery. Called *midgin* in *Derb*.

Crup. The skin of a roasted pig, or of roasted pork being hard, is called the *crup*. *Crub* is Somersetsh. [Exmoor] for crust of bread or cheese; Gent. *Maga.* xvi. p. 406.

Crup, adj. pettish, peevish; as, 'you are very *crup*.'

Culch, rags, bits of thread, and the like, such as mantua-makers litter a room with; much the same as *pelt*; it means, I find too, any rubbish. [Lewis has—'Culch, lumber, stuff.' See *Pelt*.]

Cull, v. to pick, chuse; Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly general in common life.]

Culverkeys, s. pl. cowslips; from *culver*, a pigeon; Ray, p. 63. [E. D. S., B. 16, p. 80.]

Currantberries, s. pl. In most parts, they say only *currants*. See *Grape-vine*.

Curs, [kurs] adj. cross. See *Cuss* in Parish's *Suss. Gloss*.

Dabberries, s. pl. goose-berries. [A corruption of *dew-berries*, a name sometimes given to gooseberries. In a note on 'dewberries' in Gent.

Maga. 1836, Feb. p. 126, the writer says that *deuberries* means *gooseberries* in Culpepper's Herbal.]

Dab-chick, a didapper, which means, I suppose, *dive-dapper*, where *dapper* is for *dabber*, from *dabble*, to play in the water. [Not quite. *Dapper* here means *dipper*, whilst *dabble* is the diminutive of *dab*.]

Dance. 'Its *dance* to him,' i.e. a rarity.

Dark, [darkness.] *By dark*, in the dark; as otherwise *by daylight*, *by moonlight*.

Dawther, v. to tremble, to shake, jar, as a hollow board when nothing is held against it, is apt to do when you drive a nail into it. They [also] pronounce [it] *dodder*. See *Doddle* in the Suss. Gloss.

Dawther, or **Dodder-grass**. A certain long shaking-grass is called *dodder-grass* or *dawther* in Kent; in Derbyshire, to *dither* is to quiver.

Deal, part; 'every *deal*,' i.e. every whit, altogether, entirely.

Deal, the nipple [Pegge has 'nipples'] of a bitch, of a fox, or of a rat.

Death, adj. deaf.

Deek, a dyke or ditch. See *Dick*.

Dene, or **Den**, as, 'a *dene* of land;' Somner, Antiq. Cant. p. 27, ed. 1703, where we read—'the manor of Lenham, consisting of 20 ploughlands and 13 *denes*.' Though this be not peculiar to Kent alone . . . for there is scarce a county in England but what has some town or village, whose name is compounded of this word . . . yet I think there is nowhere such a nest of them as in the County of Kent, where they are found in many places, but nowhere so thick sown as in the Weald; &c. &c. [Somner also says that, in old deeds, the word *dene* means 'a woody valley, or place yielding both covert and feeding for cattel, especially swine;' the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent, p. 108. From A.S. *denu*, a valley, a den.]

Denial, a *denial* to a farm; i.e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment.

Dibble, or **Dibber**. '*Dibble*, an Instrument to make holes in the ground with, for setting beans, pease, or the like;' Ray. I think they call it *dibber* in Kent. [I have heard *dibble* in West Kent.—W. W. S.]

Dick, [dik] a ditch; *Derb.* a *dyke*. See *Deek*.

Dingy, [dinj-i] adj. dirty.

Dish-meat, 'spoon-meat; Kent.' Ray.

Dishwater, 'motacilla;' Littleton's Latin-English Dict. [*Motacilla* means a *wagtail*, and this bird is still called '*Peggy Dishwasher*' by the lads of Kent. See *Dishwasher* in the Suss. Gloss.]

Dodder. See *Dawther*.

Doings, s. pl. [jobs]. To do *doings* for people, when a person keeps a small farm and works with his team for hire.

Dolours, pr. s. indic. 'does lowre; as, "the wind *dolours*;"' Lewis.

[This stupid definition is clearly due to the ridiculous habit of attempting *always* to indicate the derivation, as though *dolour* could be a corruption of 'does lowre !' Perhaps we may take it that there is a verb to *dolour*, used to express the moaning of the wind.]

Dolphin, black flies upon a tree when it is blighted. Such a blight they call a *dolphin*. Beans are very subject to it.

Dough, a fat clay. I suppose, the same word as *dough* of bread.

Dover-house, a necessary house.

Down. Not altogether peculiar to the County, but perhaps more used here than any where; for every piece of high open ground they call a *down*. From hence the open Sea, at Deal, is the *Downs*; so Sussex-*Downs*, Bansted *Downs* in Surry; Bodman *Downs* in Cornwall; Borlase, Hist. p. 245. [A.S. *dún*, a hill.]

Downward. See *Upward*.

Dredge, v. [to catch with a drag-net]; peculiar to the oyster-fishermen. [The A.S. *dræge* means a *drag*; and *dræge-nett* is a *drag-net*. It is a mere corruption of *drag*.]

Drinking, a refreshment between meals, used by the ploughmen who eat a bit of bread and cheese, and drink, when they come out of the fields, at ten in the morning, and six in the evening; Lewis. But this is general. [Perhaps not so, in this restricted sense.]

Drive-bundle. A *drive-bundle*, when a horse first carries one, and then returns to fetch another; that is, in carrying on double-horse.

Droits, s. pl. rights, dues, customary payments (French); Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly so now.]

Dryth, drought.

Ear, v. to ear, to plough. '*Eryng* of land three times;' Old Parish Book of Wye, 28 Henry VIII.; &c. Cf. '*earable* land,' Greenwey's transl. of Tacitus de Mor. Germ., &c. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Arura*, gives '*Ear*, to plough,' and '*Earing*, a day's ploughing,' as *Wiltshire* words. The A.S. *erian*, to plough, is cognate with the Lat. *arare*.]

E'en a'most, [een-umoast] adv. almost; but with some emphasis.

Effet, an eft, a newt. A.S. *efete*. 'Neuts, efts, or askers;' Plot's Staffordsh. p. 244; 'evet or neut;' id. p. 251.

Eiren, s. pl. eggs. See Caxton in Ames, p. 52; hence *eiry* of a hawk, i.e. the nest where the eggs are; Littleton.

Ellinge, adj. solitary, lonely, melancholy, farre from neighbours. A.S. *ellend*. See Ray. *Elyng*, Piers Plowman, B. prol. 190.

Elvin, an elm.

Emmets, s. pl. ants. See *Cast*.

Entetig, v. to interduce (*sic*)

Ernful, adj. and adv. lamentable; '*ernful bad*,' lamentably bad. Cf. '*yerful* tunes,' sorrowful tunes; Damon and Pythias, p. 249.

Ersh, the same as *Edish* (Sussex), the stubble after corn is cut. In Derbyshire they call it *edidge*, and restrain it to roughings or after-maths. [Kennett, in Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Ernes*, has—'Ersh in Sussex is the stubble; what in Kent we call the *gratten*, in the North *eddish*.']

Eylebourn. See *Nailbourn*.

Fack, of a bullock; that stomach that receives the herbage first, and from whence it is resumed into the mouth to be chew'd, when the beast chews the cud.

Fags, interj. a cant word of affirmation; in good faith, indeed, truly.

Fairy-sparks, or *Shel-fire*, often seen on clothes in the night; Ray. [The allusion is to 'certain luminous appearances;' see Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. Ellis, ii. 492.]

Fairisies, s. pl. fairies.

Fear, v. to frighten. Wisdom of Solomon (A. V.) xvii. 9; &c.

Fellowly, adj. familiar, free.

Fenny, adj. mouldy, as cheese. See Ray; and cf. *vinew* in Plot's Staffordsh. p. 15; and *vinny* in Gloss. Junii. [A.S. *finie*, mouldy.]

Fet, v. to fetch. Old Plays, ix. p. 78; Hudibras, ii. 3, 780; &c. &c. [In Bell's edition of Hudibras, vol. ii. p. 43, l. 14, the reading is *far set*; but this is an obvious error for *far fet*, i.e. *far fetched*, as Dr Pegge rightly explains it.]

Fickle, v. to *fickle* a person in the head with this or that, to put it into his head; in a baddish sense.

Fild, field. [Pronounced *fil*; see p. 17, sect. 13.]

Flavour, heat, ignorantly for *fervour*. 'The sun casts a great *flavour*;' others say—'a great *favour*.'

Flead, lard; or rather, the leaf of fat whence lard is got.

Flitmilk, the milk after the cream is taken off; called in Derb. *skim-milk*.

Flinder, a butterfly. Cf. *Flittermouse*. Cf. '*flundering fame*,' i.e. flying fame; Nash, p. 34. [The passage is quoted in Nares, ed. Hal. and Wrt.—'Report (which our moderners clepe *flundring fame*) puts mee in memorie of a notable jest.'—Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.]

Flittermouse, **Flindermouse**, a bat.

Flue, adj. tender, weak; of an horse, or a person. See Ray. [Dutch *flaauw*, feeble, faint.]

Flush, adv. in a line, even.

Folks, s. pl. the men-servants. *E. Kent*.

For, prep. 'What *for* a horse is he?' i.e. what kind of a horse is he?

Fore-acre, an headland.

Fore-right, adj. or adv. [direct]. 'It (i.e. the river Rother) had heretofore a direct and *foreright* continued current and passage as to Appledore, so from thence to Romney;' Somner, *Ports and Forts*, p. 50. I.e. *right 'fore*, for *right before*. So, in *Kent*, to *wrong-take* a person is to take him wrong, to misunderstand him, and a *ribspare* is a spare rib. The Kentish say *outstand* a person, for to stand out against him. '*Foreright* you,' i.e. right or strait before you. In *Hants*, a *foreright* person is an idiot or a simple person, viz. one that without consideration runs headlong, and does things hand over head. '*Vorecert*, forth-right, without circumspection;' Somers. [Exmoor] Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 408. '*Foreright* winds,' i.e. prosperous, right forward winds, Old Plays, iv. pp. 177, 188. 'Or hedge [Dr Pegge reads *turn*] aside from the direct *forth-right*;' Sh., Troil. and Cres. iii. 3, 158.

Forical, a headland in ploughing. See *Foreacre*.

Forstal, a small opening in a street, or a lane, too little to be called a common. It is generally a green place before an house; but otherwise I have known that part of a farmer's yard lying just before the door call'd the *forstal*. Ray has—'A *fostal*, *forté forestal*, a way leading from the high way to a great house; *Sussex*.'

Foy [foi], Fr. *voie*, a treat at going abroad or coming home; Lewis. But this is general; see Dr. Littleton. [Not general now. The word is discussed in Gent. Mag. vol. cii. pt. ii. p. 290 (1832) and vol. ciii. pt. i. p. 386 (1833) with reference to the compound word *Foy-boat*. The deriv. from Fr. *voie* may be questioned; it is more likely to be equivalent to the Dutch *fooi*, which signifies an emolument, perquisite, vail, fee, farewell. The word is still known at Margate; see 'Misadventures at Margate' in the Ingoldsby Legends, by Barham. The word occurs in a passage in Pepys' Diary, thus quoted in Nares, ed. Hal. and Wrt.—'To Westminster with captain Lambert, and there he did at the Dog give me, and some other friends of his, his *foy*, he being to set sail today towards the Straights.' In this passage the word clearly means a farewell treat, but the explanation there given is—a boat attendant upon a ship!]

Frail, adj. peevish, hasty.

Frith, [Welsh *ffridd*, a wood. See Halliwell. Dr Pegge has a confused note on it, which shews that he was misled by connecting it with the A.S. *frith*, meaning peace; however, he says, 'it is a term respecting a forest.']

Frore, pp. frozen. See Milton, P. L. ii. 595. *Frorn*, frozen; Caxton, Myrrour, ii. c. 21, 26, 27.

Furner, a baker. French *fournier*.

Galy, adj. [boisterous]; 'the wind is *galy*,' i.e. blows in *gales*, by fits and intervals.

Gang-way, a thorow-fare, entry, passage; Lewis. A sea term.

Gant, adj. [said] of a greyhound, or a racehorse, being thin in the flanks. See Gent. Maga. xvi. p. 408. [It is our word *gaunt*; see the

play on the word—'Old *Gaunt* indeed, and *gaunt* in being *old*'—
'leanness is all *gaunt*' in Shak. Rich. II. Act ii. Sc. 1.]

Gascoignes, s. pl. small black cherries.

Gate, a way; 'a *sea-gate*,' a way into the sea; Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly general now; cf. Ram's-*gate*, Mar-*gate*.]

Gavelkind, see Spelman's Gloss. pp. 259, 565. [See *Gavelkind* in Halliwell.]

Ge, [jee] fowls are said 'to go to *ge*,' i.e. to roost. They pronounce it rather *chee* or *chie* [chee], as Lewis has it. *Chy* in Cornish is an house. [More likely connected with Fr. *gésir*, Lat. *iacere*, to lie, whence the sb. *gîte*, a lodging.]

Gentail, an ass.

Gill, 'a little narrow valley with wood, and a rill running in the bottom;' Aubrey's Antiq. Surrey, vol. v. p. 402. 'A *Gill*, a rivulet, a beck. *Suss.*' Ray. 'A *gill* of growing timber;' Advertisement in Canterb. Paper, Sat. May 25, 1743.

Glin, [glina] adj. slippery; they pronounce it *glince*. [O.F. *glincer*.]

Gloom. I take it to be a corruption of *bloom*, Plot's Staffordshire, p. 163. [There is little to help us to the sense of the word. In Plot, we find only the technical term *bloom*, which means a mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering, and which is clearly derived from the A.S. *bloma*, a mass of metal.]

Go to, v. to set; 'the sun *goes to*,' i.e. sets.

God's good, yeast, barm. *Kent, Norf. Suff.*; Ray. In the times of superstition, when the success of anything was precarious, the good-wives were used to bless or exorcise it, as in boiling of black-puddings, and the like. So at this day, in *Derb.*, after having beat the yeast (or barm, as they *there* call it) into the ale, when it is in the fat [i.e. vat] they always cross it with two long strokes with the hand from side to side. *God's good*, therefore, I would suppose to be a form of blessing or exorcising, or at least the two first words of such a form.

Going to't, i.e. going to do it; as, 'do this or that;' the answer is—'I am *going to't*.' [Often used still, but pronounced *to it* in full; as, 'I'm going to it.' The frequency with which it is used in some parts of Kent renders the phrase a striking one.]

Golding, a lady-bug [i.e. ladybird]. See *Bug*.

Golls, [golz ?] s. pl. gozlings, or very young geese. See *Willow-gull*.

Golore, adj. plentiful, or plenty. [Dr Pegge suggests a connection with *gloar*; see *gloarf* in Halliwell; but it is the Gaelic *gu leór*, enough, from *leór*, an adj. signifying sufficient, with the prefix *gu*, which is used for converting an adj. into an adverb.]

Gooding, to go a *gooding*, when the poor of a parish go about for an alms, the week before Christmas. [Chiefly on St Thomas's day; see Gent. Maga. 1794, April, p. 292, quoted in Brand's Pop. Antiq. ed. Ellis, i. 456. Brand says that the custom of '*going a gooding*' is still kept up in Kent, in the neighbourhood of Maidstone.]

Goss, heath, furze; Lewis. But this is general. [A.S. *gorst*.]

Goyster, v. to laugh aloud; 'a *goystering* wench,' a boy-maid, or a lad-lass; Lewis.

Granada, a golden pipin (*sic*).

Grandly, adv. greatly; as, 'I want it *grandly*.'

Grape-vine, a vine; *Wild [Weald] of Kent*, and *Suss. Orchard*, in *Derb.*, is always spoken of *apples*; but in *Kent*, they say *apple-orchards*, because of the *cherry-orchards*.

Gratton, an ersh, or eddish, *Suss.*; stubble, *Kent*; Ray. Now here Mr. Ray distinguishes betwixt *ersh* and *stubble*. Lewis writes *Grotten*. See *Ersh*. [Cf. O.F. *grat*, pasture, &c.; Cotgrave.]

Great, adv. very; as '*great* much,' very much.

Greeds, s. pl. 'the *greeds*,' straw thrown on to the dung-hill. A.S. *græde*.

Green, to take a horse a *green*, i.e. to the field or to green meat; as when they say 'he goes a *green*,' i.e. he goes to grass. A *green* is an open piece of ground, and generally a common or waste.

Green-sward, grass turf; Lewis. But this is general.

Grotes, s. pl. [grits, groats]; called *greats* in *Derb.* *Greats* is very right, for it means great meal of oats, in opposition to small meal. Dr. Plot, *Hist. Staff.* p. 205, very incorrectly writes *gritts*. [Unsatisfactory; in fact, Dr Plot's spelling is now common, if one *t* be omitted. The A.S. has *grætta*, grits, or groats; *grút*, meal of wheat or barley, *gryt*, fine flour, and *grêðt*, grit or sand.]

Grotten. See *Gratton*.

Guess-cow, a barren cow.

Guesting, gossiping.

Guttermud, v. to dirty; as when one falls from a horse into the dirt.

Hagister, a magpie, *Kent*; Ray, Lewis.

Hair. They prefix the article; as, '*a good hair*;' we say, 'good hair.' So they say, '*a bread and butter*;' for which we say 'a piece of bread and butter.'

Hale, adj. healthy; '*hale* weather,' healthy, wholesome weather.

Half-amon. See *Amon*.

Hank, Hink, a skain; '*a hank* of silk.' So we say, a man has an *hank* on another; or, he has him entangled in a skain or string. Lewis.

Haps, a hasp. Rightly; for so the A.S. So also *waps* for *wasp*. [A.S. *hæps*, a hasp.]

Harcelet. See Yeoman of Kent, act iv.; where it is defin'd too, viz. the heart, liver, and lights of a hog; but they mix some fat bits and

lean of the pork, and roast all together. Dr. Littleton writes *haslets* and *haslet*. Some cannibals are described as offering a man's head to some English officers as a dainty, 'of which, as may well be supposed, the gentlemen refused to partake. They then presented the *haslet* of the man, just warmed, and . . . pressed them to eat.' Gent. Magaz. 1776, p. 19. So Cotgrave, in English part, q. v.

Hardhewer, a stonemason; Articles for building Wye bridge, 1637.

Harvest, v. To *harvest* is a verb; we also use *harvesters*. Johnson's Serm. vol. 2, pp. 300, 324.

Harvesters, s. pl. workers in the harvest. See above.

Hatch, 'a gate in the roads; a *half-hatch* is where a horse may pass, but not a cart;' Aubrey, Antiq. Surrey, vol. 5, p. 402. *Kent-hatch* (Symondson's mapp) and the scituation (*sic*) of it, upon the borders of the county, shews the sense and propriety of it. [A.S. *hæcca*.]

Haulm, or **Helm**, stubble gathered after the corn is inned; Ray. Used here chiefly of pease and beans' straw. [A.S. *healm*.]

Have, v. to take; as, '*have* the horse to the field.'

Haw, a close, *Kent*; Ray. Hence *Hemphaugh*, a little place where hemp is planted, an hemp-spot. *Hemp-hawe*, vide Bapchild in Monasticon Cant. Lewis writes *haw* or *hawmel*. [Kennett, s. v. *Haia*, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. says—'in Kent, a *haw*; i.e. a small close hedged in.']

Hearth, [heerth?] 'in *hearth*,' within hearing.

Heave, [heev] v. 'to *heave*, a card,' to play it; it being as it were lifted up, or *heav'd*, before it is laid down upon the table.

Heave-gate, when the rails, with the pales nailed to them, may be taken out of their mortises, and then put in again; it looks of a piece with the rest of the pale-fence, but may be taken down occasionally.

Heeve, [heev] sb. and vb. a hive, a bee-hive; also, to hive bees.

Hele, [heel] v. to cover. Also in *Derb*. [A.S. *hēlan*, to cover].

Helter-skelter, adv. head-foremost, all together. Lewis. This is general. [Not general now.]

Hether, [hedh'ur] adv. hither. [Dr Pegge writes *heather*, and compares *whether* for *whither*; thus shewing the pronunciation.]

Hever, [heev'ur] a crab. So called at Dover. [See *Heaver* in Halliwell. A.S. *hæferu*.]

Hicket, v. to hiccup, or hiccough.

Hide-and-fox, hide-and-seek; a children's play. [Cf. '*Hide fox*, and all after,' i.e. let the fox hide, and the others go to seek him; Hamlet, iv. 2, 32.]

Hoath, **Hoth**, **heath**; as, *Hothfield*, *Oxenhoath*, *Kingshoth*; hence *Hoath* or *Hoad* near Reculver.

Hobb'l'd, pp. puzzled, put to a difficulty.

Hocker-headed, adj. fretful, passionate. Lewis. [Cf. A.S. *hocer*, scorn.]

Holl, [hol] v. to throw, lit. to hurl. Ex. 'to *holl* a stone.'

Holly-boys and Ivy-girls. In *West Kent*, figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy, upon a Shrove Tuesday, to make sport with. ['A group of girls engaged themselves in one part of a village in burning an uncouth image which they called a *holly-boy*, and which they had stolen from the boys; while the boys were to be found in another part of the village burning a like effigy, which they called the *ivy-girl*, and which they had stolen from the girls; the ceremony being in both cases accompanied by loud huzzas.' Chambers, *Book of Days*, i. 238; with a ref. to *Gent. Mag.* 1779. So in Brand's *Pop. Ant.* ed. Ellis, i. 68.]

Holt, a wood. Much used in names of places. [A.S. *holt*.]

Homestall, [hoam'stawl] the house the family lives in.

Hooding, [huod-ing] a country masquerade at Christmas time, which in *Derb.* they call *guising* (I suppose a contraction of *dis-guising*) and in other places *mumming*.

Hopkin, [a supper for work-folks after the hop-picking is over.] See *Wheatkin*.

Hornicle, a hornet, *Suss.*; Ray.

Horrid, adv. extremely; as, 'horrid bad;' or 'horrid good.'

Horse-nails, s. pl. tadpoles.

Horsekeeper, a groom; one that looks after a farmer's or a gentleman's horses.

Hort, for hurt.

Houp, pp. holpen, i.e. helped; from *help*, the *l* being left out.

Housel, for 'house-hold;' 'an old *houset*,' i.e. household, meaning household stuff or furniture.

Hover, adj. light; 'hover ground, i.e. light ground;' Ray.

How, adv. 'about how,' near the matter. [Used thus—'that's *about how*;' meaning—'that is sufficiently near to the right way of doing the thing.']

How, [hou] pron. who. See Lewis.

Howsomever, adv. 'but *howsomever*,' i.e. howsoever. At Bromley, in *W. Kent*, the more ordinary people say *howsomever*.

Huffle, a merry meeting. Lewis.

Huffler, one that carries off fresh provisions to ships. Lewis.

Huge, adv. very. 'I'm not *huge* well.' Sometimes they make it a dissyllable, *hugy* [heuj-i]. Knolles, *Hist.* p. 579; D. Carew's *Surv. Cornw.* p. 151 b.

Hutch, a waggon, used in the manner of a cart.

Huxon, s. pl. the same as *Somers*. [Exmoor] *hucksheens*, i.e. the hocks or hams. *Gent. Magaz.* xvi. p. 406.

Huy, interj. used in fraying [i.e. frightening or driving] hogs, Fr. *hue*. [The Fr. interj. *hue* is preserved in the phrase '*hue* and cry;' cf. Fr. *huor*, Welsh *hwa*, to hoot.]

Hles, [eɪlz ?] s. pl. ails or beards of barley.

Indurable, adj. durable, very durable; as if for *induring* or *enduring*. So *endure* or *indure* for *dure*, in English.

Ivy-girl. See *Holly-boys*.

Jack. See *Tamsin*.

Jaul, v. when crows throw the earth about, and get the grain out of the ground when it is sown, they are said to *jaul* it out. [Shakespeare employs both to *joll* and to *jowl*.]

Jawsy, [jaʊzi] adj. talkative. From the *jaues*.

Jealousy, adj. jealous.

Karfe, [kaaf] '*Kerfe*, the furrow made by the saw, *Suss.*;' Ray. In felling, or cutting anything with an axe, the aperture made by the first strokes is the *kerfe*, or *calf*, as some seem to pronounce it. They pronounce it *karf* in Kent. [From the vb. to *carve*.]

Keaf, a calf.

Keals, [kealz] s. pl. nine-pins. Littleton's Dict. The Kentish-men call them also *skittles*. 'Tis the Fr. *quilles*. [The Fr. *quille* is from Ger. *kegel*, which is cognate with the O. Eng. *keyle*, *keal*, or *keel*.] See *Cales*.

Keeler, a cooler [i.e. a large tub. Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Kevers*, says—'In Kent, a *keeler* is a broad shallow vessel of wood, wherein they set their milk to cream, and their wort to cool.' Cf. A.S. *cēlan*, to cool.]

Kern, v. [to corn, produce corn]. '*Kerning*, corning; good *kerning* land;' Lewis. See Plot's Staffordsh. p. 204; who says that 'the *pisum album majus*, or garden-Bouncival . . . were found to run upon the ground without inconvenience, and to *kern* well.' [Cf. Ger. *körnen*, to granulate.]

Ketch, v. to catch.

Kew, [kew] a cow.

Kilk, [charlock]; *kilk* or *kelk*, which in *Derb.* they call *kedlock*, from whence by contraction it comes; *kellock*, *kelk*. They call it *kinkle* too, [Dr Pegge omits to give the signification, and omits *kedlock* in his '*Derbiciams*;' but he certainly means *charlock*, which is the sense given to *kilk* in Cooper's Sussex Glossary. Besides, *kedlock* for *charlock* is given in Hal. as a *Shropshire* word.]

Kinkle. See *Kilk*.

Kitten, a young cat; in *Derb.* a *kitling*. It is a sing. sb. for 'tis plu-

ralized by *e*. [Dr Pegge argues that it ought to be a plural, viz. 'the plural of *hit*, as I have often heard a young cat called.' It is, however, a diminutive.]

Kittle, v. to tickle. [A.S. *citelian*, to tickle.]

Kittle, **Kittlish**, adj. ticklish, uncertain; 'upon what *kittle*, tottering, and uncertain terms they held it;' Somner, *Of Gavelkind*, p. 129. So fickle and uncertain weather they call '*kittle*' weather. Lewis writes *cittle*.

Knet, v. to knit; as to *knet* stockings. Not very improper; for *net*, *knit*, *knot*, are all of the same original.

Knoll, a hill or bank; 'a *knole* of sand.' Lewis. [A.S. *enoll*, a round top.]

Knolles, [noalz ?] s. pl. turneps, *Kent*; Ray. Lewis writes *knowles*. [Kennett, *Gloss. to Patech. Antiq. s. v. Coppre*, has—'*Knolle*, or round-headed roots, or turneps; so called in Kent.'

Lack, v. to want. Very common; see *Macbeth*, iii. 4. 84.

Lady-bug, a lady-bird. See *Bug*.

Lant-flour, fine flour, i.e. lawn'd or sears'd through a lawn. I think the better sort say *lawn'd-flour*. [Dr Pegge writes *flower*. Whatever we think of the derivation, we may thank him for using the verb *searse*, to strain.]

Lathe, [a division of the county of Kent, which is divided into five *lathe*s, viz. Sutton-at-Home, Aylesford, Scray, St Augustine's, and Shepway.] On this word see especially *Gloss. in X. Scriptores*, s. v. *Lastum* and *Leta*; *Lastum* in *Ann. Burt.* p. 280; *Lath* in *Lambarde's Peramb.* p. 28. [It is the A.S. *lath*.]

Latterly, adv. the latter part of his time.

Lawcus Heart, interj. as 'O *lawcus heart*!' which means 'O Lord Christ's heart.' This is a true etymology. Gascoigne testifies they were antiently us'd to swear *per Cor Christi pretiosum*, in his *Theolog. Dictionary*. Lewis, citing the passage in his *Life of Bp. Peacock*, p. 155, annotates—'in *Kent* the vulgar yet use *Lawcus heart* for *Lord Christ's heart*,' to which let me add '*odaheart* and '*sheart*, which evidently means *God's* (i.e. Christ's) *heart*.

Lay, **Ley**, land untill'd; Lewis. But this is general.

Lay, v. to lie. 'He who will not the law obey (*sic*), Here in y' Stocks must surely *lay*'; on the stocks at Bridge.

Laystole. Of what extent the use of this word may be, I cannot say; but it is currently used at Wye, and I refer you for the meaning of it and the etymology, to the history of the College of Wye. [It must be the Old Eng. *laystall*, a rubbish-heap, or rather, a place where rubbish is shot; not exactly 'a dunghill,' as commonly explained. It occurs in *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, i. 5, 53.]

Leacon, a common; but wet or swampy; as, Wye *Leacon*, Westwell *Leacon*.

Learn, v. to teach.

Lease, v. to glean; *Suss. Kent*; Ray, and Lewis. [A.S. *lesan*, to gather.]

Leasing, gleaning. See above.

Leastwise, adv. for *least*; as 'at *leastwise*.' Bp. Andrews's Serm. pp. 343, 373.

Leer, '*leere*, tape.' Lewis. ['I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I wil weare sackcloth: for owches and braccelletes, *leere* and caddys: for the lute, vse the distaffe,' &c. Lily's Euphuës, ed. Arber, p. 79.]

Lees, a name for a common; Kennett. *Lees*, a meadow or pasture field; Lewis. [A.S. *lesu*.]

Leety, [leet'i] adj. 'a *leety* man,' of a slow, slovenly farmer. They pronounce it *leaty*. [Dr Pegge writes *letty*, in spite of his saying how it is pronounced; because he thinks it derived from *let*, to hinder. It is simply A.S. *let*, late, slow, tardy.]

Lew, adj. sheltered; an house is said 'to lye *lew*,' i.e. the house lies snug under the wind. Hence *leward*, term at sea. Trevisa wrote *lewik*, and hereby you may see the origine of *Lukewarm*. Ray has '*lee* or *lew*, calm, under the wind; *Suss*.' [A.S. *hleð*, shelter; *hleowan*, to warm.]

Lew, v. to shelter; trees are said 'to *lew* an house,' i.e. the trees keep off the wind.

Libiat, **Libbit**, a stick to throw at anything. 'I took up a *libbit* that lay by the sole, and hove it at the hagister that was in the podder-grotten.' Lewis. [This means—I took up a stick that lay by the pool, and threw it at the magpie that was in the pease-stubble.]

Lief-coup. See *Litcop*.

Light, the whole quantity of eggs the hen lays at one laying.

Lightly, adv. mostly.

Linch, a bawke or little strip of land, to bound the fields in open countries, called elsewhere *landshire* or *landsherd*, to distinguish a share of land. Lewis. [A.S. *hlinc*, a ridge of land.]

Linger, v. to long after a thing. We likewise use it to mean delay, and tedious, and long. 'He is in a poor *lingering* way.' Lewis.

Lishy, adj. said of corn running high and rank, when it is growing.

Litcop, a sale of goods upon the breaking up of shop; 'tis us'd also of household goods. Lewis writes *lief-coup*.

Lither, adj. supple, limber, gentle. Lewis.

Lodg'd, pp. said of corn laid flat with heavy rains. Macbeth, iv. i. 55.

Lope-way, a private footpath.

Lowance, allowance; that which is given to the waggoners when they have brought home the load, in bread, and cheese, and ale.

Lug, Sir Peter; a person that comes last to any meeting they call *Sir Peter Lugg*; where *lugg* is a corruption of *lag*. See *Lag* in 'Derbicisms.'

Lusty, adj. fat; or rather, in good order.

Maw, v. to mow; Old Parish Book of Wye, 18 H. viii.

Maid. See *Tamsin*.

May-bug. See *Bug*. Froger, p. 48. [Probably a cock-chafer; see *May-beetle* in Halliwell.]

Meal, of all sorts of flower [i.e. flour]. In *Derb.* 'tis only used of the flower of oats, called as often *meal* as *oatmeal*; but it seems to be a general word for all sorts of flower, seeing they say *oatmeal*.

Measles. '*Measles* in a hog, *porrigo*, *porcorum lepra*;' Ainsworth. See below.

Measly, adj. A *measly* hog. '*A measled hog, porcus lepra laborans*;' Ainsworth. But the distemper is more of a dropsy. The liver is always decay'd; and there are here and there in the lean flesh, on cutting it, small white spots or pimples which seem to be cysts or bladders of fat. N.B. Those small bladders, on boiling the pork, become hard, and come out of the flesh, like so many small peas, and the spongy fat therein turns to water; they say the neck and legs are most infected.

Meece, [mees] s. pl. mice.

Mil, v. to melt.

Miller's thumb, that fish which in *Derb.* they call *bull-head*. [The *cottus gobio*.]

Mind. To be a *mind* to a thing, to intend, or design it. [I believe this is quite true; and that 'I'm a mind to' is used as well as, or rather than, 'I've a mind.'—W. W. S.]

Mind, v. to remember; as, 'I *mind*,' for 'I remember.'

Mine, ironstone. So the *magnet* is called the *mine*; Old Plays, vi. p. 167: Dr. Lister, Journey, p. 88. [See Nares.]

Minnis, a common; as, Stelling *Minnis*, Roads *Minnis*, &c. [Cooper, in his *Sussex Glossary*, says '*Minnis*, a rising piece of ground. . . Also used in *Kent*, as a high common.']

Mint, the spleen; see *Milt* in 'Derbicisms.'

Minty, adj. said of meal or flour, i.e. mity or full of mites; 'tis us'd of cheese too.

Minute. They say '*a little minute*,' where others say '*a minute*.' So '*a little moment*,' Isaiah xxvi. 20.

Mist, v. impers. '*it mists*,' i.e. rains very small rain, as it does when the atmosphere is very thick.

Mittens, s. pl. the very large gloves they hedge with are in many places called *mittens*, as in *Kent*. See Ray.

Mixon, a dunghill of any sort in some parts of England ; but here it is more properly restrained to an heap of earth and dung mixed together ; see Ray. They pronounce it often a *maxon*. In *Glouc.* they say *miskén*, i.e. *miskén*, by metathesis. See Dr. Fuller's *Worth*. p. 174, where he defends it : 'that heap of compost, which lyeth in the yards of good husbands,' i.e. good husbandmen. [A.S. *miz*, dung ; *mizen*, a dunghill.]

Moan, a basket ; a deep basket, broader at top and open there. See *Maund* in Ray, who says—'a hand-basket with two lida.' But this answers not at all to the Kentish sense ; they pack up fruit in this sort of basket, pick hops into them, and unload coals with them. See Glanvil on Witchcraft, in *Postscript*. p. 41 ; Spelman, *Glos. v. Mandatum*. [A.S. *mand*, a basket.]

Mokes, [moaks] s. pl. meshes ; the *mokes* of a net, the meshes ; see Ray, p. 72. [The singular *moak* appears in the *Sussex Glossaries* by Cooper and Parish.]

Monkey-pea, millipedes [i.e. a wood-louse]. When he is rolled up he is so like a pea, that one may imagine him so called from the imitation of a pea, the ape or monkey being a great imitator. [A little further on in the MS., Dr Pegge revokes this opinion, and gives—] *Monkepees*, a wood-louse ; a corruption of *millipes* or *multipes*.

Mont, [munt ?] a month.

Moor. Rotten, swampy, and wet grounds are called *moors* here.

More, adv. used of size or dimensions ; as, 'as big *more*,' i.e. as big again.

Mort, **Mot**, abundance, a multitude ; 'a *mot* of money, apples, men,' &c. Lewis. [Of *Isel. mart manna*, a number of men.]

Much, v. [to soothe ;] to *much* a child, to fondle it when it is peevish. [I hazard the *guess* that this is from the Welsh *mygu*, to stifle, a verb from Welsh *mug*, smoke ; cf. *E. muggy*, close, stifling. This is made probable by the fact that the cognate Gaelic verb *múch* means not only to stifle, but also to quell, to pacify, to hum in a low voice.]

Mullock, v. to *mullock* an oven, to damp its heat. In *Glouc.*, mould under a faggot-stack is call'd *mollock*, from its wetness or dampness. [A diminutive of Old Eng. *mull*, which is merely a variation of *mould*.]

Mushroom, a mushroom. 'Tis right, for it is from the Fr. *moucheron* [*mousseron*].

Nail, the weight of eight pound ; as, 'a *nail* of beef ;' *Suss.* Ray.

Nail-bourn, [an intermittent brook ; see Halliwell]. This word is differently written *Eylebourn*, Harris's *Hist. of Kent*, p. 240 :—'There is a famous *Eylebourn* which rises in this parish [Petham] and sometimes runs but a little way before it falls into the ground.' [And again, at p. 179, Harris has—'Kilburn saith, that A.D. 1472 here (at Lewisham) newly broke out of the earth a great spring ; by which I suppose he means an *Eylebourn*, or *Nailbourn*, as the vulgar call it']

Nature, way ; 'in this *nature*,' on this manner, this way.

Nawn steers, s. pl. small steers, *juvenculi*. Lat. *nanus*, Fr. *nain*.

Nay, adv. no. Very common.

Neat, v. to make neat and clean ; as, 'she *neats about*,' i.e. she goes about the house, making things neat and clean.

Ness, [a promontory. No explanation ; cf. *Sheerness*].

Newland, land newly broke up or ploughed. Lewis.

Nence. 'For the *nonce*,' on purpose.

None. '*None* of 'em both,' i.e. neither of 'em. So the Fr. *tous les deus*.

Nor yet, conj. nor. So *nec tamen*, Virgil, *Ecl.* i. 58 ; and see Collect for St. Barnabas day ; John iv. 21.

Notch, v. 'To *notch up*,' to reckon or count ; alluding to the custom or method of reckoning at cricket, where they take a stick, and cut a notch or a nick in it, for every time they run.

Nuncheon. 'In *Kent*, a *noonchion* or *nunchion* of bread, or any edible, is a great piece, enough to serve for the *nooning*, or dinner of any common eater ;' Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Nona*. [The original meaning was a noon-drink, as shewn by the old spelling *none-chenche* in Riley's Memorials of London, p. 265. Cf. A.S. *scencan*, to pour out drink.]

Oast, a kiln for drying hops ; see Ray. *Bryk-host*, i.e. brick kiln ; Old Parish-book of Wye, 34 Henr. viii. 'And we call *est* or *ost* the place in the house where the smoke ariseth ; and in some mannors *antiquum austrum* or *ostrum* is that where a fixed chimney or flew anciently hath been ;' Ley in Hearne, Cur. Disco. p. 27. See *Astre*. [I believe that this attempt at connecting *oast* with *astre* is wrong. The former goes with the Dutch *ceest*, a drying-kiln, but the latter with the old French *astre*, a hearth. For the following interesting note, I am indebted to Mr Scott Robertson. 'This name for a kiln was used, in Kent, long before hops were introduced. In a deed, dated 28 Ed. I., (copied, by Mr Burt, in the Record Office) we find Roger de Faukham granting, to William de Wykewane and Sarah his wife, 3 acres of land which "jacent apud le *Lymoste* in parochia de Faukham." During Wat Tyler's insurrection some of the insurgents "went to a place called the *Lymost*, in Preston next Faversham, on the 5th of June, 1381, and ejected . . . goods and chattels of Philip Bode found there, to wit, lime, sacks, &c.' (Arch. Cantiana, iii. 90.) In a lease, dated 1445, and granted by the Churchwardens of Dartford to John Grey and John Vynor, we read—"the tenants to build a new *lime oast* that shall burn eight quarters of lime at once ;" Landale's "Documents of Dartford," p. 8. *Limehouse*, a suburb of London, seems to have been named from a *lym-oste* ; it was not formed into a parish until the 18th century. In a Valuation of the town of Dartford, 29 Ed. I., we find mention of John Ost, William Ost, and Walter Ost.—W. A. S. R.]

Of, prep. 'Acquaintance of a person,' for *with* him ; as, 'I have no acquaintance of him.'

Otherwhile, adv. 'Every *otherwhile* a little,' i.e. a little now and then.

Out. 'The wind is *out*,' i.e. in the north. See *Upward*.

Outstand, v. to oppose. The Kentish say 'to *outstand*' a person, for to stand out against him. See *Foreright*.

Oven. 'To go to *oven*,' to bake.

Paddy, adj. worm-eaten. Lewis.

Palm-tree, a yew-tree. And, what is strange, they will sometimes on Palm-Sunday dress a church with yew-branches; which I think very strange, because this was always esteemed a funereal tree; but after they once called it the *palm-tree*, the other mistake follow'd as it were on course. [Yew-trees in East Kent are 'to this day universally called *palms*;' Gent. Mag. Dec. 1779, p. 578.]

Parge, v. to *parge*, [to put on] an ordinary coat of mortar next to brickwork or tiling. '*Parget* and mortar' is the version of *cæmentorum* in Greenway's tr. of Tacitus de Mor. Germ.; and Plot says '*parget* or mortar;' Hist. Staffordsh. p. 153; and 'to *parge*,' p. 173. [From Lat. *paries*, a wall.]

Pegle, [peeg'l] 'as yellow as a *pegle*.' A *peigle* is a cowslip, *verbasculum*. Bradley's Country Housewife, pt. i. p. 70. Gerard writes *paigle*.

Pelt, rags, &c. See *Culch*. [Cf. Sc. *peltrie*, Swed. *paltor*, rags; whence Eng. *paltry*. Kennett (Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.) says—'a *Pelt*, in falconry, is the skin of a fowl stuffed, or any carcase of a dead fowl thrown to the hawks.']

Petty-coat, a man or boy's waistcoat. Lewis.

Pharisees, s. pl. fairies. See *Farisees*.

Pittering-iron, a poker.

Place, i.e. the manor-house. 'A manour *place*,' Hearne, pref. to Antiq. of Glastonbury, p. xv, which I think is from Leland. See Strype's Ann. c. 15, *scape*, *presertim* p. 189; Harris, p. 53. Note; 'tis chiefly us'd in *West Kent*. Hence *York-Place*, *Duke's Place*. Somerset House is called *Somerset Place*. See Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, vol. v. p. 141.

Place, a barton. Lewis. See above.

Plaguesome, adj. troublesome.

Planets, s. pl. it rains 'by *planets*,' when showers fall in a small compass, in opposition to general rain. [In his MS. remarks on Proverbs, Dr Pegge says—] in summertime, the rains are often very local, extending not above a mile or two; upon which they will say, 'it rains by *planets*,' which I suppose is a corruption of 'it rains by *plats*' [i.e. plots]. [Probably not so. The Welsh *planad* means a shooting off, a meteor, and *planed* means a shooting body, from the verb *planu*, to shoot. Thus by *planets* may well mean 'by shoots.' It is remarkable that this Welsh *planed* is not the Greek word *planet*, yet has been confused with it.]

Plashing, pleaching a hedge. See Plot's Staffordsh. p. 357; who says—'Amongst which, for a *living fence*, I met with none so artificial and serviceal as those made by the *planching* of quick-sets, i.e. cutting them half through, and laying them cross the ditch upon the adverse bank, and laying some earth upon them to keep them down,' &c.

Platty, adj. corn grows *platty*, when it is good only in here and there a place. [For *plotty*.]

Plum, adv. quite; as, '*plum* wrong,' quite or directly wrong; 'a thing stands *plum*,' it stands fast. 'Tis a French idiom; *d plomb*, pat, full.

Plump, adj. dry; of the ground, after wet weather. '*A plump* whitening,' a whitening dried. Lewis has—*Plump*, dry, hard; 'the ways are *plump*.'

Poch, v. [to tread ground into holes, as cattle do in wet weather. See *Putch*; and see *Poach* in Parish's Sussex Glossary.]

Pochy, adj. [full of puddles]. See *Poch* and *Putch*.

Podder, pod-ware; beans, pease, tares, or vetches, or such *ware* as has *pods*. Lewis. [This derivation of *podder* is a mere guess, and hardly credible.]

Podder-grotten, [the stubble of beans, &c.]. See above, and see *Gratton* and *Libiat*.

Poke, the nasty pool into which the stable and all its dung sews. See *Putch*.

Polrumpitious, adj. rude, obstreperous.

Polt, (1) a knock; (2) a rat-trap, that falls down. Lewis. [The Old Eng. *pulte* and Swed. *bulta* both mean to knock.]

Poor, adj. bad; as '*poor* weather,' '*a poor* day.'

Poppy, [poap'i] a poppy. [The *o* is marked as long.]

Pored Milk. See *Biskins*.

Pother-hook, [a sickle]; what in *Derb.* they call a *reaping-hook*.

Pout, [a round stack]; as, an *hay-pout*, a round stack of hay. Plot, a Kentish author, has it; Hist. Staffordsh. p. 15; where he speaks of 'cattle fed in winter-time at the same *pout* of hay.' See *Poud* in Ray.

Present, adv. presently, or at present, now. Often used in Strype's *Annals*, where he brings the words of his authors.

Print, adj. bright. 'The night is *print*.' 'The moon shines *print*;' or, 'the moon is *print*.'

Prodigal, adj. proud.

Pull, v. [to pull down, weaken]; 'it has *pulled* him sadly;' of an illness bringing people low.

Punger, a crabfish. By a *punger* they mean the largest crabs; for

the small ones they call *crabs*. In Camden, col. 1307, it seems not to mean a shellfish. [See *Pungar* in Halliwell.]

Putch, a puddle. *Putch*, a pit or hole; 'a *putch* of water;' Lewis. And so to *poch*, and *pochy*. See *Poke*.

Quid, the cud. 'To chew the *quid*;' in other places, 'to chew the *cud*.' From hence you have to '*quid* tobacco,' and a '*quid* of tobacco.'

Quiddy, adj. brisk. [Welsh *chwilog*, full of quirks, from *chwid*, a quick turn.]

Quitter for Quatter, phr. i.e. quid pro quo. See *Whicket*. [Cf. *tit for tat*.]

Quot, pp. or adj. cloy'd. '*Quotted*, cloyed, glutted. *Sussex*.' Ray. In *Somers*. [Exmoor] *agquott* and *quott*; Gent. Magaz. xvi. pp. 405, 407. In Scotl. *quat*. Fuller's Worth. p. 304. [Here Fuller quotes a Northumbrian Proverb: 'A Yule feast may be *quat* at Pasche. That is, Christmas cheer may be digested, and the party hungry again at Easter. No happiness is so lasting but in short time we must forego, and may forget it.']

Race measure. *Full measure* is 21 to the score, as of corn, coals, &c.; and *race measure* is but 20. But it must be observed that *full* in this case has no allusion to the number 21 which is greater than 20, but to the manner of admeasurement; as conceive, when the bushel is upheap'd 'tis *full*; when struck with strickle and even'd, 'tis *race measure*, from *rado*, *rasi* (Lat.); and this is the true original of *full* and *race measure*. Afterwards, they measured all by *race*, and allowed one at the *score*, as an equivalent recompence for so many full bushels; 'tis immediately, tho' the French *rais*, [*ras*,] which signifies *even*.

Rad, a rod; a measure of 16½ feet; and by this they mostly measure longitude [i.e. distance]; in other places, they do it by yards. A *rod* of brickwork is 16½ feet square; but the antient *rod* seems to have been 20 feet. Harris, Hist. Kent, p. 349, has—'And then also the measurement of the marsh [i.e. Romney Marsh] was taken by a *rod* or perch, not of 16½ feet, which is the common one now, but of 20 feet in length.'

Raddis-chimney, a chimney made of studs, lathe, or raddles, and cover'd with lome or lime. In *Kent*, a *rod* is *rad*, as *raddles*; and they say '30 *rads*,' for '30 rods,' meaning the length of a *rod*, or 16½ feet. And therefore, 'tis a chimney made with *rods*.

Raddle-hedge, an hedge made with *raddles*. See below.

Raddles, s. pl. such green sticks as wattles or hurdles are made of. In some countries called *raddlings*. [*Raddle* is a dimin. of *rad*, i.e. *rod*.]

Rade, adj. or adv. early; a *Somers*. word; as, *rath* blossoming, early blossoming, Baxter on Witches, p. 205; and 'much *rather* than other thorns usually do,' i.e. earlier, *ibid*. p. 208. See also Gent. Magaz.

xvi., p. 407; *rathest* is the superl. in *Piers Plowman* [O. 13. 223]. See also Fuller's *Worth.* p. 86, ubi '*rath-ripe pease.*' Ray has '*rathe*, early. *Suss.*'

Ravel-bread, a middling sort of bread, neither white nor brown, but mixt. Thread mixed and entangled is said to be *ravel'd*.

Rammed, pp. as adj. excessive hard; '*rammed dear*,' dearer than ordinary; Lewis.

Redgum, [a rash to which very young infants are subject. Dr Pegge simply writes '*felon*' against this word, '*felon*' being a provincial word for a *sore*; see Halliwell.]

Rexon'd, pp. See *Wrexoned*.

Rezon, the *raising*; 'tis much the same as the *wall-plate*. [Dr Pegge writes *rezen*. A *wall-plate* is a piece of timber placed horizontally in or on a wall, to support the ends of girders and joists. A *raising*, *reason*, *rezon*, or *reson*, means a *raising-plate*, i.e. a longitudinal timber on which the roof stands or is raised.]

Ribs, s. pl. sticks about the thickness of raddles, done up into bundles with two wiffs, and about 5 foot long. They are used for the fire, like faggots; and sometimes in a raddle-fence. See *Wiff*.

Ribspare, the spare rib. See *Forthright*.

Rice [(*pron.* reis) small wood; cf. A.S. *hrís*, a twig, branch]. See *Roist*.

Ride, v. 'to ride tythe;' to tythe, or to set out tithe, i.e. to ride about for that purpose [of collecting tithes].

Ride, v. the raddishes '*ride*,' i.e. rise upon the stomach.

Rights, s. pl. 'to go to *rights*,' to go the nearest way. Significant; Ben the Sailor uses it in Congreve's *Love for Love*, Act v.; Don Quixote, iv. p. 138; &c.

Rigmarole, a long story: a '*tale of a tub*.'

Rime, what in *Derb.* we call *ime*; A.S. *hrím*, hoarfrost.

Ringe, a large tub with two iron ears, containing 14 or 16 gallons, with which two servants fetch water from a distant place, a pole being passed through the rings or ears, which lies upon the shoulders of the bearers. Lewis has—*Ringe*, a tub to carry water in, with two ears; a covel.

Ringe, wood when it is felled lies in *ringes* before it is made up into faggots, &c. [Perhaps *ranges*, *ranks*; cf. *renges* in Chaucer, *Kn. Ta.* l. 1736.]

Rip, v. to reap.

Ripper, a peddler, dorser, or badger; Ray. [I.e. a pedlar, or man who carries fish in a basket for sale.] Called *riptier*; Old Plays, iv. p. 248. [See *Riptier* in Cooper's *Sussex Glossary*.]

Robin-rook, a robin-redbreast. See *Ruddock*.

Rods, s. pl. [the shafts] of a cart or waggon; in *Derb.* the *sills*. [In '*Derbicisms*,' Dr Pegge writes—*Sills* of a wagon, shafts.]

Roist, a switch to beat a dog with; or long wood, for brushwood, before it be made up. Called also *Rice*, q. v.

Roots, s. pl. carrots, *kar' iξox*ν. [Not so now.—W. A. S. R.]

Rough, a wood. Archiv. Civit. Cant.

Roughings, a. pl. See *Ers*h. Lewis has—*Roughin*, the grass after mowing.

Ruckle, [sb. a] struggle; Lewis.

Ruddle-wattle, a hurl (i.e. hurdle) made of small hazle-rods interwoven; Lewis. See *Raddles*.

Ruddock, the robin-redbreast, called also *robin-rook*; Littleton's Dict.; Shak. Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224. The notion of *gold's* being red (for it is yellow rather) 'made Manwood Lord Chief Baron call golden coyné (as I have heard reported) by an alluding by-name, *ruddocks*;' Bolton's Elements of Armories, p. 156. 'Tis the Welch name *rhuddog*; *rhudd* is red.

Rudy, adj. rude; of children.

Rumbal; [a certain feast.] See below.

Rumbal Whittings. 'The present minister, Mr Sacket, acquainted me with an odd custom used by the fishermen of Folkestone to this day. They chuse eight of the largest and best whittings out of every boat, when they come home from that fishery, and sell them apart from the rest; and out of this separate money is a feast made every Christmas Eve, which they call *rumball*. The master of each boat provides this feast for his own company, so that there are as many different entertainments as there are boats. These whittings they call also *rumbal whittings*. He conjectures, probably enough, that this word is a corruption from *Rumwold*; and they were anciently designed as an offering for St *Rumwold*, to whom a chapel, he saith, was once dedicated, and which stood between Folkestone and Hythe, but is long since demolished;' &c. Harris, Hist. of Kent, p. 125. [To this Dr Pegge has added, at a later date—'A *rumbal* of whittings, a certain quantity.' Of the account of St *Rumwold* in Lambard's Peramb. of Kent, ed. 1656, p. 249.]

Runnet, the herb *gallium* [i.e. *Galium verum*, yellow bed-straw]; called in *Derb*. 'erning'; anglicè *cheese-runnet*; it runs the milk together, i.e. makes it curdle.

Running. See *Stroke-bias*.

Rush, the rash, or spotted fever.

Sag, v. [to be depressed by weight, to sink]; 'the wind *sags*,' i.e. falls. A rope or line, when it is extended, is said to *sag* in the middle part. See Macbeth, v. 3. 10; Cullum, p. 173. [Of A.S. *sægan*, to cause to descend.]

Saints-bell, what in *Derb*. they call a *ting-tang*. See Hudibras, iii. c. 2. l. 1224.—'The only *saints-bell* that rings all in.' [On which R. Bell has a note—'The small bell rung before the minister begins

the service, to call to prayers and other offices. "Her tongue is the clapper of the devil's *saints-bell*, that rings all into confusion."—*Character of a Scold*, 1678.]

Sare, adj. (1) dry, of wood; opposed to green wood which won't burn. So Macbeth, v. 3. 23—'the *sear*, the yellow leaf;' Milton, who writes *seer*, and *sere*, P.L. x. 1021; Ps. 2; Old Plays, iii. p. 2; Skelton, p. 6; Cullum, p. 173.—(2) tender, rotten; as, 'my coat is very *sare*;' Lewis. [Of A.S. *searian*, to dry up.]

Say, v. to try, i.e. essay it; as, 'when a hog has once *say'd* a garden, he will hardly be kept from it;' and, 'to *say* and weigh an horse to the road' is to use a young horse to it. See Ray.

Scaddle, adj. mischievous; said of a mischievous dog. See Ray. From A.S. *scæthan*, to injure, scathe; *scæthig*, harmful. Lewis has—*Skaddle*, wild, unlucky, mischievous; as, 'a *skaddle* cat, boy, &c.'

Scarefull, adj. frightful.

Scads, s. pl. black bullace; or a bastard damasin growing in the hedges.

Scareey, adj. scarce.

Scoppel, a broad wooden shovel, used by the threshers.

Score, v. to exchange. 'Tis *Somers*. [Exmoor] too; Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 407.

Score, they reckon much by *score*; as three-score and fourteen instead of seventy-four. This is much after the Scotch way, but more like the Indians in the isthmus of Darien. See Wafer, p. 184. [Of Fr. *Soixante-quatorze*. The reference is to Lionel Wafer's New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America; 8vo, London, 1699.]

Scout. See *Shoat*.

Seam, hog's lard; hence *enseame* is purging of a hawk of her glut and grease; Blome's Gent. Recr. pt. ii. p. 116. [And again, Dr Pegge writes—] *Seam*, fat; or rather, lard, Brit. *saim*. *Seym*, Blount's tenures, p. 1, ubi interpretatur sagimen. 'Tis a general word, Littleton; [and used] in *Derbyshire*. [Welsh *saim*, grease.]

Seam, [a horse-load]. 'A *seame* of coals;' Old Parish Book of Wye, ult. Hen. viii. See Ray. Also Gloss. in X Scriptures, s.v. *Saginarium*, *Quarterium*, *Summa*; Thorne, col. 2094 and 2010; Cowel, s. v. *Seme*. Jno. Godfrey, in his will, 1672, gives his wife 'two *seames* of wheat, half a *seame* of oates, two *seames* of malt;' &c. Lewis says—*Seme*, a quarter of corn, or eight bushels, a horse-load. [A.S. *seam* also means eight bushels, or a horse-load; *sumpter*-horse is from the same root.]

See, pt. t. saw; 'I *see* him at Canterbury yesterday.'

Server. Where there are no wells, as in the Weald of Kent, the pond that *serves* the house is called the *server*, to distinguish it from the horse-pond; and from thence they take their water for boiling their meat, for their tea, &c. The etymon is clear, unless it be a corruption of the Fr. *reservoir*.

Set, v. to sit; as, 'I was *setting* in my chair.'

Sew, adj. dry; 'to go *sew*, i.e. to go dry; *Suss.* spoken of a cow;' Ray. [Welsh *syck*, dry; cf. Lat. *siccus*.]

Sew, v. [to dry, to drain;] 'to *sew* a pond.' See above. Cf. *sewer*.

Shall, Shaul [shaul], adj. shallow. *Shole* is common at sea; as *shole*-water; hence *shoals*. Wafer, p. 53 [see *Score*;] and see Theobald, notes on *Macbeth*, i. 7.

Shave, corrupted from *shaw*. '*Shaw*, a wood that encompasses a close, *Susa*.' Ray. '*Shave*, a small copse of wood by a field-side;' Lewis.

Shay, adj. pale; bad ink is *shay*.

Shay, 'to have a *shay* of a thing,' i.e. a cast, a general likeness.

Sheat, a little pig spay'd; Lewis. [Spelt *Scheat*.] See *Sheet*.

Sheer, adj. bare; 'a thing lies *sheer*,' i.e. bare. [A.S. *scir*, sheer, pure, clear.]

Sheer-mouse, a field or garden-mouse. [Probably a mere variation of *shrew-mouse*.]

Sheer-way, a bridle-way, i.e. for a single horse, through people's grounds; in *Derb.* a *bridle-sty*. *Shire-way*, Archiv. Civit. Canterb.; and so Lewis writes it. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Scirewyte*, says—'In *Kent* we call a bridle-way a *sheer-way*, as separate and divided from the common road or open highway.']

Sheet, a young hog, *Suff.*; in *Essex*, they call it a *shots*; Ray. A sucking or weaning bigg; Ran. Holmes, ii. p. 180. N.B. *Bigg* is a female swine. [Elsewhere Dr Pegge has—] *Sheet*, a small young hog. Jno. Godfrey, of Lidd, in his will, 1572, gives his wife 'one sow, two *sheetes*.' [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Pasnage*, says—'which young hog of the first year we call in *Kent* a *sheat*, and in *Susa* a *shots*—where for '*Susa*,' we must read '*Esa*;' the *Sussex* form being *sheat*.]

Shell-fire. See *Fairy Sparks*.

Shent, Shunt, v. to chide, shreap. See *Shreap*. [A.S. *scendan*, to reproach.]

Shift, a fritter.

Shift, v. 'To *shift* land,' i.e. to divide it into two or more equal parts; Harris, Lexicon, v. *Partition*; and so 'to make a *shift*,' a division of land. [A.S. *scyftan* also means to divide.]

Shift, a division of land. See above.

Shim, an horse-how; [i.e. horse-hoe. See *Shim* in Hal.]

Ship, s. pl. a sheep; in the plural.

Shoat, Scout, a kneading-trough; Lewis. [Spelt *echoat*; for *shoot*.]

Shockled, Shrockled, pp. 'a *shockled*, or *shrockled* apple,' i.e. shrivell'd.

Shooler, a beggar. [Dr Pegge writes *shüller*, adding—I don't well know how to spell this word. See *Shooler* in Halliwell.]

Shooling, begging; 'to go a *shooling*;' Lewis.

Shore, v. to *shore* an house, to support it; and so, a *shore*. 'A *shored* tree stands lang;' Scotch Prov. Ray, p. 359.

Shore, a prop. See above.

Shotver men, s. pl. the mackarel fishers at Dover. Their nets are called *shot-nets*.

Should. 'It *should* seem;' i.e. it seems.

Shove, v. to push, thrust. [General?]

Shreap, v. to chide. [Taken from Dr Pegge's explanation of *Shent*, q. v.]

Shuck, an husk or shell; as bean-*shucks*, beanshells; Ray.

Shy, adj. apt to startle and flee from you; or, that keeps off and will not come near; Ray. In *Lin.* they say a horse *skews*, or *skews* at it, when he starts, and flies from a thing; which I thought was from his looking *askew* at it, as an horse generally does.

Siesin. See *Sizzing*.

Sig, old urine; in *Somers*. [Exmoor] *zigg*. Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 407.

Sinder, v. to settle, or separate the lees or dregs; Lewis. Quasi to *sunder*. Said when a liquor clears with standing.

Sive, a *sive* of cherries, 52 lb.; two *sives* make one bushel.

Sizzing, yeast or barm. *Suss.* from the sound beer or ale make[s] in working; Ray. Lewis writes *Seisin*.

Skaddle. See *Scaddle*.

Skid, v. 'to *skid* a wheel, rotam sufflaminare; with an iron hook fastened to the axis to keep it from turning round upon the descent of a steep hill; *Kent*.' Ray. So Lewis.

Skittles. See *Cailes*.

Skivers, s. pl. skewers. They sometimes say *skivels*. Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 491.

Slant, v. as, 'to *slant* a calf,' when the cow parts with it before the time.

Slappy, adj. slippery, thro' wet; Lewis. But this is general. [Hardly so; except in the form *sloppy*, with the sense of wet.]

Slay-wattle, a hurdle made of narrow boards; Lewis.

Slorry, a slow-worm; or a *blindworm*, as they say in *Derb*.

Smack-smooth, adv. even with the ground; as if a wood should be *totally* fell'd.

Smickery, adj. uneven; said of a thread, when it is spun.

Snag, [a slug]. 'A snail, *Suss.*' Ray. But it is Kentish too. Lewis interprets—a dew-snail, a snail without a shell. To *sneg* in *Derb.* is to push with the horns, as an ox or bull does. And therefore the *snag*, I suppose, has its name from its horns. [On the contrary, the words *snag* and *sneg* are probably unconnected. *Snag*, a snail, is only a variation of *snake*, of which the A.S. *snægel*, now contracted to *snail*, is the diminutive.]

Snying, adj. a stick or bat of timber is said to be a *snying* piece, when it bends or is somewhat curved.

So, interj. 'Open the door; the window, *so*,' i.e. the window, I mean. [*So* = I mean, used only when a person corrects himself, is, or was, very common in S. Shropshire. Used thus—'ur's ten, *so*, eleven year old.'—W. W. S.]

Soal [soal], a dirty pond of standing water; Lewis. [Dr Pegge also has—] *Sole*, a pond, or pool. It enters into the name of several little places which are called from the watering-place or pond thereat, *Sole* Street. 'Besyde the watteringe-*sole* in thende [i.e. the end] of Yekhame Streete;' Will of Jno. Franklyn, rector of Ickham. [A.S. *sol*, mire.]

Sock, a cade. [I.e. a pet; a *sock*-lamb is a pet lamb.]

Sockle, v. to suckle, as a calf.

Soil, filth and dirt in corn; as, the seeds of several sorts of weeds, and the like. '*Sile*, filth;' Ray. —See *Soal*.

Soil, v. to *soil* horses, is to scour or purge 'em, by giving 'em green meat, as tares green, clover, and the like. To *soil* milk, in *Derb.* is to run it through a cloth, to cleanse it from hairs and dirt, just after milking. [But the latter is Mid. E. *sile*, to filter.]

Somer-land, ground that lies fallow all the summer; Lewis; and Ray. [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Warectare*, has—'To plough up fallow-land in order to let it lie fallow for the better improvement; which ground, in *Kent*, we call *summer-land*']

Sotly, adv. softly.

Spalt, adj. heedless; as a child is. Perhaps for *spoilt*.

Speen, the teat of a cow; see Ray. Baxter's Gloss. p. 220.

Speer-worty, adj. the liver of a rotten sheep, when it is full of white knots, is said to be *speer-worty*. There's an herb called *speer-wort*, which is suppos'd to produce this disorder of the liver, and from thence it has its name. [Great spear-wort, *Ranunculus lingua*; lesser spear-wort, *R. flammula*; Johns.]

Spilled, pp. *spoilt*. And so the proverb; 'better one house filled than two *spilt* d.' Sir John Davies, pp. 36, 44, 112.

Spit, a spade; Lewis's Tenet, p. 11. [It there seems to mean rather the *depth* of a spade, which is still a common sense of the word; for Lewis says—'the mould or land is so shallow that it is scarce a *spit* deep.']

Spot, [a small patch of ground]. Hemp-haugh, a little place where hemp is planted, an hemp-*spot*. See *Haw*. Little *Spot*, or *Ly-Spot*, the name of a farm.

Spry-wood, small wood; Lewis. From *spray*, no doubt. [Rather from *sprig*; but it is much the same. Cf. A.S. *sprec* a sprig or spray.]

Staff. 'What a *staff* would you be at?' a phrase like 'what a pox would you be at?' resigning the party to the cudgel, as here to the pocky distemper. [Cf. 'what the deuce.']

Stalder, a stilling, or frame to put barrels on; Lewis.

Stales, s. pl. the staves or rises of a ladder; or the staves of an horse's rack. In *Derb.* they call the handle of a broom or besom, the *steil*, *steal*, or *stale* [steel, stail]. See *Steale* in Ray. [A.S. *stela*, a handle.]

Stean, v. 'to *stean* a wall,' to build the sides with stones; Ant. Repert. p. 179. So in *Derb.* a *stean-pot*, i.e. a stone pot.

Steep, v. 'to *steep* a stack,' i.e. to make the sides smooth and even and to decline gradually, by raking of the loose parts. It is the use of it as a verb, is peculiar; otherwise you have *steep*, of hills.

Stew-pond, 'a *stew*: a pool to preserve fish for the table, to be drawn and filled again at pleasure;' Ray.

Stilt, a crutch.

Stoat, Lat. *putorius*; a *fomard* in *Derb.* See *Sturt*.

Stoch, v. to poch; said of cattle treading the ground when it is wet. [See *Poached* in Halliwell.]

Stock, cattle of all sorts.

Stock, a trough; a hog-trough. 'For a *stock* of brass for the holy water, 7s.;' Fuller, Hist. of Waltham Abbey, p. 17. 'Tis used for birds, fowls, hoggs, &c.; because 'tis usually a *stock* of a tree, made hollow. In *Derb.* they use stone mostly, and call them *troughs*.

Stock, the back of the fireplace; *chimney-stock*, the back of it; Ray, ed. 1674, p. 63. [Ray has—To *Crock*: *Ess.* to black one with soot or black of a pot or kettle or *chimney-stock*, &c.]

Stock-log, the large piece of wood layd behind the rest of the fire-wood. See above.

Stolt, adj. spoken of chickens, when they are brisk and hearty. [A.S. *stolt*, firm.]

Stone, a weight of eight pounds.

Stone-reach, a tract in a stony field, where the stones, for a considerable way, lye incomparably thicker than in any other part of the field. *Stone-rees*; Old Parish Book of Wye; 4 Edw. vi.

Stout, adj. of great courage; but in *Kent* they use it for *strong*; a strong-built man they will call *stout*; broad and strong. [The same word as *Stolt*, q. v.]

Stow, Stove, v. '*Stow* or *stove* ropes,' to dry them in an oven; Lewis.

Strand, one of the twists of a line, be it of horse-hair, or ought else; Ray.

Strig, the foot-stalk of any fruit; petiolus; *Suss.* Ray. ['A small stalk, or young straight branch, is in *Kent*, and other parts, called a *strig*;' Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Strakys*. Cf. Dutch *strik*, a knot, a leash; Swed. *streck*, a cord, a string.]

Strike-baulk, v. to plough one furrow, and leave another; Lewis.

Stroke-bias. See the thing described in Brome's Travels, p. 264. [The passage is quoted in Halliwell. It is something like *prisoner's base*.] It is often called a *running*. Shak. has *country-base*; Cymb. v. 3. 20.

Stuppin, a stew-pan or skillet; Lewis. This is all [due to] pronunciation.

Sturt, an animal of the polcat kind. [I.e. a stoat.]

Sullage, Suillage, muck or dung; Lewis. But this is general. [Not now.]

Sulling, a ploughland. Mr Agar, in Gale's Richm. Appendix No. 1, professes not to know the original of this word, which he says is only found in that part of Domesday-book that relates to *Kent*; but no doubt it is *sulh*, aratrum. He agrees 'tis the same as *hida* and *carucata*, i.e. a ploughland. See this word *sull* very often in Somner, App. No. xl.; Lewis's Tenet, pp. 11, 106; Lambarde, p. 284; Somner, Ports and Forts, p. 50; Cowel; Kennett; Spelman's Glos. pp. 519, 530; Somner's Gavelkind, p. 117; &c. [A.S. *sulung*, from *sulh*, a plough.]

Sum, v. to cast account, to learn arithmetic. So the French *sommer*.

Summer-land. See *Somer-land*.

Swab, v. 'to *swab* peas,' to reap them.

Swart, Swarth, adj. a dark green; 'the wheat looks very *swarth*.' The Germans call a [certain] wood *Schwartz-wald*. Hence *swarthy*; Lewis.

Sweet-liquor, called *wort* in *Derb*. *Wort* is ale whilst brewing, ale or beer before it be put in the tun or fat.

Swig, [a] suck or draught. 'I took a hearty *swig*;' Lewis. [A.S. *swilgan*, to swallow, swill, or swig.]

Swot, soot.

Taant, adj. tall, or too high for its breath or bigness; 'a *taant* mast, house,' &c. Lewis. ['The larger vessel was a very "*taunt*" vessel; she had tall masts;' Tichborne Trial, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' Oct. 14, 1873.]

Tag. '*Tagge*, a sheep of the first year; *Suss.*' Ray; and Lewis.

Tamsin, a little frame to stand before a fire, to warm a shirt or a shift, or child's linnen. *Tamsin*, or *Thomasin*, is a woman's name, as if it did the servant's business called by that name. Otherwise, for the same reason, it is called a *maid* [or *maiden*]. It is called not only *Tamsin*, but *Jenny*, *Betty*, *Molly*, or any other maiden name; and if it be very small, 'tis called a *girl*. So a *Malkin*. So, because servants

of that name used to do such business, you have *Jack* used in a great variety of ministerial senses; as, *Jack* to turn the spit, *Jack* to pull off boots; *Jack*-anapes; *Jack*-pudding; skip-*Jack*; *Jack*, a small pike; *Jack*, machine to load timber; *Jack*-daw; Benj. Johnson [sic] in 'Silent Woman' calls a simple knight Sir John Daw; *Jack*, a measure, and *Gill*, another, according to the proverb, 'never a *Jack* but there's a *Gill*,' which may either allude to those measures, or in general, that there is no man so bad but there's a woman as bad; so, a more imperfect sort of a spit-*Jack* is called a *Gill*, and see *Will-Gill*. *Jacks*, loops upon vestments; *Jack*-adandy; *Jack*-among-the-maids; *Jack*-with-the-lantern; *Jack*-ass; *Jack* Ketch, because of an executioner once of that name; *Jack*-a-legs; 'Caw, *Jack*' we say to a jackdaw; *Jack*-fiddle; *Jack*-a-lent; *Jack*-a-green, name of a dance; a *Jack*, a small flag, a ship-boa[r]d; *Jack*, a coat of mail, see Cowel; *Jack*-in-office; *Jack*-out-of-office; the knave at cards, that is the servant, is *Jack*, at All-fours; *John*-apple. How *Jack* comes to be the familiar name for John I cannot imagine; it should rather be for *Jacques*, or *James*, which last has some thing peculiar in it, for it comes from *Jacobus*; . . . 'tis as old as Wicliffe, witness his New Testament. *Jack* is for any man, or on, as the French [say], in these instances. 'All fellows, *Jock* and the Laird;' Ray, p. 358. *Jock* in Scotch, is *Jack*. 'Qui aime *Jean*, aime son chien,' Ray, p. 126, for 'love me, love my dog.' A good *Jack* makes a good *Gill*; Ray, p. 160; for which say the Scotch—'A good yeoman makes a good woman;' Ray, p. 359. '*Jack* would be a gentleman if he could but speak French;' Ray, p. 160. Poor-*jack*, cod caught at Newfoundland; *Jack*, a kind of gin [i.e. engine], Plot's Staffordsh. p. 148; *Jack* of Hilton, ibid. p. 433. See Menage, Orig. L. Gallic. v. *Peroquete*.

Tan, bark, i.e. that which *tans*. Plot's Staffordsh. p. 382; Skelton, p. 240. 'Tis the Fr. *tan*, bark; Plott in Gent. Mag. 1778, p. 155.

Tar-grass. [Dr Pegge has a note about *tares* and *vetches*, and says—] the wild vetch is call'd *tar-grass*, which has something of the *tare* in it. 'The *vicia sylvestris sive cracca*, the wild vetch or *tar-grass*, is sown in some places;' Plot's Staffordsh. p. 347.

Tass-cutter, that utensil or implement with which they cut hay in the stack. *Tas*, Gallicè, is a heap, and *tasser* is to heap up. *Tass* therefore is the stack or heap; i.e. of hay. Hence we have to *toss*, as when we say, to *toss* or throw together in a heap; and from that, *toss* comes to signifie to throw or fling. An *hay-toss* is an hay-mow. *Tassare fœnum*, Thorn, col. 1863, ubi glossographus, '*tassare*, in acervum extruere, coacervare, accumulare; Belgis *tassen*, Gallis *tasser* et *entasser*; origo, ni fallor, a Sax. *tas*, i.e. acervus, cumulus, congeries, præsertim frugum et fœni.' Somner's Gavelkind, p. 116. *Taas*, Chaucer's Knights Tale, 1007, 1011, 1022; and see Gloss. ad M. Paris, v. *Tassum*. '*Tas*, or *tarse* [*taas*], A.S. *tas*, a mow of corn;' Lewis. And Kennett, in his Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. has—'*Thassare*, *tassare*. To lay up hay or corn into a *tass*, store, stack, or mow, Lat. *tassa*, *tassus*, *tassius*, Sax. *tas*, Fr. *tas*. . . " Qui caretas non habuerint, adjuvabunt ad *thassandum* bladum;" vol. i. p. 543. "Pro victualibus emptis pro factoribus *tassorum* prioris xii d.;" vol. ii. p. 214. Hence a *tassel* or *tossel*, to *tass* or *toss*, hay-*toss*; a mow of corn in a barn is called in Kent the *toss*. . . G. Douglas calls a wood-stack or wood-pile "a *tass* of green

stick." In old Eng. *taas* was any sort of heap, as in Chaucer; and Lidgate, Troil. l. iv. c. 30—

"An hundred knyght[*e*]s slain and dead, alas!
That after were found[*en*] in the *taas*."

Tatter, adj. (1) ragged; (2) cross, peevish, ill-natured. Lewis. [Lewis adds the illustration—'he is a very *tatter* man.']

Team, 'a *team* of pigs;' in *Derb.* a *litter*. I suppose from *to teem*, or bring forth. [A.S. *týman*, to teem, propagate.]

Tedious, adj. acute, violent, very; '*tedious* bad,' '*tedious* good;' cf. '*tedious* haste,'—Othello, iii. 4. 175.

Teen, v. '*to teen* an hedge'; and, '*a teened* hedge,' a hedge made with raddles. '*To tine*, to shut, fence. *Tine* the door, shut the door, ab A.S. *tynan*, to enclose, fence, hedge, or *teen*;' Ray, of North Country words.

Tetaw, a ninny, a nisy (*sic*).

Them. '*Them* all well,' they are all well. See *Am*. [Contr. from 'they'm.']

Thick-thumb'd, adj. sluttish.

Thredde, v. '*to thredde* a needle,' to thread it.

Thro, adv. fro; '*to and thro*,' to and fro.

Throt [throt], sb. throat; which Mr Ray [E. D. S. reprint, p. 95] ascribes to *Sussex*.

Tie, '*to run a tie*;' a *tie* is a *pair*. (So at *Put*, trick, trick, and *tie*.) And there never runs more than two at once. From hence the running itself is called a *tie*, and a running once is called *one tie*, and to run twice is *two ties*. When they run several together in that exercise they have called *Stroak-bias*, that (as it were to distinguish it from this) they term a *running*. I suppose 'tis called a *tie* from the parties being *tiel*, i.e. paired together; *Waldershare tie*, *Old Wives Lees tie*. But perhaps *tie* signifies to run; for '*to ride and tie*' is sometimes to ride and sometimes to walk or run, as when in travelling there are two people to one horse. [This explanation is obscure; some light is thrown on it by observing that a *tie* means, in Kent, a *foot-race* (Hal.), and we may accept Dr Pegge's explanation as shewing that it is only applied to a foot-race of *two*, i.e. a 'heat.' The expression '*ride and tie*' is commonly interpreted to mean that, when two people have one horse, the first rides a certain distance and then dismounts for the second to get up, so that they always *tie*, or keep together. Sir Dudley Digges, in 1638, left the yearly sum of 20*l.*, '*to be paid to two young men and two maids, who, on May 19th, yearly, should run a tie at Old Wives Lees, in Chilham, and prevail*' The lands from the rent of which the prize was paid were called the *Running Lands*. Hasted's Kent, ii. 787.]

Till, adj. tame; *cicur*. See *Tulle*, Chaucer's *Reves Tale*, 1026, and *Glos*. [Cf. A.S. *tīl*, fit, good, suitable.]

Tilt, *Tilth*, ordering land for sowing; '*he has a good tilth*;' or, '*his land is in good tilth*;' Lewis.

Timans [teim'unz], s. pl. dregs or grounds, quasi *teemings*, what is poured out of the cask, after the liquor is drawn off. Lewis has *timings*. [Lewis explains it by 'grounds of beer.' It is from M. E. *teem*, to pour out.]

Tine, [a prong] of a harrow.

Tiptoe, an extinguisher. *W. Kent.*

To, prep. Very commonly left out before the infinitive mood; 'When do you *begin reap*?' So Dryden, 'command me *dye*;' Indian Queen.

Toar, long coarse grass, as in fields that are understockt. And so Lewis. Cf. *Tar-grass*. [Dr Pegge writes *Tore*; Lewis has '*Toare*, grass and rubbish on corn-land, after the corn is reaped: or the long four-grass (*sic*) in pasture-fields.']

Tofet. 'A *tovet* or *tofet*: $\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel, *Kent*; a nostro *two*, duo, et *fat*, mensuram unius pecci signante, a peck'—Ray, and Lewis. The word *fat* is used in the *North* for any wooden vessel, to contain a fluid, as a *cheese-fat*; the *fat*, in which beer or ale is workt before it be put into the barrel; and that wherein the tanners put the leather and the bark. Now the peck is such a vessel. If it be said that *fat* in that case must be an indeterminate quantity, please to recollect that a *barrel* is a general word, but is a certain measure nevertheless; a *tub* is anything of that sort, and yet a *tub* of butter is a certain quantity. . . . *Tofet* is a word of very common use in Kent, and they keep a *tofet* measure in their houses, as currently as a peck or a bushel. You have '*fats* of wine and oil,' Joel ii. 24, iii. 13; and *fat* is *vas*, Somn. Gloss. in X Script. v. *alfetum*. See '*Keeve*, *Devon*. a fat;,' Ray; and Cowel, v. *Fate*. See *Fat* in 'Derbicisms.'

Tongue, v. 'to *tongue* a person,' to answer again, as servants do sometimes to their masters or mistresses; to be saucy with the tongue in such case.

To-year, adv. this year; as *to-day* is this day.

Tread, a wheel-tread, rut, tract [i.e. track].

Trevet, a trivet; a thing with three feet to set a tea-kettle or a saucepan on.

Trull, v. to trundle, per contractionem, *Suss.* Ray.

Try, v. [to boil down lard]. See *Browsells*.

Tub, a barrel. In other places, it means an open vessel. So the will of Jno. Godfrey of Lydd, 1572—'such *tubbs* and drinking vessels as I have.'

Tun, the great fat, wherein the beer is work'd before it be tun'n'd or cleansed.

Tunnel, [a funnel]; which in *Derb.* they call a *tun-dish*. Putting ale into the barrel, in *Derb.*, is called *tunning*.

Tussome, hemp, or flax. *W. Kent.*

Tut, a breast, or nipple of the breast; as, 'the child cries for his *tut*.'

No doubt 'tis a corruption of *teat*. '*Tetties, breasts, Somersetsh.*' Gent. Magaz. xvi. p. 408.

Twinge, an ear-wig.

Twitter, a fit of laughter; 'he is in a mighty *twitter*;' Lewis. [Cf. *titter*.]

Two. 'My husband will be *two* men,' so different from himself, i.e. angry, that he won't seem to be the same person. So Gibby in *The Woman keeps a Secret*, Act v.; only Gibby speaks of two persons—'ye and I shall be *twa* folks.'

Unky, adj. lonesome. In *Glouc.* *unked* is lonely. Seems to be a corruption of *uncouth*. [This is wrong; for it is the A.S. *uncwyd*, silent, lonely.] See *Ellinge*.

Unthrum, adj. awkward, unhandy. [Cf. A.S. *untrum*, infirm.]

Up, adv. 'look it *up*,' i.e. look it out. They use this word very needlessly, as, 'to hide a thing *up*,' 'to catch a person *up*,' for, to hide it, and to overtake him. So to heal *up* a sore.

Upward, adj. The wind is said to be *upward*, when it is in the north, and *downward* when in the south. I think the north is generally esteemed the highest part of the world. Confer Cæsar, Comment. iv. 28, where '*inferiorem partem insulæ*' means to the southward; et v. 13, '*inferior ad meridiem spectat*.' But one expression they have which I do not understand; they will say 'the wind is *out*,' when it is in the north.

Use, v. 'to *use* land,' to till it; as, 'he *uses* it himself,' i.e. he has it in his own hands; and, 'who *uses* this or that farm?'

Vast, adv. of small things; as, 'it is *vast* little.' 'Others of *vastly* less importance;' Pers[onal] Letters, No. 52.

Vigilous, adj. vicious, of a horse; also, fierce and angry.

Villers, the horse that goes in the rods; corrupted and contracted from the *wheel-horse*. [Most decidedly not; but the *vill-horse*, i.e. Shakespeare's *fill-horse* (for *thill-horse*). No doubt pronounced—vil'urs.]

Vine. See *Grape-vine*.

Wag, v. to stir, move. Used on all occasions, and at every word.

Waps, a wasp. [Dr Pegge writes *whasp*.] Cf. A.S. *wæps*.

Warp, four of a thing; 'a *warp* of herrings.' Lewis.

Wattle, a hurdle. Lewis. But this is general.

Wattles, s. pl. 'made of split wood in fashion of gates, wherein they use to fold sheep, as elsewhere in hurdles; *Suss.* ab A.S. *watelas*, crates, hurdles.' Ray.

Waur, sea-woor, or sea-wrack. Lewis. [A.S. *war*, sea-weed.]

Weald. 'The *Weald* of Kent,' the wood, or the woody part of Kent,

tho' at this day it is for the most part cultivated. Spelman, Gloss. pp. 266, 562, 567. [N.B. Lily writes 'the *wylde* of kent,' less correctly; *Euphues*, ed. Arber, p. 268.]

Went, a way; as, 'at the four *wents*,' i.e. at the meeting of the four ways. So we have *went*, the past tense of *go*. Somner, *Antiq. Cant.* p. 11. Sir Geo. Wheler, a Kentish man, has *three wents*; *Travels*, p. 475. [In Somner, *Antiq. Cant.* ed. 1640, p. 20, we have 'at the meeting of the four *wents*.' See the letters on this word, including two of my own, in *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S., xii. 131, 198, 295, 384. It is sometimes pronounced *wents*, but only by would-be refined speakers; not by the peasantry, who retain the *w*. At Ightham, *Seven Wents* is the name of a spot where seven roads meet. Cooper's *Sussex Glossary* gives both *went* and *vent*, and he instances Flimwell-*vent*. Just as *gate* (from the verb *go*) means a street in Old English, so *went* (from the verb *wend*) means a lane or passage. 'A *went*, lane, *viculus*, *angiportus*;' Levins's *Manipulus Vocabulorum*, ed. Wheatley, p. 66, l. 8.]

Wet, v. 'to *wet* a pudding,' to mix it. Significant.

Wet-foot, adj. In *Derb.* they say *wet-shod*. In Isaiah xi. 15 we have *dry-shod*.

Wheatkin [whit kin], pronounc *whitkin*; a supper for the servants and work-folks, when the wheat is all cut down; and so an *hopkin* is the same for the hops. [Kennett, in his Gloss. to *Paroch. Antiq.* s.v. *Precaria*, says—'This treat given now to the tenants and labourers in *Kent* at the end of wheat-harvest, is called a *whetkin*; but in these *Midland parts* it is at bringing in the latest corn, and is termed a *harvest-home*.']

When, adv. as sb.; 'another *when*,' another time.

Whicket for Whacket, or, *quittee for quatte*, i.e. quid pro quo, *Kent*; Ray. [Of *tit for tat*.]

Whiewer, a sharp or violent man. Lewis's *Tenet*, in his *Addenda*, p. 119; where he says—'Whiewer, from *whiew*, the noise made in driving hoga.' 'He is a *whiewer*,' i.e. he is a shrewd, sharp, or violent man.

While, 'a *while*,' a pretty long time.

Whilk, Whitter, v. to complain. Lewis. See *Winder, Witter*.

Whilk, a periwinkle. See Ray, p. 54. [E. D. S. reprint, p. 73.]

Whirtle-berries, s. pl. bilberries; Gibson's *Camden*, at the end of *Derbyshire*.

Why, adv. In answering of questions in a rude sort; '*why*, yes,' '*why*, no.' 'Because *why*,' i.e. because; *why* being redundant.

Wid, prep. with; so *widout*, without.

Wiff, 'a *wiff*,' a withe.

Wig, v. [to anticipate, over-reach, balk?] The black dog had eat up all before the white one came, whereupon 'twas said, the first had *wigg'd* the last. [Of to 'give one a *wigging*.']

Wik, a week.

Willgill [wiljil], a very expressive name for an hermaphrodite, to which it exactly answers; *Will* being for the man, and *Gill* (with *g* soft) for Gillian or Juliana, on the woman's part. In *Derb.* we had two families that wrote their names *Gill*, but one pronounceth the *g* hard, and the other soft.

Willow-gull, the first flower in April [of a kind of willow, probably the *Salix caprea*,] that contains the *farina fecundans*. 'Tis so called from the down upon it resembling the yellow down of a young gosling, which they call a *gull* or *yoll*. [Called in *Camb.* *goelings* or *lambs'-tails*.]

Winch, the handle whereby you turn round the barrel of a drawing-well.

Wind [weind], v. a board shrunk or swell'd, so as to be uneven, is said to *wind*; and when it is brought straight again, it is said to be *out of winding*. [The *i* is marked *long*.]

Winder, v. to whimper, as a child does when it is restless and uneasy, but does not cry a full cry. [Cf. to *winnick*.] See *Whilk*, *Witter*.

Windrow, sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another, that the wind may blow betwixt them; or, a row of grass in hay-making. Lewis. [Kennett, Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq. s. v. *Ventilare*, has—'In *Kent*, the swaths of grass when turned and a little dried are cast into *wind-rows*, to be farther exposed to the wind and sun.']

Wips, for *wisp*; and by it they mean bundl'd up or thrown up on a heap carelessly; as, 'the cloaths lie in a *wips*,' i.e. tumbld in disorder. [Dr Pegge writes *whips*, unnecessarily. The spelling *wips* occurs in the Bawlinson MS. of *Piers the Plowman*, B. v. 351, footnote.]

Witter, v. to murmur and complain, as dissatisfied persons do. See *Whilk*, *Winder*.

Workish, adj. bent upon work.

Worky-day, work-day; 'Sunday and *worky-day*,' the vowel inserted to facilitate pronunciation.

Wrexon'd, pp. [covered, overgrown]; 'a garden is *wrexon'd* with weeds.' [Dr Pegge suggests a connection with *Somers. rezen*, rushes; Gent. Maga. xvi. 407. Perhaps it has to do with A.S. *wrgan*, to cover.]

Wrongs, to, adv. 'not much to *wrongs*,' i.e. things are pretty well in order.

Wrongtake, v. 'to *wrongtake*' a person is to take him wrong, to misunderstand him. See *Foreright*.

Yar [yaar], adj. brisk. [A.S. *gearo*, yare, ready.]

Yard. 'A *yard* of land,' i.e. a rood. 'A *yard* of woad,' costs 6s. 8d., in Old Parish Book of Wye. See Lambarde, *Peramb.* p. 257. A *yard* or backside is so called because it usually contained about a rod or a yard of land. [Merely A.S. *geard*, in the latter sense.]

Yaugh, adj. dirty, nasty; as, 'it is all *yaugh*.' [Pronounced *yau*!]

Yawl, a 'Deal yawl,' a particular sort of a boat, in use at Deal. See Baxter's Glossary, p. 96; *yole*, Hamilton Voyag. p. 13. [So called also at Lowestoft. It is the Danish *jolle*; whence also *jolly-boat*.]

Yeld, v. to yield.

Yellow-hammer, the bird call'd in *Derb.* the *yowl-ring*. Littleton (Lat. Eng. Dict.) writes it *Yellow-hamber*. Guineas are called *yellow-boys* in English sometimes.

Yenlade, or **Yenlet**; see Lambarde's *Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 257. [Lambarde has a good deal about this curious word, the etymology of which he entirely mistakes. Yet the whole passage is worth quoting.

'Beda hath mention of a water in Kent, running by Reculuers, which he calleth *Genlade*. This name was afterwards stounded *Yenlade*, by the same misrule that *geard* is now *yard*, *geoc*, *yoke*, etc.' (This is correct.)

'When I read in Bedaes . . . fife booke, chap. 9, that Reculuer standeth at the Northe mouthe of the water *Genlade*, which is the one mouthe of Wantsume, by his owne description: I suppose that by *genlade* he meaneth a thing yet well known in Kent, and expressed by the word *Yenlade* or *Yenlet*, which betokeneth an indraught or Inlett of water into the lande, out of and besides the maine course of the sea or of a riuer. For that water, which now sundereth the Ile of Greane from the hundred of Hoo, hath two such mouthes, or Inletttes, the one of which opening into the Thamyse is called the *North Yenlet*, notable for the greatest oysters and flounders; and the other, receauing the fall of Medway, is called Colemouth: and neither of them standeth in the full sweepe or right course of those riuers, but in a diuerticle or by-way. Such another there is also, lying southwarde within the same Medway, into which it openeth two mouthes, and thereof called likewise *South Yenlet*, notorious also for great oysters that be dredged thereabouts. And euen such an one is the *Yenlet* at Reculuer, where it openeth that way into the sea towards the Northe, and hath the other mouthe into Wantsume, or Stoure, as it is now called, towards the Southe.'

The above suggestion, that *yenlet* means an *inlet*, is just one of those rash guesses that tend to make philology ridiculous. On Lambarde's own shewing, *yenlet* is not the original, but the corrupted form. And the guess is particularly unhappy, because the true meaning comes very much nearer to *outlet*. The A.S. *genlade* or *genhlade* means a *discharging*, or the disemboguing of a river into the sea, or of a smaller river into a larger one. More literally still, it is a *gain-loading* (i.e. an unloading), and derived from the verb *lādan* or *hlādan*, to load or lade. Colemouth does not 'receau the fall of Medway;' but falls into Medway itself.]

Yeoman. 'A yeoman of Kent;' the degree under a gentleman; a person occupying his own estate in the way of husbandry or farming. See Lambarde, *Peramb.* p. 13; for the Proverb concerning them, see Proverbs, no. 1.

Yet, adv. used redundantly; as, 'neither this nor yet that.' Cf. John iv. 21.

Yet-na, adv. yet; as, 'he is not come home yet-na.' [Here the suf-

fixed *na* is due to the preceding *not*; negatives were often thus reduplicated in old English.]

Yexle [yex'l], sb. an axle.

Yoke, a farm or tract of ground of an uncertain quantity; it answers to the Lat. *jugum*. Cake's *Yoke*, name of a farm in the parish of Crundale.

PROVERBS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF KENT.

[THE following Collection of Proverbs was added by Dr Pegge to his Collection of Kenticisms, to render his account of the provincialisms more complete. It is here printed from the autograph MS., with a few corrections, etc., as noted, and with a few additions by myself, which are distinguished by being placed within square brackets. I have also included seven more, from Mr Hazlitt's 'English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases,' London, 1869. These are the ones numbered 22, 27, 32, 49, 52, and 57.

As the Proverbs are jotted down in the MS. without any proper arrangement, I have arranged them in what seemed to me to be the best order. Thus, Proverbs 1—12 all contain the word *Kent*, and are in alphabetical order; Proverbs 13—19 contain the word *Kentish*, the substantives to which that adjective belongs being in alphabetical order; Proverbs 20—58 relate to *places in Kent*, also alphabetically arranged; whilst Proverbs 59—72 are of *more general application*. The reader who observes this may easily find any Proverb at once.—W. W. S.]

1. *A Knight of Cales,*
A Gentleman of Wales,
And a Laird of the North Countree;
A Yeoman of Kent
With his yearly Rent
Will buy 'em out all three.

'*Cales knights* were made in that voyage' by Robert, earl of Essex,

¹ *I. e.* in the expedition to Cadiz, formerly called *Cales*. See 'The Winning of Cales' in the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, iii., 453.

to the number of sixty; whereof (though many of great birth) some were of low fortunes; and therefore Qu. Elizabeth was half offended with the earl, for making knighthood so common.

'Of the numerousness of *Welch gentlemen* nothing need be said, the *Welch* generally pretending to gentility. *Northern Lairds* are such, who in Scotland hold lands in chief of the king, whereof some have no great revenue. So that a *Kentish Yeoman*, by the help of an hyperbole, may countervail, etc.

'Yeoman, contracted for *gemein-men*,¹ from *gemein*, signifying "common" in Old Dutch, so that a *yeoman* is a *commoner*, one undignified with any title of gentility; a condition of people almost peculiar to England, and which is in effect the basis of all the nation.'—Ray; Proverbs (Kent).

'Better be the head of the yeomanry than the tail of the gentry;' Ray, 3rd ed., p. 118. [Cf.] the Scotch proverb, 'A good yeoman (*sic*) makes a good woman' [p. 280]; and 'the yeoman of the guard;' which shows that, though this word be now in a great measure confined to the limits of Kent, one seldom hearing of any other than the yeoman of Kent, yet it was once of more general use; and it is notorious that there are in no parts such wealthy farmers, cultivating either their own estates or very large takes from other people, as there are in this county; some having, in tillage, not much less than £1000 a year, and others the like quantity in grazing.

'All blessed with health, and as for wealth,
By Fortune's kind embraces,
A Yeoman grey shall oft outweigh
A Knight in other places.'

Dursey's Song.

[Hazlitt, in his *English Proverbs*, gives this in the form following:—

'A Gentleman of Wales,
with a Knight of Cales,
and a Lord of the North Countrie,
a Yeoman of Kent
upon a rack's Rent
will buy them out all three.'

He refers to Osborn's '*Traditional Memoirs of Q. Elizabeth*,' circa 1650 (Works, ed. 1682, p. 367). The last three lines are given in the form—'a yeoman of Kent, sitting on a peny rent, is able to buy all three'—in '*Notes and Queries*,' 3. S. ii., 144.]

2. *A man of Kent, and a Kentish man.*

[Left unexplained, as it well may be. The most probable solution of the matter is that the two expressions are synonymous. Yet the current idea is that 'a man of Kent' is a term of high honour, whilst 'a Kentish man' denotes but an ordinary person in comparison with the former. See '*Notes and Queries*,' 3rd S. viii., 92, where Mr G. Pryce affirms

¹ The etymology of *yeoman* is disputed. I refer the first syllable to the A.S. *gā*, a district (for which see Kemble); and I find Mr Wedgwood is of the same opinion; in fact, the Old Friesic *gaman*, a villager, is the same word. Cf. Germ. *gau*.

that the men of West Kent are undoubtedly 'Men of Kent,' while those of East Kent are only 'Kentish Men.' Again, in 'Notes and Queries,' 3rd S. vii., 423, J. F. S. claims that the phrase 'Men of Kent' should be restricted to natives of the *Weald* of Kent. Disputants should note that 'men of Kent' are said, in the A.S. Chronicle, A.D. 853, to have fought in Thanet; whilst in the ballad of 'William the Conquerour,' in vol. iii. of the Percy Folio MS., ed. Hales and Furnivall, the men who came from Dover and Canterbury are thrice called 'Kentishmen.' Whence it appears that the men of East Kent have borne both titles, and no doubt the same may be said of the men of other parts of the county. The phrases merely involve 'a distinction without a difference.']

3. *As great as the devil and the Earl of Kent.* (See Swift's Works, xi., 287.)

[The reference is to Hawkesworth's edition of Swift's Works, in 22 vols. 8vo; or see Scott's edition, x. 475. The passage occurs in Dialogue iii. of his 'Polite Conversation,' and runs thus.

'*Lady Smart.* Miss, I hear that you and lady *Coupler* are as great as cup and can.

'*Lady Answerall.* Ay, Miss, as great as the devil and the Earl of Kent.'

It is clear that *great* here means *thick*, or intimate; for a few pages previously, in Dialogue i., we have the phrase—'as *great* as two inkle-weavers'; i. e., weavers of tape. Scott's note says—'The villanous character given by history to the celebrated Goodwin, Earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor, occasioned this proverb.']

4. *Fair Maid of Kent.*

[I. e., Johanna, the wife of Edward the Black Prince.] Barnes, 'Hist. of Edw. III.', pp. 42, 456, 607, 618; who commends her for her goodness as well as beauty. She was a patroness of Wicliffe, Barnes, p. 906. See also Dugdale, ii., p. 74.

5. *Holy Maid of Kent.*

[Elizabeth Barton; executed April 21, 1534, by order of Henry VIII. for exciting an opposition to his marriage with Anna Boleyn.]¹

¹ In the edition of this work contributed to the *Archæologia Cantiana*, I here inserted, from Hazlitt, the proverb—

'Kent and Keer

Have parted many a good man and his meer.'

Higson's MS. Coll., No. 104.

Here *meer* is put for *mare*, but I did not know the meaning of *Keer*. The Rev. E. S. Taylor, of Gotham Rectory, Kegworth, kindly sent me the following explanation, which shews that the proverb is wholly unconnected with the county of Kent. 'The Kent and Keer are two rivers that empty themselves into the Bay of Morecambe; and, in consequence of the sudden rise of the tide in them, many a poor traveller crossing the sands has lost both his own life and his mare too. The proverb is well-known in that neighbourhood.'

6. *Kent; red Veal and white Bacon.*

White bacon is their pickled pork; and they are apt to neglect the well ordering of their calves, whereby the veal is ordinary enough; especially compared with that on the other side the river, in Essex.

7. *Kentshire,
Hoot as fyre.*

Tom. Hearne's *Lel. Itin.*, 5 vol., p. xxvi., ex MS. Thos. Rawlinson. Of Kent's being called a *shyre*, see my *Kent*, p. 7. And this county is remarkably hot on account of its chalk hills and chalky as well as gravelly roads. [See *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, ed. Wright and Halliwell, i. 269, ii. 41.]

8. *Lythe as Lasse of Kent.*

I. e., gentle, lithsom, etc. See Percy's *Songs*, i, 284.

[Spenser has it too, in the *Sheph. Kal.* (Februarie), where he says of a bull—'His dewēlap as *lythe as lasse of Kent*.' The passage in 'Percy's *Songs*' is in the poem of *Dowsabell*, by Michael Drayton, where, in stanza 5, *Dowsabell* is said to be 'lyth as lasse of Kent.']

9. *Neither in Kent nor Christendom.*

['Nor in all Kent, nor in Christendome']; Spenser's [Shepherds'] *Calendar*; [*September*]. "That is," saith Dr Fuller, "our *English* Christendom, of which Kent was first converted to the Christian faith;" as much as to say as "Rome and all Italy," or "the first cut and all the loaf besides;" not by way of opposition, as if Kent were no part of Christendom, as some have understood it. I rather think that it is to be understood by way of opposition, and that it had its original upon occasion of Kent being given by the ancient Britons to the Saxons, who were then pagans. So that Kent might well be opposed to all the rest of England in this respect, it being pagan when all the rest was Christian.—Ray. See also Heylin, i., 265. Pursuant to this interpretation, Mr Ray explains the Cheshire proverb—'Neither in Cheshire nor Chawbent;' that is, says he, "Neither in Kent nor Christendome." Chawbent is a town in Lancashire;" Ray, 3rd ed., p. 236. Dr Fuller and Mr Ray agree as to the sense, but they differ as to the figure of this proverb. I incline to Dr Fuller's opinion, and I am willing to account it a climax, rather than an antithesis, it being probably occasion'd, as a multitude of proverbs are, by the jingle of the *K* and *C*; you have above—'Neither in Cheshire nor Chawbent;' and see Mr Ray [1st edition?], pp. 55, 225, 227, 239, 310, 338, etc. If this saying took its rise in Kent, as is most probable, every county being given to specific and take notice of themselves (Ray, p. 304), it puts the figure beyond dispute; but if it was taken up in London, or in any other of these southern parts, yet Kent, being the nearest county with a *C*, and the only county in England that begins with a *C* (*sic*) and is a monosyllable, we shall find no reason to depart from this interpretation.

To support the antithesis, Mr Ray thinks it had its origin from Kent's being given, by the Britains, who were Christians, to the pagan Saxons; but surely it can never be so old. It must have been, according to that supposition, a British proverb, which is scarce credible. Dr Fuller brings it something lower in time, but not much, supposing that

it was taken up after the kingdom of Kent was converted to Christianity by Augustine and his fellow-labourers, but before the rest of the island had received the faith; in this case, it might be an Anglo-Saxon proverb. But there being no proof nor no probability of its being so very ancient, 'tis more natural to imagine that it came into use in later times, two or three centuries ago or so, and that it was owing to nothing else but the gingle. A proverb of much the same sort as this, is that of *spick-and-span-new*.¹ . . . The saying is used by Weever, p. 287—'the best wheat in all Kent or Christendome;' and see *Old Plays*, xi., p. 316; *Antiq. Repert.*, vol. i., p. 165. There's an allusion to it, p. 78 [of *Antiq. Repert.*, vol. i.], and 'tis there suggested that Kent is opposed to Christendom, and Kentishmen no Christians.

[Ray is certainly all wrong here, and Fuller right. Kent is obviously singled out as containing the metropolis (Canterbury) of all English Christendom, and being famous throughout all Christendom for the shrine of Saint Thomas. Mr Hazlitt gives a reference to Nash's *Have with you to Saffron Walden*, 1596, repr. 1869, pp. 38, 39.]

10. *'St Michels Mount who does not know
That wardes the Westerns costs?
And of St Brigets Bower, I trow,
All Kent can rightly boaste.*

Spenser's *Sheph. Kal. Julye*, 41—44.

St Michael's Mount; 'tis near Abergavenny in Wales; *Archæol.*, v., p. 35. But as to *St Bridget's Bower*, I have enquired of the aged Dr Brett, and Mr Bull, and cannot learn that there is any one remarkable hill in this county so called; and I incline to believe that the large and long ridge of hills that passes east and west the whole length of the county, above Boxley, Holingbourne, etc., is meant by this expression. [St Michael's Mount is near Marazion in Cornwall, and gives its name to Mount's Bay; cf. Milton's *Lycidas* and Southey's poem of "*St Michael's Chair*." The whereabouts of St Bridget's Bower is more difficult to determine.]

11. *St Tyburn of Kent.*

In an Old Dialogue printed by Wynkyn de Word, part whereof is inserted for blank pages at the end of a copy of Bp Fox's book *De vera differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ*, belonging to the Rev. Dr Thomas Brett, *Imaginacion*, one of the Interlocutors, says to *Perseverance*,

'Than sholde ye have many a sory mele;
I wyll never gyve you mete ne drynke,'—

[and confirms this by swearing] 'by *saynt Tyburne of Kent*.'

In the parish of St Thomas-a-Waterings, which is in Kent (as I think), there was a place of execution; Wood, *Hist. Ant.*, lib. ii., p. 342. The counterfeited Earl of Warwick was hanged at St Thomas Waterings, 15 Hen. VII.; Hollinshed and Hall, Hen. VII., f. 49 b. Thomas-a-Waterings was the place of execution for the prisoners of the King's Bench; but then that prison being in Surrey, the place of execution must have been in Surrey too. Quære therefore how this matter was yet

¹ Here Dr Pegge goes off into the etymology of that phrase.

(*sic*). . . . Stanley, Bp of Sodor and Man, wishes untrue writers 'would offer themselves unto *St Thomas Waterson*,' a corruption probably of *Waterings*; *Memoirs of Stanley*, p. 179. See Weever, pp. 56, 436, where it is a place of execution A. 1541, tho' Tybourn was then in being. There was two places of execution at London; *Old Plays*, iii., p. 10. 'He swears by nothing but *St Tyborne*;' Nash, p. 24. *Tyburn*, a general name for places of execution; *Drake's Eboracum*, p. 171. ['The Watering of St Thomas, i. e. of the Hospital of St Thomas the Martyr, in Southwark.'—*Morley's English Writers*, ii. 310.]

12. *Strong Man of Kent.*

'In this parish (St Laurence) was born [William] Joy, who in King William III.rd's reign, had such a reputation for very extraordinary strength of body, that he was called the *English Sampson*, and the *Strong Man of Kent*, and had the honour done him of being taken notice of by the king and royal family, and nobility of the realm, before whom he performed his feats, tho' some attributed them to craft and slight. In 1699, his picture was engraved, and round it several representations of his performances, as, pulling against an extraordinary strong horse, jumping, sitting on a stool without touching the ground, breaking of a rope which would bear 35 hundred weight, lifting a weight of 2240 pounds. He afterwards followed the infamous practice of smuggling (*sic*), and was drowned 1734.'—*Lewis, Hist. of Tenet.*, p. 189. [Another 'English Samson' was Thomas Topham, of Islington, born about 1710, died Aug. 10, 1749; see *Chambers's Book of Days*, ii., 202.] Dr Pegge also gives the reference—*Wm. Joy, Tom Brown*, i., p. 218.

13. *A Kentish Ague.*

Take this county in general, and it is, I believe, as healthy as most counties in England; 'tis preferable to many of them in this respect. Dr Harvey us'd to call Folkstone the Montpellier of England, and the situation (*sic*) of that place, beyond all dispute, is so good, that there is no room to suspect that great man of partiality to the place of his nativity. But this hinders not, but there are some parts notorious for a bad air, as Rumney Marsh for instance, which, as we shall see below, is the place pointed out by the old saw, for having "Wealth, and no Health;" see *Prov. No. 64*. However it was not this tract that gave occasion for this brand of infamy, and made the Kentish ague so renowned; but rather the more northern parts, which, bordering upon the Medway and the Thames, are flat and marshy, very low and very unhealthfull. And whereas the road from London to Canterbury lies chiefly through this tract, having one river or the other almost constantly in view, this sickly race of people are in the way of all passengers, who cannot fail sometimes of seeing them in the paroxysm. This is now one of the most beaten publick roads in England, being the great inlet into the kingdom from foreign parts. But there was a time, viz., when in the times of popish ignorance and superstition the shrine of St Thomas at Canterbury was in such repute, and pilgrimages thither were so meritorious that, as we are credibly informed, there were 100,000 strangers present at his jubilee in 1420. See *Mr Somner's Antiq. of Kent*, p. 126 and app. Now people in their travels beyond seas, and in their visits to St Thomas, saw no other part of Kent but this, where they beheld agues and aguish

countenances every mile, and therefore might well return with the impression of an ague strong upon their minds, and might well annex it to the idea of Kent. But this is likewise become a metaphorical expression for the French disease (see Mr Ray, p. 88; or 3rd ed., p. 69), which it seems is also called the Covent-garden ague, and the Barnwell ague (Mr Ray, *eodem loco*). 'Kentish air,' Garth's Dispensary, canto iii.

14. *Kentish Cherries.*

See Proverb 18. The triangular cherry in Kent, Dr Plot, in his letter to Bp Fell, looks upon as a singularity. Camden, col. 215, says Kent abounds with cherries beyond measure, 'which were brought out of Pontus into Italy 680 years after the building of Rome, and 120 years afterwards into Britain,' etc. In the margin—'Plin., l. 15, c. 25, cherries brought into Britain about the year of Christ 48.' [See also Proverb 62.]

15. *Kentish Cousins.*

The sense of this is much the same with that which you have in Mr Ray, p. 69 [3rd ed., p. 54]—cousins germans quite remov'd. This county being two-thirds of it bounded by the sea and the river, the inhabitants thereof are kept at home more than they are in the inland counties. This confinement naturally produces intermarriages amongst themselves, and a relation once begun is kept alive and diffused from generation to generation. In humane and generous minds, which have always been the characteristic of this people, friendships and familiarities once commenced, are not easily dropt; and one needs not wonder that amongst such, affinity may be sometimes challenged where the lines may be worn out, or that the pleasantry of less considerate aliens shou'd make a byword of an instance of such simplicity of manners. It is observable that antiently our forefathers mostly made matches within their several counties, which was certainly the case in this province, as is evident from the genealogies.¹

16. *Kentish Longtails.*

'Those are mistaken who found this proverb on a miracle of Austin the monk, who preaching in an English village, and being himself and his associates beat and abused by the pagans there, who opprobriously tied fishtails to their backsides—in revenge thereof such appendants grew to the hind parts of all that generation. For the scene of this lying wonder was not laid in any part of Kent, but pretended many miles off, nigh Cerne in Dorsetshire. I conceive it first of outlandish extraction, and cast by foreigners as a note of disgrace on all Englishmen, though it chanceth to stick only on the Kentish at this day. What the original or occasion of it at first was, is hard to say; whether from wearing a pouch or bag to carry their baggage in behind their back, whilst probably the proud monsieurs had lacquies for that purpose; or whether

¹ [We might almost include here the expression 'Kentish fire,' which sometimes means, I believe, a kind of sustained and continuous applause. Haydn, in his Dictionary of Dates, has the following article:—'KENTISH FIRE, a term given to the continuous cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.']

from the mentioned story of Austin. I am sure there are some at this day in foreign parts, who can hardly be persuaded but that Englishmen have tails.

'Why this nickname (cut off from the rest of England) continues still entailed on Kent, the reason may be—as the doctour [*i. e.* Fuller] conjectures—because that county lies nearest to France, and the French are beheld as the first founders of this aspersion.'—Ray.

Dr Fuller no doubt has rightly rejected the miracle of St Augustin, for the groundwork of this reflection; that fact happening, according to Alexander Essebiensis, in Dorsetshire, though Jo. Major the Scot brings it into Kent. Lambarde, *Peramb.*, p. 396.¹

But surely the Doctor is hardly consisting with himself, when afterwards he assigns this story concerning Austin as a possible occasion of it. It seems he was very doubtfull of its origin, and knew not upon what to fix it, unless [upon] that story, or a remote conjecture concerning I know not what pouches which the English might wear behind their backs; he supposes that at first this was a general term of reproach upon the whole English nation, though afterwards it adhered to the Kentish men only, they being the next neighbours to France, 'which is beheld as the first founder of this aspersion.'

But, conjectures apart, Polydore Virgil (*Anglicæ Historiæ*, edit. Basil., 1546, lib. xiii., p. 218) expressly lays the scene of a story, wherein Thomas à Becket was concern'd, at Stroud in Kent, that is brother-german to that which Alexander Essebiensis tells of Austin in Dorsetshire. I shall give you Mr Lambarde's version of that passage of Polydore, in the *Peramb.*, p. 396.¹ 'When as it happened him [*i. e.* Becket] upon a time to come to Stroud, the inhabitants thereabouts, being desirous to spite that good father, sticked not to cut the taile from the horse on which he rode, binding themselves thereby with a perpetual reproach: for afterward, by the will of God, it so happened, that every one which came of that kindred of men which had plaid that naughty prank, were borne with tailles, even as brute beasts bee.' Here's foundation enough in reason for a proverbial sarcasm; and Polydore, a tax-gatherer of the popes, and not our neighbours the French, as is suggested, was the founder of the assertion; and it appears from Dr Fuller's testimony, that it was once currently believed and plentifully used by foreigners. But a full confutation of this ridiculous fable you may read at large in Mr Lambarde, in the place quoted above.

See Plot's *Staffordsh.*, p. 331; and British Librarian, p. 369. A general reproach on Englishmen; Matthew Paris, pp. 785, 790. In *Anglia Sacra*, ii., p. 67, Parker, p. 578, it is ascribed to Augustine at Rochester.

[The reference in Matthew Paris shews that the saying is far older than the time of Polydore; I must add that, in the old Romance of Richard Coeur de Lion, ed. Weber, ii. 83, is a remarkable passage in which the emperor of Cyprus dismisses some messengers of Richard with the contemptuous words:—

'Out, *taylards*, of my paleys!
Now go and say your *tayled king*
That I owe him no thing!'

A *taylard* is a man with a tail; the *tayled king* is Richard I. himself!]

¹ Or edit. 1656, p. 432

17. *Essex stiles, Kentish miles, Norfolk wiles, many men beguiles.*

'For stiles *Essex* may well vie with any county of England, it being wholly divided into small closes, and not one common field that I know of in the whole country. Length of miles I know not what reason *Kent* hath to pretend to; for, generally speaking, the farther from London the longer the miles; but for cunning in the law and wrangling, *Norfolk* men are justly noted;' Ray, p. 133. [Dr Pegge suggests that the miles in Kent were once much longer than they are now, adding—] Stow reckons it but 55 miles from London to Dover, and now it is not less than 75. Leland calls Wye but seven miles from Canterbury, and now they esteem it full ten. From Betshanger to Canterbury, about 100 years ago, 'twas 8, in the next generation it was 10, and now it is gotten to be 11 miles. . . . Sed audiamus R. Talbot in Comment. ad Antonius Itin., impresso ad finem tom. iii. Lel. Itinerarii, p. 139—'ut ne interim addam illud quod milliaria in Cantio longissima sint, adeo ut in proverbium eorum longitudo abierit;' et. p. 141—'milliaria Cantica sunt omnium longissima in hac insula.'

'Northfolk ful of wyles, Southfolk ful of styles;' Hearne's Lel. Itin., vol. v., p. xxvi, ex MS. Tho. Rawlinson. [Mr Hazlitt (*English Proverbs*, p. 119) says—'An *Essex stile* is a ditch; a *Kentish mile* is, I believe, like the Yorkshire *way-bit* and the Scottish *mile* and a *bittock*, a mile and a fraction, the fraction not being very clearly defined. As to *Norfolk wiles*, I should say that this expression is to be understood satirically, as Norfolk has never been remarkable for the astuteness of its inhabitants, but quite the contrary. See Wright's *Early Mysteries*, 1838, pref., xxiii., and p. 91 et seqq.' Perhaps, however, there is reference here to the litigious spirit which some have attributed to the people of Norfolk. At any rate, we must not forget that the phrase occurs in Tusser, who, in his verses on his own life, thus alludes to his marriage with his second wife, who was from Norfolk:—

'For *Norfolk wiles*, so full of guiles,
Have caught my toe, by wiving so,
That out to thee I see for me
No way to creep—'

where 'thee' means *Suffolk*.]

18. *Kentish Pippins.*

Mr Lambarde, in the *Peramb.*, p. 5 (edit. 1656), says—'but as for orchards of apples, and gardens of cherries, and those of the most delicious and exquisite kinds that can be, no part of the realm (that I know) hath them either in such quantity and number, or with such art and industry, set and planted. So that the *Kentish* man most surely of all other, may say with him in Virgil—

"Sunt nobis mitia pomæ,
Castaneæ molles."

And again, in his account of Tenham, p. 263—'this Tenham with thirty other parishes (lying on each side this portway, and extending from Raynham to Blean Wood) be the *Cherrie Garden*, and *Apple Orchard* of Kent. . . . Our honest patriote Richard Harrys (fruiterer to King Henrie the 8) planted by his great cost and rare industrie, the

sweet Cherrie, the temperate *Pipyn*, and the golden *Renate* . . . about the year of our Lord Christ 1533,' etc. Camden, col. 216, says, Kent 'abounds with apples beyond measure.'

19. *A Kentish stomach.*

I remember a gentleman of this county, who took his bachelor of arts degree at Cambridge, being a student in St John's College there; and when he was askt the question, according to statute, 'quid est abyssus?'—answered 'Stomachus Cantianus.'

The first I presume that chiefly contributed to raise this reproach on the Kentish men, was Nich. Wood, concerning whom see Sir John Hawkins' Life of Dr Sam. Johnson, p. 141. Otherwise, as to my own observation, I never could perceive that the people of this county were at all remarkable for gluttony.

Taylor, the Water-poet, was himself a great eater, and was very near engaging with the above-mentioned Wood, 'to eat at one time as much black pudding as would reach across the Thames at any place to be fixed on by Taylor himself between London and Richmond.'—*Ibid.*

20. *Naughty Ashford, surly Wye, Poor Kennington hard by.*

We have in Mr Ray several of the like short descriptions in verse, concerning places in other counties; but this, which relates to this province, he has omitted. It is very pithy and significant, but for the exposition of the particulars at large, I must refer you to the History of the College of Wye.¹

21. *If you'll live a little while, Go to Bapchild; If you'd live long, Go to Tenham or Tong.*

These two last lines contradict No. 53, wherefore I suppose 'tis banter. Bapchild is indeed a bad and unhealthy situation. [It is adjacent to Tong, which adjoins Teynham.]

22. *As old as Cale-hill (Kent).—Clarke's Paræmiologia, 1639.*

Cale-hill is also the name of a hundred, which contains Pluckley, Charing, etc.

23. *A Canter.*

A small easy gallop, which I presume [is] so called from the city of Canterbury, as some here in Kent will often call it; as if it was a pace much us'd by those who in former times went in pilgrimage to the famous saint there, Thomas à Becket.

[Mr Hazlitt, in his English Proverbs, p. 4, has—'A Canterbury Gallop. In horsemanship, the hard gallop of an ambling horse; pro-

¹ This History, by Dr Pegge, is in manuscript, in the Gough collection in the Bodleian Library.

bably described from the monks riding to Canterbury upon ambling horses.—Rider's Dict. qu. by Brady (Varieties of Literature, 1826). This is the true etymology of *canter*.]

24. *Canterbury bells.*

Canterbury brochis.

The former are mentioned by John Fox, in Martyr. i. p. 698, and mean small bells worn by Pilgrims [rather, fastened to the trappings of pilgrims' horses] in their way to Canterbury. For the latter, see Chaucer, p. 595; T. Warton, p. 455. A *broche* is properly a bodkin, but means more generally often a trinket or anything valuable. [The expression 'Canterbury brochis' is not in Chaucer, but in the anonymous continuation of the Canterbury Tales; see Chambers's Book of Days, i. 338, 339.]

25. *A Canterbury Tale.*

See Lily's Euphuus. [Hazlitt, English Proverbs, p. 4—has '*A Canterbury story* ; i.e. a long yarn ; supposed to be derived from Chaucer's famous series of Tales.' In Fuller's Worthies, ed. 1662, p. 97, we find — '*Canterbury Tales*. So Chaucer called his Book. . . . But since that time, *Canterbury Tales* are parallel to *Fabula Milesia*, which are characterized *nec veræ nec verisimiles*, merely made to marre precious time, and please fanciful people. Such are the many miracles of Thomas Becket ;' etc.]

26. *Canterbury is the higher Rack, but Winchester is the better Manger.*

'W. Edington,' Bp of Winchester, was the authour of this expression, rendring this the reason of his refusal to be removed to Canterbury, though chosen thereunto. Indeed, though Canterbury be graced with an higher honour, the revenues of Winchester are greater. It is applicable to such, who preferre a wealthy privacy before a less profitable dignity ;' Ray, p. 309. Wm. Edindon, bp. of Winchester, died Oct. 7, 1366. Simon Islip, a bp. of Canterbury, died April 26, 1366, and Simon Langham succeeded him in the metropolitical chair ; and thus it seems this sordid prelate did not enjoy the manger he was so attacht to long after this.

27. *Canterbury is in decay,*

God help May.

Lottery of 1567 (Kempe's Loely MSS. 211).

28. *Cantuaria Piscæ (redundans).*

In Somner's Antiquities, p. 170, edit. Battely, we have this account. 'Certain old verses made in commendation of some cities of this kingdom singular in affording some one commodity or other, commend of Canterbury for her fish ; wherewith indeed, by reason of the sea's vicinity, as Malmsbury hath long since observed, her market is so well supplied, as none that know the place will think the poet flattered her. The verses are in the margin ;' and there they run thus—

'Mr Hazlitt has—'Dr Langton' for 'W. Edington ;' a curious misprint.

Testis est London ratibus, Wintonia Baccho,
Herefordeque grege, Worcestria fruge redundans,
Batha lacu, Sarumque feriis, Cantuaris pisce.

A great part of the fish was wont to come from Whitstaple, and the present fish-market was more antiently call'd the *Whitstaple market*.

[The Latin verses may be found at length in Henry of Huntingdon, lib. i.]

29. *For company, as Kit went to Canterbury.*

When a person goes any whither for no reason at all, and it is asked, 'what did he go for?' the fleeing answer is—'for company, as Kit went to Canterbury;' alluding to some particular person of that name, I suppose, who was always ready at every turn to go everywhere and with every body that ask'd him. [Mr Haslitt, in his *English Proverbs*, p. 135, has—'For want of company, Welcome trumpery;' which is doubtless to the same effect.]

30. *Smoky Charing.*

[Charing is near Ashford.]

31. *If you would goe to a church mis-went,
You must go to Cuckstone in Kent.*

—'Or very unusual in proportion, as Cuckstone church in Kent, of which it is said—"if you would goe," etc.'—Dr Plot's *Letter to Bp Fell*, in *Leland*, Itin. ii. p. 137.

[Mr Haslitt, citing Halliwell, says—'So said, because the church is "very unusual in proportion."' It refers to Cuxton, near Rochester.]

32. *Deal, Dover and Harwich,
The devil gave his daughter in marriage;
And, by a codicil of his will,
He added Helveot and the Brill.*

This satirical squib is equally applicable to many other sea-ports.—Ray.

33. *Deal Savages, Canterbury Parrots,
Dover Sharps, and Sandwich Carrots.*

Gardening first used as a trade at Sandwich; Harris, p. 63. [Mr Haslitt, in his *English Proverbs*, has—'A Dover shark and a Deal savage.']

34. *A Dover House.*

[I.e. a necessary house, as Dr Pegge says in the *Glossary*.]

35. *As sure as there's a dog in Dover.*

That is, as another adage has it, 'as sure as a gun.' The two *d's* in *dog* and *Dover*, have created this trite saying.

36. *Dover, a Den of thieves.*

Dr Smollett, Trav. p. 6. ['Dover is commonly called a den of thieves,' Smollett's Travels through France and Italy; Works, vol. viii., p. 4; ed. 1872.]

37. *A Jack of Dover.*¹

'I find the first mention of this proverb in our English Ennius, Chaucer, in his Proeme to the Cook—

"And many a *Jack of Dover* he had sold,
Which had been two times hot, and two times cold."

'This he (Dr Fuller) makes parallel to *crambe bis cocta*; and applicable to such as grate the eares of their auditours with ungrateful tautologies of what is worthless in itself; tolerable as once uttered in the notion of novelty, but abominable if repeated.'—Ray. See the Gloss. to Chaucer.

[Mr Hazlitt says, in his English Proverbs—'*A Jack of Dover*; i.e. a sole; for which Dover is still celebrated. There was an old jest-book with this (no doubt then popular) title, printed in 1604 and 1615. Whether Chaucer meant by *Jack of Dover* a sole or a dish warmed up (*rechauffé*) it is rather difficult to say.' Probably the latter.]

38. *From Barwick to Dover, three hundred miles over.*

'That is, from one end of the land to the other. Parallel to that Scripture expression—"from Dan to Beersheba."—Ray. [In Professor Child's edition of British Ballads, vol. v. p. 327, in the Ballad of Little John and the Four Beggars, occurs the line—'*In Barwick and Dover, and all the world over.*' A similar saying is—'*From Dover to Dunbar,*' which Dr Pegge has noted below. The poet Dunbar uses the expression—'*all Yngland, from Berwick to Kalice (Calais);*' see Specimens of English, 1394—1579, ed. Skeat, p. 117.]

39. *From Dover to Dunbar.*

Antiqu. Repertory, vol. i. p. 78.

40. *When it's dark in Dover,
'Tis dark all the world over.*41. *A North-east Wind in May
Makes the Shotver-men a Prey.*

Shotver men are the mackarel fishers, and a North-east wind is reckon'd at *Dover* a good wind for them. Their nets are called *Shot-nets*.

¹ Before this Dr Pegge has inserted—'*Dover-court*, all speakers and no hearers;' which Ray interprets 'of some tumultuous Court kept at Dover.' But he rightly adds that the proverb is misplaced, and refers to *Dovercourt*, near Harwich, in Essex. Further on he inserts a passage from 'Old Plays, vi. p. 323,' about '*Dover's* Olympicks, or the Cotswold games.' But this also has no reference to the town of Dover, since it obviously refers to Robert Dover, an attorney, who in the reign of James I. 'established the Cotswold games in a style which secured general applause;' see the whole account in Chambers's Book of Days, i. 713.

42. *Feversham (or Milton) Oysters.*

These are both places in Kent, and not very far distant. The oysters dredged at one or the other are equally good, and they are now esteem'd the best the country affords. Oysters, like other things, have taken their turn. In Juvenal's time the oysters of Richborow shore were famous:—

‘Rutupinove edita fundo
Ostrea;’

Sat. iv. 141, 142.

Mr Lambarde, p. 259 [ed. 1596], commends the north and south *yenlet*¹ for producing the largest oysters.

43. *To be married at Finglesham Church.*

There is no church at Finglesham; but a chalk-pit celebrated for casual amours; of which kind of rencounters the saying is us'd. Quære, in what parish Finglesham is? [Finglesham is one of the four boroughs in the parish of Northbourne, or Norbourne, which lies to the west of Deal. See Hasted's Hist. of Kent, iv. 143.]

44. *Folkstone Washerwomen.*

These are the white clouds which commonly bring rain.

45. *Rumbald Whiting.*

Harris, p. 125. For this, see the Glossary. [It is placed here, as referring to *Folkstone*.]

46. *Fordwich Trouts.*

‘Et simul classis secunda tempestate ac fama Trutulensem portum tenuit;’ Tacitus, Vit. Agricolaë. This Portus Trutulensis was a station for the fleet; Beatus Rhenanus suggests that it was the same with Portus Rutupinus, and Sir Henry Savil tells us, that some read Rhutupensis for Trutulensis, which yet I suppose is only a gloss, receiv'd, in some copies, into the text. It is thought to have been called *Trutulensis* from the trouts, *trulæ*, which then might probably be very eminent in this road, as they are at this day in the stream or river that runs into it; Harris, p. 378. The excellency of the trouts in the Stour, especially that part which runs by Fordwich, is celebrated both by Camden and Somner; and I suppose they continue to be as good as ever; for a noble lord has of late caus'd himself to be made mayor of Fordwich for the privilege, as is suppos'd, of having now and then one. Somner, p. 25.

47. *Frindsbury clubs.*

Lambarde, ed. 1596, p. 365; Harris, p. 128.

[The story in Lambarde, p. 396 (edit. 1656), is to the effect that a

¹ *Yenlet* or *Yenlade*, i.e. estuary. See the Glossary, which explains where these estuaries are situate.

skirmish once arose between the monks of Rochester and the brethren of Stroud, wherein the latter, who had hired some men from Frindsbury armed with clubs to help them, gave the monks of Rochester a severe beating. 'And thus out of this tragically historic arose the byword of *Frindsbury clubs*, a term not yet clean forgotten. For they of Frindsbury used to come yearly after that upon Whitson-Monday to Rochester in procession with their clubs, for penance of their fault, which (belike) was never to be pardoned whilest the monks remained.' See also Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. Ellis, i. 246, who quotes from Ireland's *Views of the Medway*, to the effect that 'a singular custom used to be annually observed on Mayday by the boys of Frindsbury and the neighbouring town of Stroud. They met on Rochester bridge, where a skirmish ensued between them. This combat probably derived its origin from a drubbing received by the monks of Rochester in the reign of Edward I,' etc. See the whole passage.]

48. *Let him set up shop on Goodwin sands.*

'This is a piece of country wit; there being an equivoque in the word *Goodwin*, which is a surname, and also signifies *gaining wealth*;' Ray, p. 72. [Dr Pegge adds some passages which help but little, chiefly from Somner, *Ports and Forts*, p. 21, who combats the current opinion that the sands were caused by an inundation in the year 1097, and proposes a later date. See Proverb 58. Mr Hazlitt explains the phrase of *being shipwrecked*.]

49. *Greenwich geese.*

I. e. Greenwich pensioners. See Brady's *Varieties of Literature*, p. 53.

50. *The Vale of Holmesdale*

Was never won, ne ever shall.

'This proverbial rhythm hath one part of history, the other of prophecy. As the first is certainly untrue, so the second is frivolous, and not to be heeded by sober persons, as neither any other of the like nature;' Ray, p. 336, who places this saying to Surrey. Mr Lambard, in the *Peramb. of Kent*, edit. 1596,¹ p. 519, writes this old saying thus:—

'The vale of Holmesdale
Neuer wonne, nor neuer shale,'

and gives us the meaning of Holmesdale in the following words. 'This (viz. the castle of Holmesdale in Surrey) tooke the name of the dale wherein it standeth, which is large in quantity, extending itselfe a great length into Surrey, and Kent also; and was, as I conjecture, at the first called Holmesdale, by reason that it is, for the most part, *conuallis*, a plaine valley, running between two hills, that be replenished with stoare of wood: for so much the very word, *Holmesdale*, itselfe importeth. And so in the title of that chapter, "Holmesdale, that is to say, the dale between the wooddie hills." It must be confess'd, that this interpretation agrees perfectly with that part of this vale which lies in Kent, being that valley wherein Westerham, Brasted, Sundrich, Chevening, Otford, etc.,

¹ Or, edit. 1656, p. 574.

are situate; but I am in some doubt whether *holme* signifies a wood; for *holm*, according to the Remains [i.e. Camden's], p. 117, edit. 1637, denotes "plaine grassie ground upon water-sides or in the water." In the North of England the word *holm* is very common in this sense, both by itself and in composition. "*Hulmus*, Anglia, Danis, Germanis, *holm*; locus insularis, insula arnica, etiam marina; nam quæ in Baltico mari sita est insula majuscula, *Born-holm* appellatur. *Holmes* etiam dici animadverto depressiones humi, planities, plurimis rivulis et aquarum divortis irriguas:" Spelman.

Mr Ray disputes the truth of the historical part of this Proverb, but we read enough in Mr Lambarde to shew that there are grounds enough for it, and that however fond and idle it may be as a prophecy, yet it wants not a foundation in history. 'In this dale, a part of which we now crosse in our way to Sennocke, the people of Kent, being encouraged by the prosperous successe of Edwarde the king (the sonne of Alfrede, and commonly surnamed Edwarde the Elder) assembled themselves, and gave to the Danes, that had many yeeres before afflicted them, a moste sharpe and fierce encounter, in which, after long fight, they prevailed, and the Danes were overthrowne and vanquished. This victorie, and the like event in another battaile (given to the Danes at Otforde, which standeth in the same valley also) begate, as I gesse, the common byword, as amongst the inhabitantes of this vale, even till this present day, in which they vaunt after this manner—

"The Vale of Holmesdale,
Neuer wonne, nor neuer shale;" Lambarde, as above.¹

51. *He that rideth into the Hundred of Hoo,
Besides pilfering Seamen, shall find Dirt enow.*

'Hollinshed the historian (who was a Kentish man) saith, that *Hoo* in his time was nearly an island: and of the hundred of *Hoo*, he saith the people had this rhyme or proverb; ' etc. Harris, p. 154. [This peninsula lies between the Medway and the Thames.]

52. *Long, lazy, lousy Lewisham.*

This proverb has been preserved rather by the alliteration, than its being founded in truth.—Ray. [I believe there is a local tradition that the epithet was conferred on this place by King James I.]

53. *He that will not live long,
Let him dwell at Muston, Tenham, or Tong.*

¹ And this Kentish vale, besides the river Derwent running through the midst of it, has a multitude of springs and bournes issuing out at the foot of those two ridges of hills, on each side of it; and by means of them and the river, it is in sundry places very wet and marshy; and such moist places, overgrown with alders, they call *moors*. (Note by Dr Pegge.)

² This proverb no doubt refers also to the old story about the success of the Kentishmen in resisting William the Conqueror, and preserving their old customs. But this story, however commonly believed by the people of Kent, rests on insufficient proof. See Freeman's Old Eng. Hist. for Children, p. 344. And, for the story of the Kentishmen's resistance, see the ballad of 'William the Conqueror,' in the Percy Folio MS. iii. 151.

We are indebted to Mr Lambarde for this, who concludes his chapter of *Tenham* with saying—'Touching the sickly situation of this town, and the region thereabout, you may be admonished by the common rythme of the countrie, singing thus;' etc.

54. *Northdown Ale.*

Mr Ray, p. 312, mentioning some places famous for good ale, amongst the rest has 'Northdown in the Isle of Thanet.' Vide Lewis, *Hist. of Tenet*, p. 134; Lord Lyttelton, *iii.* p. 299; Barrington, p. 372.

55. *A Rochester portion.*

I.e. two torn smocks, and what Nature gave. Grose's *Classical Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue*.

56. *Conscience is drowned in Sandwich Bay, or Haven.*

A story they have there of a woman's wanting a groat's worth of mackarel. The fisherman took her groat, and bad her take as many as she would for it. She took such an unconscionable many, that, provok'd with her unreasonableness, he cry'd—'is that your conscience? then I will throw it into the sea.' So he threw the pence into the water, and took the fish from her. Hence came it to be commonly said,—'Conscience is drowned in Sandwich haven.'¹

57. *Starv'em, Rob'm, and Cheat'm.*—Kent.

Stroud, Rochester, and Chatham.—Ray.

58. *Tenterden steeple the cause of Goodwin Sands.*

'This proverb is used when an absurd and ridiculous reason is given of anything in question: an account of the original whereof I find in one of Bp Latimer's Sermons in these words. [Then follows the well-known quotation² about the old man who remembered that] "before Tenterden steeple was in building, there was no manner of talking of any flats, or sands that stop't up the haven; and therefore, I think that Tenterden steeple is the cause of the decay and destroying of Sandwich haven." Thus far the bishop; Ray, p. 272; or p. 212 of edit. 1768. The vulgar notion of this proverb is, that Tenterden steeple, being built by an Archbishop of Canterbury (whose property those sands were when they were *terra firma*, or at least, upon whom it was incumbent to maintain the dykes and walls for the defence of them) at that instant, when that tract of dry ground was in danger of being overwhelm'd by the sea, the good man went on with that building, to the prejudice of those low grounds; which, through that neglect, were entirely and irrecoverably lost. You have here now a mechanical account how the steeple was the cause of the sands, if you will believe it, and are got a step further than

¹ Here I had inserted, from Mr Hazlitt's *English Proverbs*, the following:—'Sawtre by the way, Now a grange, that was an abbey. *Kent.*' But there is no such place in *Kent*; the allusion is clearly to Saltrey or Sawtre abbey, *Hunts*. See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, v. 522.

² Printed at length in Hazlitt's *English Proverbs*, p. 438.

the old man's information carried you. However, we have from this old man's account the precise time of the beginning of this saying, viz. in Henry VIII.th's time, that great man, Sir Thos. Moore, being the person who is [in Latimer's sermon] called Mr Moore; and also the precise time of the emergence of these sands; whereby you may resolve Mr Somner's doubts, and set Mr Twyne, Mr Lambarda, and others right in the matter. [Here follows a long and dull quotation from Somner's Ports and Forts, p. 25, which refers the formation of the sands to a supposed inundation in the time of Henry I. Mr Hazlitt quotes the proverb in the form following :

‘Of many people it hath been said
That Tenterden steeple Sandwich haven hath decayed.’
Lottery of 1667 (Kempe's *Losely Papers*, 1836, p. 211).]

See Lewis's *Hist. of Tenet*, p. 9; Sir Edward Dering's *Works*, p. 130. ‘The petrifying waters . . . of Tenterden steeple in Kent, for which it is no less famous than for being the cause of Godwin sands;’ Dr Plot's letter to Bp. Fell; Leland, *Itin.* ii. 133.

59: *As a Thorn produces a Rose, so Godwin begat Editha.*

Harris, p. 416; Rapin, vol. i. p. 131, notes.

60. *At Betshanger a Gentleman, at Fredville a Squire,
At Bonington a Noble Knight, at . . . a Lawyer.*

Lawyer is to be pronounced *Lyer*, as is common now in some counties. This relates to the worahipful family of the Bois's, of which four several branches were flourishing at once at those seats here mentioned.

61. *Bad for the Rider, Good for th' Abider.*

Perhaps this is not appropriate to Kent only, but the badness of the roads in the Weald of Kent and Rumney marsh, together with the richness of the soil in both tracts, has made it very common in the Kentish man's mouth. It seems they have a saying of this sort in French, ‘bon pais, mauvais chemin;’ Ray, p. 47 (p. 36, ed. 1768), who writes the proverb above in an uncouth, unmusical manner—‘The worse for the Rider, the better for the Bider.’

62. *Cherries: If they blow in April,
You'll have your fill;
But if in May,
They'll all go away.*

But, tho' this may be so in general, yet in the year 1742 it was otherwise. For, tho' it was a backward spring, and the trees were not in bloom till late in May, I had a great quantity of White and Black Hearts. [See Proverb 14.]

63. *Fogge's Feast.*

This is an antient saying, when any accident happens at an entertainment. For it seems, at a dinner made by one of the family of Fogge,

the servant threw down the venison pasty in coming over a high three-hold. He bad his guests not to be concerned, for there was a piece of boild beef, and a dish of pease ; but the dogs fall upon the beef, and the maid buttering the pease flung them all down.

64. *Health and no Wealth ;
Wealth and no Health ;
Health and Wealth.*

Thus Mr Ray—'Some part of Kent hath *health and no wealth*, viz. East Kent; some *wealth and no health*, viz. the Weald of Kent; some both *health and wealth*, viz. the middle of the country and parts near London.' Mr Lambarde, taking occasion to quote this observation, in his chapter of Romney (Peramb. p. 200, edit. 1596; or p. 211, edit. 1656) expounds it differently from Mr Ray. 'The place [i.e. Romney marsh] hath in it sundry villages, although not thicke set, nor much inhabited, because it is *hyeme malus, aestate molestus, nunquam bonus*; evill in winter, grievous in sommer, and never good, as Hesiodus (the olde Poet) sometime saide of the countrie where his father dwelt. And therefore very reasonable is their conceite, which doe imagine that Kent hath three steps, or degrees, of which the first (say they) offereth *Wealth without Health*: the second giueth both *Wealth and Health*: and the thirde affoordeth *Health* onely, and little or no *Wealth*. For if a man, minding to passe through Kent toward London, should arriue and make his first step on land in Rumney marahe, he shall rather finde good grasse under foote than wholesome aire aboute the head: againe, if he step over the hilles and come into the Weald, hee shall have at once the commodities both *cœli et soli*, of the aire, and of the earth: but if he passe that, and climbe the next step of hilles that are betweene him and London, hee shall haue wood, conies, and corn for his wealth, and (toward the increase of his health) if he seeke, he shall finde *famem in agro lapidoso*, a good stomacke in the stonie fieldes.' According to this account, the matter stands thus, *Health and no Wealth*, the N.W. parts of Kent; *Wealth and no Health*, Rumney marsh; *Health and Wealth*, the Weald; which seems to me the most rational, and the truest in fact; especially if it be remembered, that such general observations as these are not to be taken universally or understood in a rigorous strictness. Mr Ray is certainly wide of the mark, and it may be observed that, as Mr Lambarde puts it, it should seem that this old saying originally regarded and took its rise from a progress or passage through the county in a direct road from Rumney marsh to London, and not from the several parts of it as they may be pickt out here and there. Mr Camden, col. 215, expounds differently from all. 'The inhabitants, according to its situation, from the Thames southward, distinguish it [Kent] into three plots or portions (they call them *degrees*); the upper, lying upon the Thames, they look upon to be *healthy*, but not altogether so *rich*; the middle part to be both *healthy* and *rich*; the lower, to be *rich*, but withal *unhealthy*,¹ because of the wet marshy soil in most parts of it: it is however very fruitful in grass.'

65. *Justice Nine-holes.*

Referring to Smarden, in the deanery of Charing, Harris says—in

¹ So Lambarde, above.—Note by Dr Pegge.

² Rumney marsh.—Note by Dr Pegge.

his Hist. of Kent, p. 285—'In this church, as Fox takes notice in his Acts and Monuments, fol. 971, and in the year 1558, which was the last year of Queen Mary, one Drayner, a Justice of Peace, made use of the Rood loft, which then was standing here, to place spies and informers in, in order to take an account who did not duly perform the Popish Ceremonies; and that they might discover this the better, he made for them nine peeping-holes in the loft; and because he was so severe, and punished such as did not conform, the people hated him, and gave him the name of *Justice Nine-holes*; and that expression is still retained as a mark of contempt in this county.'

66. *Neghe sythe selde,
and neghe syth gelde;
and fif pond for the were,
er he bicomc healdcr.*

[In Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, edit. 1656, p. 650, in an Old French Charter of Gavelkind, temp. Edw. I., it is explained how a tenant who has forfeited his tenancy may regain it by paying a fine, '*si come il est auncienement dist: Neghe sythe selde, and neghe syth gelde; and fif pond for þe were, er he bicomc healdcr*;' i.e. (if I rightly make it out)—he gave nine times, and let him pay nine times, and five pounds for his 'wer,' ere he become tenant. The 'wer' is the man's own value or price, as explained in Bosworth's A.S. Dictionary, etc.]

67. *Se that hir wende,
Se hir lende.*

[Also:—*Si þat iswedewe,
Si is leuedi.*]

[In Lambarde's Peramb. of Kent, edit. 1656, p. 645, in an Old French Charter of Gavelkind, temp. Edw. I., it is explained that a widow is entitled to half her husband's lands and tenements, but forfeits these at once if she ceases to be chaste; in which case she must be maintained by her betrayer; '*dont il est dist en Kenteis: se þat hir wende, se hir lende*;' i.e. he that turneth her about, let him lend to (or maintain) her. See Proverb 68. Mr Scott Robertson kindly sends me a proverb from '*Consuetudines Kancise*,' in the Queenborough Statute-book, about A.D. 1345, relating to the above-mentioned privilege of a widow. It runs thus—'*Si þat is wedewe, si is leuedi*;' i.e. she that is a widow, she is a lady. *Si* for *she* is an old Kentish form.]

68. [*The*] *Father to the Bough,
And the son to the Plough.*

'This saying I look upon as too narrow to be placed in the family of proverbs; it is rather to be deemed a rule or maxime in the tenure of Gavel-kind, where though the father had judgment to be hang'd, yet there followed no forfeiture of his estate; but his son might—a happy man according to Horace's description—*paterna rura bobus exercere suis*. Though there be that expound this proverb thus—"the Father to the bough, i.e. to his sports of hawking and hunting, and the Son to the plow, i.e. to a poor husbandman's condition."—Ray, p. 104; (p. 81, ed.

1768). This last must be looked upon as but a secondary and borrowed sense of the old rhyme; for originally it respected only that privilege of Gavel-kind [which] Mr Ray mentions, and accordingly it took its rise from thence. See Lambarde's Perambulation, p. 550; or p. 635, edit. 1656. [Ray's second suggestion is wrong. The sense is put beyond all doubt by the charter in Old French which Lambarde prints, where it is explained that, if the father be attainted of felony and suffer death, the estate (in gavelkind) does not escheat, but goes to the heir, who 'les tiendra per mesmes les services et costumes siccome ses auncestres les tyndront: dont est dist en Kenteis: þe fader to þe boughe, and þe son to þe plogh.' See English Cyclopædia; art. Gavelkind.]

69. *To cast water into the Thames.*

'That is, to give to them who had plenty before; which, notwithstanding, is the dole general of the world;' Ray, p. 324; (p. 253, ed. 1768). [Dr Pegge claims this for Kent, as bounding the Thames. The proverb is alluded to in *Piers the Plowman*, B. xv. 332.]

70. *The ducks fare well in the Thames.*

This Mr Ray has, p. 130; (p. 100, ed. 1768). [Claimed for Kent, as in the case of No. 69. So also might be added a proverb cited in Ray, p. 72; or p. 56, ed. 1768.]

71. *To come out of the Shires.*

This is a proverbial saying relative to any person who comes from a distance. And the ground of it is that the word *shire* is not annexed to any one of the counties bordering upon Kent, which are Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex, and Essex; so that to come out of a *shire* a man must necessarily come from beyond any of these neighbouring provinces.

72. *Yellow as a Peigle.*

The Peigle is the cowlip, *verbasculum*. See Bradley's Country Housewife, part i. p. 70. I never heard this simile or Proverb but in Kent. See Gerard's Herbal, who writes *paigle*. ['Yellow as a paigle' is common in *Essex* and *Camba*. Ray (ed. 1768, p. 277) gives 'as blake (i.e. bleak, pale) as a paigle' as a *Northern* proverb.]

Besides the above, I find in Dr Pegge's MS. the following notes, etc :—

To sit in Jack Straw's place. [Unexplained.]

An Eastray flower. A double crown on an horse's head; meaning, I suppose, a recommendation to an horse at Eastray fair. A corruption for an ostrich feather, which the country people call *ostrey* or *eastry*. [One at least of these explanations must be wrong.]

All-fours. 'A game very much played in Kent, and very well it may, since from thence it drew its first original;' Complete Gamester, 1674, p. 111.

SURREY PROVINCIALISMS.

BY

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, Esq.

[A List of Surrey Provincialisms was contributed to Notes and Queries, 5th Series, vol. i. p. 361; and some subsequent additions and corrections appeared in the same, p. 517. It has since been very considerably enlarged by the author, and is here printed (in its new form) with Mr Leveson Gower's kind permission, and has been revised by him for the E. D. S.]

WITH reference to the subject of local dialect, to which attention was directed in Notes and Queries, 4th S. xii. 279 and 341, I venture to give the following list of words still in use in this part of Surrey, very few of which will be found in Halliwell's *Dictionary*, but all of which I have myself heard used in conversation by the country people. They are now almost confined to the old people, and from the nearness to London and increased facilities of travel, will ere long become obsolete. For this reason they seem worthy of being placed on record. I may also here observe that the phrase 'as the saying is' is constantly added parenthetically in the sense of *so to say*; e.g. 'I was going along the road, *as the saying is*.' To 'keep on the move' is expressed by to 'keep all on going.' A shrewd, far-sighted man is described as a man with such a *forecast* to him. A deaf man is always 'hard of hearing.' Mrs is pronounced *Miss*; gate, geeat [gi'h't]; put, like but [put]; *surely* has a strong accent on the last syllable; *dame* is the title of an old woman; *mate* [mai'h't], the usual address among persons of the same

class; while *squire*, once universal as the title of a landed gentleman, has almost disappeared, and is only used by the old people. 'Labour is very *comical* just now' was the expression used to me by an employer, but it is rather an imported than a strictly Surrey word. Most of these Surrey words, possibly all of them, may be current in Kent and Sussex; at any rate, they are forcible and expressive; and if they are doomed to extinction, they will be missed from our local vocabulary.

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

Tilsey Place, Godstone.

Abroad, scattered, lying about. Hay or corn that has not been raked together is said to be lying all *abroad*. Halliwell—'Abrode, spread abroad (North).'

Account, use, value. 'He'll never be much *account*,' i. e. he will never be of much good. Cf. 'The gentleman may be of great "*account*"' (Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act IV. sc. vii.); and 2 Chron. ix. 20.

Adle [aid-l], pronounced also *erdle* [urd-l], adj. weak, shaky; said of a fence the posts or pales of which have become loose. Halliwell gives the word '*Adle*, unsound, unwell (East).'

Afeard, afraid. So Spenser (*Faerie Queene*, B. iv. C. iii. xxxi.)—

'Who halfe *affeard*
Of th' uncouth sight, as he some ghost had seene.'

Agin [ugin-], prep. against. 'To run *agin*' any one is to meet him. It also signifies hard by, or close to.

Agreeable [agree-u'bl], adj. willing, inclined; e. g. 'I ast 'un to come along of us, but he did n't seem nowadays *agreeable*.'

Ails [eilz], s. pl. beards of barley. Halliwell gives it as an Essex word in this sense, and barley-*hailes* as the spears of barley (South); *hoils* in Dorset.

Akering [aik-uring], pres. part. collecting or picking up acorns. Pigs when turned out in the autumn are said to be *akyring*. Halliwell gives '*akyr*, an acorn.'

All, adv. quite, fully. 'It's *all* ten year ago,' meaning, ten years and more.

Allow, v. to consider, be of opinion. 'They *allow* him to be a reg'lar business man,' i. e. they consider him to be a good man of business.

Am, for *are*; used in the first and third persons plural. 'We *am*,' 'They *am*.' With similar perversity 'I *are*,' 'I *were*' are commonly used.

Amendment, pronounced *mendment*, a dressing of manure. A field that is poor or run out is said to want *mending*. Halliwell gives the word as dung or compost laid on land (Kent).

'Salt earth and bitter are not fit to sow
Nor will be tamed or *mended* by the plough.'

Dryden, *Georg.* ii. ll. 324-5.

Almost, adv. almost; pronounced *most*. *Most times*, or *most in general*, is the phrase for almost always, generally.

Andirons. See *Brand-irons*.

Anywhen, adv. at any time. (Common.)

Appeal to, v. to approve of; e.g. 'How do you find the whiskey suit you?' 'I *appeal to* it very much.'

Asps, the aspen tree. So in Halliwell.

Arbitrary, adj. pronounced *arbitry*; used of persons who are very independent, impatient of restraint, wilful. Conf.

'Then they are left defenceless to the sword
Of each unbounded *arbitrary* lord.'

Dryden, *Abelom and Achitophel*.

Argify, v. to signify. 'It don't *argify* much which way you do it,' i.e. it does not matter much. Halliwell gives this meaning under *argufy*.

Arter, Arterwards, for *after, afterwards*. So in the old nursery rhyme of Jack and Jill, where *arter* is made to rhyme with 'water.'

Ash. See *Ersh*.

Awhile, more commonly **Awhiles**. 'Not yet *awhiles*,' i.e. not just yet.

Bait, the afternoon meal in haymaking or harvest time. Halliwell gives it as the morning-meal, but that in Surrey is called the *Elevenner* or *Beever*. In Norfolk the afternoon-meal is called *Fourings* or *Four*. *Four o'clock*, a meal at that hour (North); Halliwell.

Bannick,¹ v. to beat or thrash. I have known a mother say to a child, 'I'll give you a good *bannicking*, or else I'll tell your father to.' Halliwell gives it as a Sussex word in this sense.

Barm, yeast; called also 'rising.' '*Berne* of ale or other lyke;' *Prompt. Parv.*

'Old as I am,
I think my brains will work without *barm*.'

(Beaumont and Fletcher, *Hum. Lieut.*, Act II. sc. iii.)

Bastard-fallow [baa'stud-fol'ur], a term of husbandry used of land which has been partly fallowed, but off which some green crop has been taken before it is sown with wheat; and so distinguished from what is called a 'whole-foller.'

¹ A writer in *N. and Q.* (5 S. vi. 56) gives twenty provincialisms for 'to thrash,' but among them the three words in this Glossary, viz. 'bannick,' 'fight,' and 'jacket,' do not appear.

Bat, a term of husbandry. The coupling-*bat* is the stick or piece of wood which in working a pair of harrows is put to keep them apart. 'A.S. *Batt*, fustis;' *Prompt. Parv.* p. 26, note 5.

Bavin, a kind of faggot such as bakers use; it differs from a *spray*-faggot in that all the rough ends are cut off or tucked in, and that it is more neatly dressed. Halliwell describes it as a brush-faggot, properly bound with only one withe, whereas a faggot is bound with two. That distinction, however, does not hold good in these parts. 'It [*i.e.* the beech] is good for fuel, billet, *bavin*, and coals.' (Evelyn, *Silva and Terra*, i. 136 and 262.)

Bay, (1) the division of a barn or other building; (2) a pond-head, where the water is kept up to drive a mill, or for ornamental purposes. So Halliwell. It is used also as a verb; to '*bay up*' or '*bay back*' is to confine or dam up water.

Be, for *are*. To the question 'Where *be* you' the answer is invariably, 'Here I *are*.' As a prefix to verbs it is very generally used.

Bear-bind, the convolvulus major, or bindweed.

Beau Reynolds, the name for the fox. 'Mus Reynolds' in *Susser*. This word is doubtless a corruption of the French '*rénard*.' Hunting being formerly exclusively the pastime of the noble, he seems to have stamped a Norman-French name on the object of the chase.

Beazled, pp. tired out. 'That young mare [*meer*] was properly *beazled* after they journeys in the coal-team.' Halliwell gives it as a *Sussex* word, fatigued.

Bee-bird, the French magpie. See *Jack-baker*.

Bee-hackle, the straw covering placed over a bee-hive. See *Hackle*.

Beleft, pp. of *believe*. See under *Best*.

Bell-wind, or **Wire-weed**, the hedge convolvulus, called in *Sussex* *milk-maid* and *Old man's night-cap*.

Bents, the long coarse grass in a crop of hay when it is ripe, or which is seen in autumn in a pasture-field. So Halliwell. When a field is full of it it is said to be *benty*.

Best, v. to make a sharp bargain with, or take undue advantage of. A man said to me, of an outgoing tenant who had sold him a very inferior stack of hay at a high valuation, 'I never could have *beleft* he would have *bested* us so.' Its converse '*worsted*' is still in everyday use, and the kindred word '*better*' for '*to improve*.' 'You will not "*better*" it' is the constant phrase for you will not improve upon it. 'Was nothing "*bettered*," but rather grew worse' (Mark v. 26).

Bettermost, pronounced *bettamy* [bet'u'mi]. People of the upper class are spoken of as '*bettamy* kind o' folks.'

Biddle, a wooden mallet. A '*stake-biddle*' is that which is used for driving stakes, a long or dumb-*biddle* for cleaving wood. The latter has two rings at the end to prevent the wood from '*spalting*' (*i.e.* splitting), as the owner explained to me. The *Prompt. Parv.* gives '*betylle*, malleus, malleolus;' and Evelyn (*Silva and Terra*, i. 280) uses

the word. 'Of *box* are made (*inter alia*) *beetles*, tops, tables,' &c. See *postea*—'deaf as a beetle,' s.v. *Deaf*.

Bide, v. to stay where it is. 'You let that ladder *bide*,' i. e. don't you move it. 'I sh'ant *bide* long,' I shall not stop long.

Bilboes, the wooden divisions of a cow-stall, into which the cows' heads are fixed and secured as in a vice. Halliwell gives it as a wooden piece of machinery used for confining the head of sheep. No better explanation of this word can be given than that of Beaumont and Fletcher (*The Wild-goose Chase*, Act I. sc. ii.)—

'For 'tis a kind of *bilboes* to be married.'

It is a Spanish word, so called from Bilboa. In Reed's *Shakespeare*, vol. xviii. p. 345, a figure of *bilboes* taken in the Spanish Armada, still preserved in the Tower, is given.

Bish-milk, the first milk given by a cow after calving. No doubt a corruption of the A.S. 'beost.' See *Prompt. Parv.* in verbo 'Beest-nynge,' p. 33. *Poad-milk* (Sussex).

Bitten, inclined to bite; used as an adjective.

Blare, or **Blear**, v. to bleat or bellow, as of animals that are discontented or hungry. To '*blare* about' is a common expression.

Bleat, cold, bleak. So Halliwell.

Blotit, a tell-tale, a prattling fellow.

Blunder, a loud noise of something falling.

Bly, a likeness; or resemblance. So Halliwell. 'He *favours* so and so' is, however, the more usual expression.

Bodge, a small scuttle-shaped basket of wood, such as is used by gardeners, or by persons to carry ashes to the ash-pit.

Boffle, a blunder or confusion.

Boffled, pp. confused, rendered stupid; *lit.* baffled. A fox that has been repeatedly headed and prevented from making his point is said 'to be regularly *boffled*.'

'Should I see my friend

Baffled, disgraced.'

(Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit at several Weapons*, Act V. sc. i.)

(N.B. *Baffled* was an old term of heraldry, used of a disgraced knight.)

Bounds, phr. 'There's no *bounds* to where he'll be got by this time' is a common phrase, meaning 'it is impossible to say where he is.'

Brandirons, *otherwise* **Andirons**, s. pl. the dogs of an open fire-place such as are common in most farm-houses in the district, which support the irons upon which the wood is burnt. Also, *andirons*; and so Halliwell.

Brave, adj. large, fine, of animate or inanimate things. A large, well-fatted animal is a '*brave* beast.' Sir Walter Scott uses the word in the sense of sleek, well to do (*Kenilworth*, Chap. iii.)—'But how *brave* thou be'st, lad.' 'And so attending him to his Tent, where a *brave*

dinner being put upon his table;' (*Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, p. 102, 4 ed.) 'In fine a goodly *brave* cathedral become no better than a den of thieves and plunderers;' (Somner, *Condition of Canterbury Cathedral*, 1660, *Arch. Cant.*, vol. x. 96.)

Broke. A fall of timber is called a *broke*.

Broken, pp. in the sense of becoming disused or obsolete; e. g. a word, if uncommon, is said to be 'summut of a *broken* word.'

Brussy, adj. said of a tree which is rough, and has short boughs. (Compare Fr. *broussailles*, brushwood; Froissard (II. iii. 124) uses the word *broussia*. In Berry, a Midland County of France, the word *breusses* or *brusses* is still heard. Diez thinks these forms are kindred to High German *burst*, *brusta*; Mod. Germ. *bürste*, brush.—H. Gausseron, in *N. and Q.*, 5 S. i. 434.)

Brut, v. to nibble or eat the young shoots off. Said especially of sheep or cattle, that nibble underwood. 'From the casual rubbing and poisonous *brutting* of cattle and sheep.' (Evelyn, *Silva and Terra*, i. 103, *et alibi*.)

Brutle [brut'l], adj. brittle; always so pronounced. (Spelt *brutel* in *Piers the Plowman*, B. viii. 42.)

Bunch, a swelling, when it is soft and yields to the touch; when hard and permanent, it is called a '*callus*.'

Bury [ber'i], a rabbit-burrow. See *Flam*. 'In diversis *Buries* cuniculorum suorum ibidem.' (*Court Roll, Titsey Manor*, 24 Eliz. 1582.)

Burster, pronounced *buster* [bust'ur], a drain under a road to carry off water. In a Court Roll of the Manor of Titsey in Latin, 30 April, 1641, I find '*Cursus aquæ Anglicæ vocatus a burstow*.'

Busy, v. to employ, keep occupied; e. g. 'I throws the beans to the pig just as they be, and it *busies* him to open them.'

Buzzly, adj. pinched, short, as opposed to full, plump. 'I doubt we shan't get many apples this year, the blossoms comes so *buzzly*-like, so blackified.' N.B. This habit of adding '-ified' to the end of words is very common. *Dullified*, *Frostified*, *Rainified*, *Cloddified*, and many others I have heard.

Byste [beist], a temporary bed made up of chairs for a child to sleep on in the day-time. Halliwell gives it as one used by hop-driers and maltsters. I have only heard it used of a child's bed.

Call, occasion, reason. So Halliwell. 'You've no *call* to do so and so' is a very common expression, signifying no occasion or necessity for it.

Callus, a hard, permanent swelling. See *Bunch*.

Camber, v. an expression used by carpenters. When the edge of a piece of wood is curved or rounded off, they say it *cambers*. Halliwell gives '*camber-nose*, an aquiline nose.—Junius.'

Cant, a division. Its diminutive is *cantel*. A corn-field is divided into *cants* or separate slips for reaping; and similarly, underwoods, when sold on the stem to different purchasers, are sold in *cants*. Cf.

the *cantons* of Switzerland. Halliwell gives *Cant*, to divide; Tusser, p. 278. 'Cloth of siluer and crymsyn veluet *kanteled* together;' (Hall's *Chronicle*, 6 Hen. VIII.) See *Prompt. Parv.* in verbo *Cantel*. In Beaumont and Fletcher (*The Queen of Corinth*, Act II. sc. iv.) occurs—

'Do you remember
The *cantle* of immortal cheese you carried with you?'

the note on which is '*Cantle*, a small piece of anything; *Chantel*, Fr.; *Quantulum*, Latin.' [Of course it has no connection with *quantulum*, but is the Low Lat. *cantellus*, the diminutive of *cantus*, a corner; cf. G. *kante*, Swed. *kant*, a corner.—W. W. S.]

Cant, v. to upset. So Halliwell. Usually '*cant up*' or '*cant over*.' In Norfolk, to *cant* is to set anything up on edge. (*Prompt. Parv.* in verbo *cantel*.) This word is connected with the word above.

Casualty [cash'alti], a chance crop, or one taken out of its proper rotation; also a very indifferent crop is 'a *cashalty* crop.' A *cashalty* colt is where the mare has stolen the horse, and so of other animals. Halliwell gives '*caselly*, uncertain.'

Catchy, adj. of weather; showery. Called a 'following-time' (East).

Caterways, **Catering**, adv. used of crossing diagonally. So Halliwell.

Cawsey, a causeway. Presentment that John Hayward, farmer, had incroached upon the highway from Tyttesey to South Green, by making a pavement, Anglice a *cawsey*, by means of which the road had become much narrowed. (*Visus Franc. Pledg. Titsey Manor*, 28 Sep. 1611.) John Gainsford of Crohurst Gent in ye year 1681 caused a Stone *Causie* to be made from Crohurst Place to Crohurst Church. (*Par. Reg. Crowhurst, Surrey*.)

Cavil [cav'1], the chaff and refuse of corn after threshing. Halliwell gives 'caving' as a word used in the same sense in the East of England.

Champer, pronounced *charmper* [chaamp'ur]. A barley-*champer* is an instrument for cutting off the beards (or 'ails' as they are called) of barley.

Chastise, v. Not in the sense of corporal punishment, but to reprimand, scold, and sometimes merely to advise.

'For he fro vices wolde him ay *chastise*
Discretly as by word and nat by dede.'

Chaucer, *The Monkes Tale*, l. 13423 (Six-text, B. 3695).

Chavocky, adj. stony, gravelly. Soil is said to be *chavocky* when there are loose stones or gravel near the surface.

Chimbley, chimney. So Halliwell.

Chucket, v. to cough with a short dry cough.

Chucks, s. pl. large chips of wood. Called 'chats' in the Cotswold dialect.

Chucky, adj. dry (?). A man said to me this year of my wool, 'The wool seems so dry, so *chucky*-like.'

Clamp. 'A *clamp* of bricks' is a number of bricks prepared for

burning. So Halliwell. It is an extempore and imperfect sort of brick-kiln.

Cledgy, adj. wet, sticky, of ground. Land is said 'to work so *cledgy*.' Halliwell (Kent).

Clivers, s. pl. the surface-roots of a tree, shrub, or plant.

Clung, adj. cold, damp; best expressed perhaps by clammy.

Clutter, v. 'The mare *cluttered* out of the box all at once and fell dead,' i. e. ran confusedly, hurriedly. '*Cluttered* up' means all in a heap or confusion. Compare—'*Cluduir*, a heap, pile,' and '*Cludeirio*, to heap, to pile;' Spurrell's Welsh Dict.

Come, i. e. at the return of such and such a time; e. g. 'He'll have bin here ten year, *come* next Michaelmas.' (Lit. when next Michaelmas comes; 3 p. s. imperative.)

Contrary (with a long) [kontrair'i], adj. cross-grained, disagreeable. The accent is placed on the second syllable. So the nursery rhyme—

'Mistress Mary,
Quite *contrary*,
How does your garden grow?'

So pronounced in Shak. *K. John*, IV. ii. 198; Sponser, *Faerie Queene*, B. vi. C. iv. xi. 1; and B. vii. C. vii. xxxv. 8.

Cord, a pile of wood stacked for fuel. Wood or roots so stacked is called *cordwood*, and is sold 'by the *cord*,' which is 8 foot long, 4 foot high, and 4 foot thick.

Crazy, adj. tumble-down, dilapidated. 'And appoint all second causes to concur for the support of that *crazy* bridge, or to make that old tower stand firm till you had escaped.' (Watts, *On the Mind*.) 'There is more expected of me than the *craziness* of those times will give me leave to do.' (Laud to Strafford, Hook's *Lives of Abps of Cant.* vi. 228.) 'They consist of *crazy*-looking wheels, inserted on still *crazier*-looking sheds.' (War Correspondent, *Times*, July 13, 1876.)

Crock, an earthen pot or vessel. A 'cream-crock' is the open pan in which the milk stands before it is skimmed.

Crummy, adj. filthy, covered with vermin. A man described a tramp whom he found by the road-side as 'wonderful *crummy*,' and explained it in this way.

Cuckoo's waiting-maid, the wryneck. So called because this bird is always heard about ten days or so before the cuckoo. Halliwell gives '*Cuckoo's maiden*, the wryneck (North).'

Dallop, a shapeless lump of anything tumbled about in the hands. So Halliwell.

Deaf as a beetle, proverb. 'That there horse is as *deaf as a beetle*.' A beetle is a large wooden mallet. Cf. 'as deaf as a post.' See *antea*, 'biddle.' 'Heads of beetles, stocks and handles of tools are made of it.' (Evelyn, *Silva and Terra*, i. 141.)

Deal, a nipple. When a cow-calf is born, the cow-man will look to see if its *deals* are all right. [*'Deala*, a leech; a cow's dug, a sheep's teat;] Gaelic Dict., by Macleod and Dewar.]

Death [deth], the common pronunciation of *deaf*.

Denial, a detriment, drawback. So Halliwell. *E. g.* to be deaf or lame is said to be 'a great *denial*' to such an one. The word 'hurt' is used very much in the same sense.

Densher, v. To *densher* a field is to skim the turf off, to pare and burn it. A *densher*-plough is the instrument for doing it. There are several fields in this district which go by the name of '*Densher*-field,' which have probably at some time been so treated. See Halliwell in verbo. '*Denshiring*. This is the cutting off the turf or surface of the ground, and when sufficiently dry, putting it in small piles and burning it to ashes. It is probable that it was first practised in Devonshire, as its name *denshiring*, though corrupted, imports.' (*Rural Improvements by a Landowner*, 1775.)

Dik [dik], a ditch.

Dishabil, adj. untidy, in confusion; used of a cottage or its inmates, and synonymous with being all in a 'muck' or 'muddle.' Halliwell gives it as *dishbille*, from *dëshabillé*; used in Kent.

Dishwasher, the water-wagtail. So Halliwell. He gives also Washdish, Mollwasher, Penny-wagtail, and Seed-bird, as provincial names for this bird.

Dissight. This or that 'is a great *dissight* to a place' means, is very unsightly. A *desight* in the Cotswold dialect is a blemish.

Distress, strain; *e. g.* 'Slacken they there ropes before you go, and then there won't be no *distress* on the cloth' (*i. e.* rick-cloth).

Do. To make a poor *do* of it is to get on badly enough. Cf. Oxfordshire expression to make a 'see' of it.

Doty, Doated, adj. worm-eaten, beginning to decay, of a beam, post, or tree. So Halliwell. Kemble gives *Doty, Doted*, mouldy, rotten. 'The wood is so *doty* the pruning-knife cannot be used.' '*Doting tree*, a tree almost worn out with age;' Bailey's Dict. in verbo. 'Lastly of the whited part of the old wood, found commonly in *doating* birches.' (Evelyn, *Silva and Terra*, i. 231.) 'Antiquated *dotard* trees.' (*Id.* i. 31.)

Doddlish, adj. infirm of body and mind, becoming childish. Halliwell gives '*doddleish*, feeble.'

Dorling, the smallest pig of a litter. Halliwell gives 'Cad,' 'Cadma,' 'Dilling,' and 'Ritting,' as words expressive of the same thing; see also *Reckling* in his Dict. He also gives 'Anthony-pig' as a Kentish expression, according to Grose.

Doubt. This word is in constant use in the sense of expect, foretell; *e. g.* 'I *doubt* we shan't get much rain.' To such a question as this, 'Will there be much grass this year?' the answer would be, 'I *doubt* not,' meaning there would not be much.

Draft. A squirrel's nest is called a squirrel's *draft*. Halliwell

'Dodge' (South). Sussex, a 'dray' or 'draw.' 'A boy has taken three little young squirrels in their nest or "drey," as it is called in these parts' (White's *Selborne*, p. 364). In the East it is called a 'bay.'

Draft, a spade of a peculiar shape, used in draining to take the bottom spit out of the trench. Halliwell says it is called a 'scaffie' in Suffolk, a 'tommy' in the North.

Drean [dreen], a drain.

Dredge, a term of husbandry; signifying bushes tied together and drawn over the meadows previous to rolling; called also a *bush-harrow*. To *dredge* a field is to bush-harrow it.

Drivway, an old cart-road or cattle-path, impassable for carriages. In Leicestershire, a 'drift' is a green lane.

Dryth [dreith], drought. So Halliwell. A long spell of dry weather is called 'a long *dryth*.' Of trees planted in a loose soil it is said, 'They must be trod up, or the *dryth* will get into them.'

Dubby, adj. blunt, thick. Halliwell gives the word in the sense of dumpy.

Dumbledore, the bumble-bee. See *N. and Q.*, 5 S. v. 367, 494, and vi. 98.

Edget, a term of husbandry. An implement used in the cultivation of hops. It is drawn by one horse, and passes between the rows to clean the ground. Called also *idget* and *nidget*. [The A.S. *egete*, a rake or harrow, is from the same root, viz. the Indo-European *ak*, sharp. *Edget* is obviously a corruption of 'eg-et,' i. e. a little spike; cf. Latin *aculeus*, *ac-us*, &c.—W. W. S.]

Ellow, adj. When a plum-pudding, or such a pudding as they call *Pond-butter pudding*—i. e. a well-pudding with currants or raisins—has very few plums in it, they say it is 'terrible *ellow*.' [This word is possibly a corruption of 'elenge' or 'ellinge,' which means solitary, sad.—W. W. S.]

Emmet, pronounced *emmut* [em'ut], an ant. Ant-hills are called *emmut-hills*. Worm-casts are called *worm-casties* [kaast'iz].

Ersh, pronounced *ash* [ash], a stubble; not so commonly used as 'gratten,' q. v.

Faddy, adj. fanciful.

Fall of, v. to fall ill of, to sicken with.

Fall, v. to fell or cut down. Cf. *fall*, to let fall; *As You Like It*, III. v. 5.

Fall, the autumn. 'Last *fall*,' i. e. last autumn. So Halliwell. 'Cut them in the spring for dressing, but in the *fall* for timber and fuel.' (Evelyn, *Silva and Terra*, i. 269.)

Fancy of it, phr. If a person cannot account for anything or give the reason for it, he says, 'I'm sure I can't tell the *fancy of it*.'

Farrow, a litter of pigs. So Halliwell (East).

Fat-hen, the plant goosefoot. Halliwell, the wild orache. Called in other places Good King Harry.

Favour, v. to resemble in countenance. So Halliwell.

‘And she had a filly too that waited on her
Just with such a *favour*.’

(Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Pilgrim*, Act V. sc. vi.)

Fennel, the female of a hare, when giving suck.

Fight, v. to flog. Used of chastising boys.

Flam, or **Flam-net**, a small net used in ferreting rabbits, to place over the holes or ‘buries’ as they are called.

Flaw, v. to bark timber. *Flawing*, barking oak-timber. So Halliwell. Sods flayed or stripped from the top or surface of the earth are in the North called ‘*flaws*’; Richardson’s Dict.

Fleet, adj. shallow. The soil is *fleet* when there is no depth of it. To plough *fleet* is to skim-plough land. Water is *fleet* when it is shallow. See *Flit* in Halliwell, and *Flew* in *Prompt. Parv.*

Flick, the doom or fur of hares and rabbits. Halliwell gives *fleck* or *stick* (East). ‘You *flicked* him pretty much’ means, you shot him very hard.

Flittermouse, a bat; called also *Rat-bat*. Halliwell, *Flickermouse* and *Flindermouse*.

Fluey, adj. of a weak, delicate constitution. Halliwell gives *fluish*, a North-country word, in the same sense. (Compare French ‘*fluët*,’ slender, delicate, from O. French *flou*, *flo*, weak; Flemish *fluuw* (Diez); cf. Latin *flaccidus*.—H. Gausseron, in *N. and Q.*, 5 S. i. 434.) Kemble notes this word, with the illustration—‘My old master was so *fluey*.’ I have never heard the word applied except to animals.

Flushy [flesh-i], adj. Young, tender grass, or grass which grows suddenly after rains, and scours the cattle, is called *flushy*. Halliwell gives *flashy*.

Fly-golding, the ladybird, or ladybug, as it is called. It has a number of aliases in other parts; e. g. Bishop Barnabee, God Almighty’s cow, Lady-cow, &c.

Fore-noon, always used for the morning.

Fore-right, adj. downright, blunt, obstinate. So Halliwell.

Frith, the local name of several woods, generally where the brush-wood is of a rough, unprofitable kind. Sometimes corrupted into *Thrift*. See examples in Halliwell, who says—‘Many woods in Kent are still called *friths*.’ Cf. Welsh *ffridd*, a forest. ‘Ricardus atte *Frith*.’ (*Court Roll, Titsey Manor*, 15 Ric. II.)

Fruz, pp. frozen. So Halliwell.

Gaffer, the master; e. g. ‘Look out! here comes the *gaffer*.’

Galley-bird, the woodpecker. A wood in this neighbourhood is called *Galley’s Wood*, probably from this bird. It is called in Lincolnshire ‘Green-peck,’ in the North the ‘rain-bird.’

Gall, a canker, or sore. So Halliwell (Sussex). *Rind-gull* is a small boss or imperfection in the bark of a tree, to which the oak is especially subject.

Gamaack, v. 'To go *gamacking* about,' said of old women chattering, making a noise, gossiping.

Gamble-stick, the crooked piece of wood used to hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal. Halliwell gives *gambrel* in this sense.

Ganger [gang'gur, *g* hard], a canker, fester, or venom. A man described to me how he had run something into his hand, and when it festered, he put a lot of pepper and salt on it to fetch, as he said, the *ganger* out. It is a corruption of *gangrene*. 'Their word will eat as doth a canker' (in margin *gangrene*). (2 Tim. ii. 17.)

Gangway, an entrance or passage. So Halliwell (Kent).

Give, v. to thaw. The frost or snow *gives*, or is 'all on the *give*,' is the usual expression for a thaw. Halliwell gives 'forgive' as an East-country word in this sense. The Yorkshire 'gladden' for to thaw is full of meaning. 'Uneave, to thaw' (Devon).

Give over, v. to leave off, stop. Where we should say it will soon leave off raining, the countryman would invariably say '*give over*.'

Give the time o' day, to, phr. to say good-morning or greet any one civilly in passing. So Halliwell.

'But gently waking them *gave* them *the time of day*.'

(Spenser, *F. Q.*, B. vi. C. xi. xxxviii.)

Going home, Going back, phr. decaying. It is not uncommon to hear it said of a tree that is dying, 'That old tree is *going home* very fast.' (See *N. and Q.*, 5 S. vi. 126.)

Gooming, p. To go *gooming* about, is to go about stupidly with the mouth open, like French 'béant.' '*Gawmin*, vacant, stupid. *North*;' Halliwell.

Gowdy [goud-i], swelled, distorted. Cf. Halliwell, '*Gowte*, a swelling.'

Gratten, a stubble; used universally of wheat, barley, oats ('wuts'), and peas. So also the leys are called 'the sheep-*grattens*.' Partridges at feed on the stubbles, or pigs turned out there, are said to be *grattening*. Halliwell gives it as a South-country word.

Grist [greist] (with *i* long), the week's allowance of flour. '*Grist*, provision, supply;' Johnson's Dict. An inscription at Warlingham, in this neighbourhood, on the tombstone of a miller (Lionel Gregory), gives the pronunciation of this word:—

'O cruel Death, what hast thou done,
To take from us our mother's darling Son?
Thou hast taken toll, ground and drest his *grist*,
The bran lieth here, the flour is gone to Christ.'

Greensward [green'sooh'd-], pronounced *greensoo'rd*, the grass.

Grummock, a lout, a hobbledohoy.

Grut, or **Gurt**, corruption of great; generally used in conjunction with big. Halliwell, 'Gert, great (Devonshire).'

Gull, a goaling.

Hack, a thin row in which hay is laid to dry after being shaken out, and before it is got into wider rows, which are called 'windrows.' In Oxfordshire they use the word *hackle*. So Halliwell.

Hackle, a straw cone of thatch. Sometimes in harvesting, especially in wet weather, they make a covering which they place over the sheaves, and this they call a *hackle*. It is more commonly done with beans than with corn crops.

Hand, trouble. Cf. *handful*, as it is used of a troublesome child.

Hand, phr. 'To make the safest *hand* of it,' i. e. to make a sure job of it.

Hands, phr. 'First *hands*,' i. e. early, or at the beginning; e. g. 'They didn't get much of a shoot first *hands*;' i. e. they did not get much shooting at first starting.

Hankercher, handkerchief. So neck-kercher. 'Pawned her *neckkerchers* for clean bands for him;' Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act III. sc. iii. Halliwell, 'Hancutcher (North); Hanketcher (East).'

Hap, adv. universal for *perhaps*. 'For crist ihesus is in you, but in *happe* ye ben repreuable;' 2 Cor. xiii. 5, Wiclif. Also as a verb, in the sense of to meet with, light upon; e. g. 'May be you 'll *hap* upon him in the wood.' Halliwell gives *happen on* in this sense as a Lincolnshire word.

Haps, the hasp or latch of a gate. A.S. *hæps*.

Hassocky, adj. stony. *Hassock* is also the name of a rough, coarse grass which grows in tufts.

Hatch, v. *Bark-hatching* is dressing the bark for the tanner.

Haulm, pronounced *harm* [haam], the straw of peas, tares, beans, and potatoes, but never used of white crops, I believe, in this district. Tusser, on the contrary, in his *Husbandry*, says, 'The *haum* is the straw of the wheat or the rie.' 'To avail himself of mats, cloths, pease-*haum*, straw, reeds, or any such covering;' White's *Selborne*, p. 314. 'Bean-*haume*.' (Evelyn, *Silva and Terra*, i. 50.) 'Covered with dry straw or *haume*.' (*Id.* i. 274.)

Have at, phr. to go at or go about; e. g. 'We 'll *have at* that job next.'

Have one's eye on, phr. i. e. to approve of.

Hazardous, adj. dangerous, uncertain; e. g. 'A very *hazardous* crop,' i. e. an uncertain one.

Headlands, that part of a field which is close against the hedge. In early documents, *Hevedlond*. Halliwell gives 'Adland (*Salop*).'

Heard tell, phr. 'I never *heard tell* of such a thing,' universal for I never heard of such a thing.

'Which when the Prince heard tell.'

Spenser, *F. Q.*, B. v. C. xi. xxi.)

Heart. Land is said to be 'in good heart' when it is in good condition. So Halliwell, '*in good heart*, in good order.' Similarly, a person who was looking well would be described as 'looking very hearty,' and a good meal is called a *hearty* meal. 'The heart of the beech is all about here,' said my woodman, meaning the principal part of the beech. 'To break the heart of a job' is a common phrase for getting through the worst of it.

Heats in the fire, phr. for irons in the fire. I was proposing to my farm-man to work the steam-plough and the thrashing-machine on the same day, and his answer was—'We shall get too many *heats* in the fire, I doubt.'

Heave-gate, a gate made entirely of wood, without any iron about it, and so contrived that one end lifts off the post. These gates are fast disappearing, and are only met with in the Weald.

Heirs, s. pl. young timber-trees or 'tellers.' Halliwell, 'Heyres (East).'

Hele, or Hele in [heel], v. to cover in or roof a building; the regular term. See *N. and Q.*, 4 S. xii. 17. So Halliwell, and *be-helied*, covered (A.S.). It is also used of covering up plants or roots. In the West he that covers a house with slates is called a *healer* or *hellier*. The fact of Hillier being so common a surname is due probably to this origin. For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of *healing-stones* (Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 6).

'For treulie I shall youre counsel *hele*,
I shal not discourer you noo dele.'

Syr Generides, l. 725 (A.D. 1430).

Hem, adj. very. It is also used substantively; e. g. 'A *hem* of a row,' 'A *hem* of a mess.' 'I see a *hem* of a lot of sand mucked out there, sure-lȳ;' (i. e. driven out by a storm).

Hep. A *hep* of corn is the corn as the thresher lays it up in the barn before it is cleaned.

Hills. The mounds on which the hops are planted are called *hills*. In planting a hop-garden, so many *hills* are reckoned to an acre.

Hit, a crop. They will say 'a good *hit* of seeds' for a good plant of clover.

Hog-arves, haws. Whitethorn berries. Halliwell, 'Pic-all (West);' Sussex '*Agarves*.'

Holp, v. to help; more commonly in the sense of to hand to, to deliver to; e. g. one gives a parcel or letter to so-and-so to be handed to a third party, and the recipient says, 'I'll *holp* it to him.'

'By foul play, as thou sayst, were we hea'd thence,
But blessedly *holp* hither.'—Shakespeare, *Temp.* Act I. sc. ii.

Holt, interj. halt, hold hard, stop. At a country cricket match an incautious batsman, on attempting a run, will be met by a chorus of '*Holt! Holt!*' from the bystanders.

Holt, hold. They will say of any illness that it has taken such a *holt* of so-and-so, that he cannot get shut of it.

Holt, a holding-place, a cover. Such a wood is a good *holt* for a fox.

Hover [huv-ur], adj. said of the wind when it blows before rain; also used in the sense of light or open. The hops are *hover* means that they are light. 'His coat is so *hover*' is said of an animal whose coat sticks up.

House [houz], v. to get the corn into the barn. So Halliwell (South).

Housey [houz-i], adj. Hops are said to be *housey* when the fruit is mixed up with the leaves, and is, in consequence, difficult to pick. The word *housed* [houzd] occurs in the same sense.

Hucket, v. to hiccough, gasp for breath, make a choking noise. (Cf. French *hoquet*, hiccup. The French have the phrase 'le *hoquet* de la mort,' the death-sob.—H. Gausseron, in *N. and Q.*, 5 S. i. 434.)

Hung up, to be, phr. to be delayed or hindered, as in haymaking or harvest, from bad weather or from want of hands.

Ice-bells, s. pl. icicles. Halliwell, 'Ice-candles, clinker-bells (Somerset), Cog-bells (Kent), kinker (Dorset).'

Ilconvenient, adj. inconvenient.

In, used as a verb for to gather in. 'All was *inned* at last into the king's barn;' Bacon, *Hen. VII.* p. 67 (Richardson).

Inclinable, adj. inclined to; e. g. 'It don't seem no ways *inclinable* for rain this year.'

Indigestion, indigestion.

Innards, Inwards, the entrails or intestines. 'He's injured *innardly*'—meaning, he is hurt inside,—is a common phrase. He 'talks *innardly*,' he mumbles.

Interrupt, v. (1) to cause discomfort, or disagree; e. g. 'If I eat any heavy food, it *interrupts* me so.' (2) To attack, interfere with, or pursue, as of a dog or any other animal.

Jack-baker, or Bee-bird, the French magpie. Halliwell gives the former as the name of a kind of owl (South).

Jacket, v. to flog. 'I'll give him a good *jacketing*,' or 'I will give him a good hide-ing' is, I will flog him well.

Jack up, v. to stop short and refuse to go any farther; said of an ill-tempered horse, or of men that are saucy or throw up their work. 'That spring 'most always *jacks up* in autumn time,' i. e. ceases to run.

Jawled out, pp. tired out; synonymous with 'beazled,' q. v.

Joy [joi], the joy.

Justly, adv. exactly; e. g. one inquires the distance to any place, and the answer is, 'I can't *justly* tell.'

Kelter, condition; e. g. 'That churn of our'n is pretty much out o' *kelter*,' i. e. out of order.

Ketch [kech], v. to catch, invariably so pronounced.

'Which, whereas forme and feature it does *ketch*,'

Spenser, *F. Q.*, B. ii. C. vi. 37.

Kettle, a swelling or lump found in pork.

Kibble, a short hammer used for chipping and dressing stone. Marshall, in his *Glossary of the Midland Counties*, gives the verb 'to *kibble*, to crush or grind imperfectly.' See *Glos. B.* 5 (E. D. S.). So Halliwell.

Kilk, Charlock, or Cadlock; the wild mustard.

Kime [keim], a weasel.

Kind, adj. productive or suited for; e. g. 'It is very *kind* land for timber.' Of weather, genial, growing, just as the converse is *unkind*. Of animals, healthy, fattening well; e. g. 'He's always been a *kindly* bullock.' 'Which we seldom find to bear so *kindly* and plentifully.' (Evelyn, *Silva and Terra*, i. 25.)

Knowned, pp. invariably used for 'knew.' So in Martin Chuzzlewit, cap. lii., Poll Sweedlepipe says—'I thought there might be some one here that *know'd* him.'

Ladybug, the lady-bird; lady-cow (Suss.).

Lawyer, the wild briar, a bramble with long thorns.

Lay at, v. to attack, or lay hold of; e. g. 'The rabbits have *laid at* that wheat unaccountably.' 'The neuralgy has *laid at* her uncommonly this turn.'

Laylock [lai-lok], the lilac.

Lear, adj. empty, used to express the feeling of sinking produced by excessive hunger. Cf. G. *leer*, empty.

Learn, v. to teach. 'Who, till I *learned* him, had not known his might;' Drayton, *The Legend of Thomas Cromwell*. 'O learn me true understanding and knowledge' (Ps. cxix. 66, Prayer-Book Version). 'Why, I will *learn* you by the true judgment of the eye, hand, and foot to control any enemy's point in the world;' Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act I. sc. iv.

Leasing [leez'ing], generally used for gleaning.

'Agree, that in harvest used to *lease*;' Dryden, *Theoc. Idyll*, 3.

'Picking ears' (Cornwall).

Leastways, adv. at least, anyhow.

Lent, a loan. So Halliwell (Somerset)

Lent-corn. Spring corn is always spoken of as *Lent-corn*. Halliwell gives *Lent-grain* as a West-country word in this sense. Cf. *Lente-seedes* in *Piers the Plowman*, C. xiii. 190.

Leve, 'I'd as *leve* not,' I would rather not. In a letter from Thomas Poyntz to his brother John, 25th August, 1535 (Cotton MSS. Galba B. x), occurs:—'A poor man had *lever* live a beggar all days of his life rather than,' &c.

'Of bote had I *leuer* mys
Than ony othir forto kys.'

Syr Genarides, l. 9947-8 (A.D. 1430).

'The knight had *lever* for to die
Than breke his trouth.'—Gower, *Conf. Am.* bk. i.

Libbet, a long pole or stick such as is used to knock fruit off the trees. Halliwell, 'a stick (South).' 'Presentant quod Ricardus Dikare injuste traxit sanguinem cum uno *libet* de Joh^o Stafhurst.' (*Visus Franc. Pledg. Manor of Titsey*, 4 Hen. IV.)

Like, attached as a pleonasm to numbers of words; *e. g.* pleasant-like, comfortable-like.

Liking, adj. like.

Lip, or **Seed-lip**, a box carried by the sower when sowing corn, and hung by a strap over the shoulder. See *Leap* in E. D. S. Glos. B. 16.

Lippy, adj. insolent; *e. g.* a very *lippy* man. Conf. 'They shoot out their lips.'—Ps. xxii. 7. (The French say, with the same meaning, 'faire la *lippe*,' to pout.—H. Gausseron, in *N. and Q.*, 5 S. i. 434.)

Lissom, active, nimble. (Lit. *lithe-some*.)

List, adj. still, heavy, of the atmosphere; *e. g.* 'I doubt we shall have rain before long, it seems so *list*.' Halliwell, 'A *list* house or room, when sounds are heard easily from one room to another.'

Liversick, a hangnail. In the North, 'backfriend'; Halliwell.

Loases [loas'ez], sb. pl. deep large ruts. Halliwell, '*Loust*, a wheel-rut (Sussex).'

Lodged, pp. Corn is said to be *lodged* when it has been laid by wind or rain. So Halliwell (West).

Lone-woman, an unmarried woman. So Halliwell.

Long, adj. great, numerous. A man with a large family is said to have 'a very *long* family'; a great age is spoken of as 'a *long* ago.'

Long-dog, a greyhound or lurcher.

Loo, **Lew** [loo, liw], adj. in the shelter, out of the wind. Also as a verb to *lew*, *i. e.* to shelter. The substantive *lewth* is also used. 'In the *lewth*,' is out of the wind or rain.

Lumbering, pres. part. the sound of distant thunder; *e. g.* 'It kept *lumbering* in the East all day yesterday.'

Lusty, adj. fat, flourishing. 'You be growed quite *lusty*' is a common form of compliment. 'For they are in no peril of death, but are *lusty* and strong'; Ps. lxxiii. 4, Prayer-Book Vers. Evelyn uses the word constantly in this sense. (See *Silva and Terra*, i. 227, 258, 260, 274.) Spenser uses *lustlesse* in the opposite sense. (*F. Q.*, B. iii. C. iv. lvi.)

'Hast thou provided me four *lusty* fellows
Able to carry me?'—Beaum. and Flot., *Burning Pestle*, Act IV. sc. i.

'If the land be "un-lusty" the crop is not great.'—(Tusser, *Husbandry*.)

Mannered, in phr. *good-mannered*. Clover or grass of good quality in a meadow is spoken of as such '*good-mannered stuff*.'

Masterful, adj. domineering, overbearing.

Maund [maand], a wicker basket with two handles. Chaff-maund is the most usual form in which it occurs. Halliwell gives the word.

Maybug, a cockchafer.

Meeshes [meesh'ez]. The Kent and Sussex *marshes* are always so called. The white-faced Kentish sheep is called 'the *meesh*-sheep.'

Messengers, a. pl. large flying clouds betokening bad weather, called also *water-dogs*.

Meuse, a hole in a hedge made by a fox, hare, or rabbit; alias a *run*. Halliwell has *emeuse*, *muse*, and *muset*. *Musit* occurs in *Two Noble Kinsmen*, III. i. 97.

Middling, adj. This word does duty in a variety of senses. It may mean in bad health or quite well. If you inquire of a labourer how he does, or of a farmer how his crops are looking, you will never get beyond '*middling*' in either case.

Mind, v. to remember. Also to look after. Sheep-minding, rook-minding, are common expressions. 'As the ostrich does her eggs in the Libyan sands, without *minding* them more.' (Evelyn, *Silva and Terra*, i. 61.)

Mischiefal, adj. mischievous.

Misword, a cross-word, disagreement. The expressive prefix *mis* which occurs in so many old English words—e. g. *mislike*, *miswent*, &c. (Spenser *misdeeme*, *misfare*)—has been gradually ousted, and survives in comparatively few words, such as *mistake*, and some others. [*Mis*- in *mischief* is different, viz. O.Fr. *mes*-.]

Mixen, a heap of dung and soil, or other compost.

'And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such as *mishen*.'

(Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Nightwalker*, Act II. sc. i.)

The Editor (Henry Weber), in a note to this word, says, 'I am unable to give any satisfactory explanation of it.' It is clearly used for *mixen*, and Halliwell gives *mishin*, a dunghill.

More, in phr. 'as big *more*,' i. e. as big again.

Mortal, used adverbially. Very, terribly; e. g. 'He's *mortal* bad, sure-l̄y.'

Mossel, a morsel. Halliwell, 'Mossell.' On bad scenting days our old huntsman used always to say, 'There's not a *mossell* of scent.'

Most-times, adv. usually; synonymous with *in general*, which is always used for *generally*.

Mothery, adj. mouldy. The word *Fathery* is used in the same sense, and both words together.

Mow [mou]. Corn in the *mow* is corn piled up in the barn. To *mow* it up, is so to pile it up.

Murder away, phr. die by slow degrees. A cottager, speaking to me of the bad honey season in 1875, said, 'I took two of the hives right off, 'cos they shouldn't *murder away* and die.'

Muzzle, v. to get twisted or entangled. I have heard it said of mowing grass when it is wet and impedes the machine, 'it *muzzles* so.'

Native, birthplace, used as a substantive; said either of a county or some place in it. It is also, but less commonly, used to imply the place where any one has lived in service, and so knows the ways of it.

Naun, nothing. Expresses somewhat of contempt, pity. 'He's *naun* but a upstart,' he is nothing but a *parvenu*. Old English *noon* (*Book of Nurture and Kervyng*, l. 11); mod. Eng. *none*.

Nestle, v. to fidget, to move about and first do one thing and then another. Halliwell gives '*nessle*, to trifle (Sussex).'

Nettle-spring, the nettle-rash.

Net-up, pp. pinched, cut up by cold. So Halliwell (Sussex).

Nevvy, nephew. So Halliwell.

Nidget, alias *Edget* or *Idget*, a horse-hoe used among the hops. See *Edget*.

Nod, the nape of the neck. Halliwell, '*Nodock*.' There are several fields in this district called '*Mount Noddy*;' they are high, conical-shaped ground. Query whether the name be derived from a fancied resemblance to the nape of a man's neck. Cf. '*Cope*, *Cophead*.'

No-hows, **No-ways**, adv. in no way; used indiscriminately.

No-ought, phr. 'You had *no ought*' is, you ought not to have.

Noration. 'There seemed a great *noration* about it,' said a rustic to me, meaning an unnecessary discussion or piece of work. And of a certain rose a gardener said to me, 'It made quite a *noration* when it first came out.'

Nubby, adj. cloddy, of land that breaks up in clods or lumps.

Nucker, v. to neigh, to whinny. Halliwell has '*Nicker* (North).'

Nuther [nudh'ur], pronunciation of *neither*. It gives an emphatic finish to a negative sentence.

Obedience, a curtesy; equivalent to *obeisance*, which is, of course, another form of the same word.

On, prep. of. 'One *on* 'em,' one of them.

Order, phr. 'He seemed in a tidy *order* about something,' implying that he was a good deal put out.

Ordinary, adj. pronounced *ornary* [aun'ari], said of persons who are

tinwell, and of crops when they are indifferent. Halliwell, 'Armary (Dorset).'

Orts, s. pl. soups or fragments of victuals. 'You eat your *orts* up,' they will say to a child, meaning, don't leave anything on your plate.

Other some, some others. Speaking of the corns of wheat, a man said to me, 'Some ain't quite so hard as *other some*.' 'Other some, he seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods' (*Holy Bible*, Eng. Vers. Acts xvii. 18).

Otherwhile, adv. every now and then, at long intervals of time or place. '*Otherwhile* and often thy back is turned unto him through negligence;' Bp. Hall, *Art of Divine Med.* So Spenser:

'And *otherwhiles* with bitter mocks and mowes
He would him scorne.'

Faerie Queene, B. vi. C. vii. xlix.; and *Id.* C. v. 32, and C. ix. xxxvii.

He also uses *otherwhere*.

'Others in Thebes and others *otherwhere*.'

Id. 2 *Cantos of Mutabilitie*, C. vii. liii.; and *Id.* F. Q., B. vi. C. xi. xxv.

Out-asked, in phr. 'to have been *out-asked*,' i. e. to have had the banns of marriage published in church three times.

Outset, v. to balance against, to set off one debt against another.

Over-right, universally used for opposite.

Partment, a parting or divison.

Pay-gate, the turnpike-gate.

Peaked [peek'ed], pronounced as a disyllable. Untwell, poorly.

Peart [pi'h'rt], pronounced nearly as a disyllable; brisk, lively, said of human beings or animals. So Halliwell; and also *a-pert*.

Peter-grievous, adj. fretful, complaining. They use the word 'grieving' in parts of Yorkshire in much the same sense.

Picksome, adj. dainty, of a delicate appetite. Halliwell, 'Hungry, peckish (Sussex).'

Pick-upon, to interfere with, bully, or annoy. 'You all seem to want to *pick-upon* him' is said when one is made the butt of the rest.

Pictor, picture. To express something very pretty they will say it is 'a regular *pictor*.'

Pikey, a gipsy or tramp. Halliwell gives 'Piky, a gipsy (Kent).'

Pitching, rough paving with rag-stones. So Halliwell (South).

Pithered, or **Pethered up**, nearly closed; vulgarly, bunged up.

Pig-pound, always used for pig-sty.

Pimps, s. pl. small bundles of wood used for lighting fires.

Plasher [plesh'er], a large piece of stuff in a fence, partly cut off from the stem and laid in. To *plasher* a hedge is to lay it; Cotswold dialect. To 'pleach,' 'planch' (Somerset).

Platty, adj. uneven; corn that is patchy is said to be *platty*. So Halliwell. They use the word 'spotty' of hops. In Norfolk 'squally' for an uneven crop.

Pluck, the heart, liver, and lungs of a pig or sheep.

Plump up, v. to dry, become firm; e. g. 'If there comes a fine night, the ground 'ull soon *plump up*.'

Poach, v. to tread into holes. They will say of stiff clay land, 'It's bad land to work in wet weather, it doos *poach* so.' Halliwell, '*poached*.'

Poke, a bag or sack. So Halliwell (North). The proverb, 'to buy a pig in a *poke*,' is still common for buying a thing on trust without first seeing it.

Poly-cow, a cow without horns. Halliwell, 'Polled-cow (North). Humble-cow, Sussex.' 'Hummeled, without horns,' Craven dialect.

Poults, s. pl. the name of a crop; it is a mixture of peas and beans. Called also Pollards in the Ootswold dialect. Halliwell gives 'blendings' (Yorkshire).

Pretty, adv. nicely; a child begins to talk or walk *pretty*. (See *N. and Q.* 3 S. vii. 453; viii. 7, 57, 98, 137, 197; 5 S. v. 214, 276, 457.)

Prise [preiz], v. to lift up slightly as with a wedge, to prop. Halliwell gives '*prise*, a lever.'

Proper, thorough. They will say of a child who is independent and difficult to manage, 'He's a *proper* young radical.' Of a horse, 'A *proper* good-collar'd un' is one that draws right well.

Puddle about, v. to walk about slowly, as an old man, or as a man after an illness.

Pull, v. to have a man up before the bench of magistrates, or to interfere with or stop a man from doing anything. Of a man who was trespassing by cutting litter on the waste, the man in charge who stopped him said, 'He's bin that disagree'ble ever sin' I *pulled* him that time.'

Puverty, or **Pupperty weed**, the poverty weed or purple cow-wheat. Halliwell says that its popular name is peculiar to the Isle of Wight, but I have heard it used in this district, by a native of the place.

Quid, the cud. 'To chamme the *qued*.' Given as a Wiltshire word in Lansdowne MSS. 1033, fo. 2.—Halliwell.

Quoilers, the breeching of a cart-harness. *Quoiler*-harness or thill-harness is the trace-harness.

Radical, adj. independent, impatient of authority, unsteady. 'Hem of a *radical* chap he were,' is how they will speak of such a man.

Ramp, v. to ascend, as the coping of a wall or the pales of a fence, to join something at a higher level. When a fence does so it is said to be on the *ramp*.

'Tho rearing up his former feet on hight,
He *rampt* upon him.'—Spenser, *F. Q.*, B. vi. C. xii. xxix.

Rattle-hedge, a dry hedge made with upright stakes and rods woven between them. *Rattle and dab* is the name for the plaster-work of the half-timber houses common in Kent and Surrey. It is so called because the mortar was smeared or dabbed on to rattle or loose stakes. In the Cotswold dialect, 'Whattle and dab' is used.

Reek, the steam or smoke arising from wet grass, or from a heated stack.

'That yet his browes with sweat did *reek* and steem.'
Spenser, 2 *Cantos of Mutabilitie*, C. vii. xl.

Regular, adv. regularly, completely. 'He's *regular* beat,' i. e. completely done.

Respects, 'Pays their *respects* to ye,' phr. The driver of the mowing-machine said to me, 'I never see sich a pair o' horses, you may drive 'em as hard as you like all day, and then when you've done they pays their *respects* to ye' (i. e. kick up their heels).

Rides, s. pl. the long hinges of a gate.

Rile, v. to worry, to toil. I asked a man to go and do some mowing on the hills, and his answer was, 'I ain't so young as I were, and I don't care to go *riling* up they old hills.'

Rip, v. To *rip* a barn or shed, or new *ripping* it, is to take the tiles off and fresh lath it.

Rising, yeast; called also frequently *barm*. So Halliwell (Suffolk).

Roosh, v. to rush. So Russia and Prussia are always pronounced *Roosha*, *Proosha*.

Rooster, the cock. Halliwell, 'roost-cock (Devon).'

Rowen [rou'en], the grass after mowing. To put the cattle into the *rowens* is to turn them out into the fields lately mown. *Rawings*, aftermath; Tusser. 'Rawyn hey;' *Prompt. Parv.* Halliwell, 'Rowens, after-grass (Suffolk).'

Rudy, adj. rude. Almost implying wanton. So Halliwell (Sussex).

Runt, v. to knock off the old high stubs in a wood level with the ground without grubbing the roots out. Gawain Douglas, in his *Palice of Honour*, speaks of

'Auld rottin *runtis* quharin na sap was leift.'

There is evidently a connection between this word and the following, which is used of steers or bullocks.

Runts, s. pl. Welsh bullocks. *Court Roll, Titsey Manor*, 23 May, 1715, death of Richard Goodhugh. Heriot, '*unus boviculus, Anglice a runt.*'

'Before I buy a bargain of such *runts.*'
Beaumont and Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, Act V. sc. ii.

In a note in the *Addenda*, vol. xiv. p. 450, the Editor, who had pre-

viously explained the word 'Trunks of trees,' says, '*Runts*, I believe, in this place signifies small horned cattle, a meaning which the word still bears in Scotland and the northern counties of England.'

Sag, v. pronounced [seg], to bend; of a wall that bulges, or a beam that bends. 'Sure I am, no hospital is tyed with better or stricter laws that it may not *sagg* from the intention of the founder;' Fuller, *Worthies*. Evelyn uses 'Swag,' 'Which being more top-heavy are more apt to *swag*.' (*Silva and Terra*, i. 293.)]

Sattered, pp. soaked through, wet to the skin.

Sauce [saus], vegetables; also called *green-sauce*.

Seaddle, adj. thievish, mischievous, but generally, as Halliwell says, in a petty way only. It is applied to a kitten or a child. It is a corruption of the old word *Scathful*. ('*Scathful* grapple;' *Tw. Night*, v. 1. 59.) It is curious that we have dropped this word, but have preserved the compound *Scath-less*. *Scath* occurs in Spenser (*F. Q.*, B. vi. C. xii. xxxix.),

'Thenceforth more mischiefe and more *scath* he wrought,'

and *Id.* B. iii. C. iv. xxiv; B. vi. C. vii. iii.

Scaly, adj. mean, stingy. So Halliwell. One of a party who did not pay his share of the bill would be described as *scaly*.

Scarce, adv. scarcely.

Scarcey [skairs'i], adj. scarce.

Scaize, a scratch. Cf. *E. graze*.

Scrammage, a scratch, but somewhat more violent than the preceding. Given by Halliwell as 'scrummish.'

Scrines, s. pl. finely sifted gravel, properly screenings.

Scrow [scrrou], adj. sulky, scowling.

Scry, or **Scrier**, a standing-sieve used for cleaning gravel and also corn.

Scupput, a kind of shovel or spade wider than the ordinary spade.

It is used by bark-hatchers in filling the bags and for other purposes.

Season, good condition of ground for sowing. 'To make a good *season*' is to get the land in good condition for sowing.

See, pt. t. saw. 'I *see* her a-kissin' of him agin;' *Pickwick Papers*, ch. viii.

Sensible, to 'make *sensible*,' phr. to make a person understand. Similarly, 'I can't make no *sense* of him' means, I cannot make him understand. 'I must now make you *sensible* what entitles it to that distinction;' Russell's *Modern Europe*, Part I. Let. xxxvii.

Sere, adj. dry; 'the *sere* leaf' is spoken of in autumn, and '*sere* wood,' to distinguish it from green wood.

'Sear winter
Hath seal'd that sap up.'

Beaum. and Flet., *Mons. Thomas*, Act II. sc. v.

'And on his neck a burthen lugging home
Most highly huge of *seve* wood.'

Chapman, *Homer, Odyssey*, b. ix.

Shatter, a sprinkling, a fair crop; *e. g.* 'There 'll be a middlin' *shatter* o' hops this year, I reckon.'

Shay [shai], the shade. Common pronunciation.

Sheat, or Shoot, a young pig of the first year. So Halliwell (South).

Shimper, a glimpse in passing. Sussex 'shim.'

Shir, the service tree.

Shires, The [sheerz], used without distinction of any part of England, not being Kent, Surrey, or Sussex. A person coming from any county but these three is always described by a native as having come 'from the *shires*' [sheerz]. It is curious that this expression is common in Shropshire, which is itself a *shire*; they talk there of people 'down in the *sheerz*,' as if they were foreigners. (W. W. S.) An instance of this pronunciation occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher, *The Burning Pestle*, Act IV. sc. v.:

'Rejoice, oh English hearts rejoice, rejoice, oh lovers dear,
Rejoice, oh city, town, and country, rejoice eke, every *shere*.'

Shirty, adj. short-tempered, irritable. Mr C. Bravo said he should write his father a *shirty* letter. (Evidence at the Bravo Inquest.)

Sholl, a wooden scoop used in cleaning corn to shovel it off the barn-floor. It is like a dust-pan without a handle. Cf. *showl*, also for shovel; as in 'With my spade and *showl*.'

Shore, a buttress, a prop. Halliwell gives 'shore-post,' a buttress.

Shore, v. to prop up.

Short, adj. surly, out of temper. Halliwell, 'Peevish, angry (var. dial.).'

Show for, phr. to look like; *e. g.* 'It *shows for* rain uncommon,' *i. e.* it looks uncommonly like rain.

Shuck, v. to shell peas, beans, &c. Halliwell gives 'skeel' as a West-country word in the same sense.

Shuckish, adj. showery, unsettled; of weather. So Halliwell (Sussex).

Shuffle about, v. to idle about, to be apparently very busy and yet do nothing. Shackle (Sussex).

Shun, v. to shove off, to push. 'They havn't made the hole large enough to get a stick in to *shun* the dung back,' said my farm-man of a new calves' pen I had made.

Shut of. 'To get *shut of*,' is to get rid of. So Halliwell.

Sight, a great number or quantity; *e. g.* 'There's a wonderful *sight* of buttercups this year.'

Sightable, adj. in sight. 'It won't be noways *sightable*' means, it will not be at all in sight; implying that, if it were, it would be unsightly.

Simple, adj. This word is used exactly in the contrary sense to what it ordinarily implies, viz. as signifying difficult, or hard to understand.

Sin, since. So Spenser (*F. Q.*, B. vi. C. xi. xlii.),

'Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,'

Sizzum, yeast. Halliwell 'sizing.'

Skid, a drag. Also verb, to *skid*. A wagon was 'canted over' (*i. e.* upset), and I heard the remark that the wagoner 'hadn't ought to have *skidded* the hind wheel' (For derivation of this word, see *N.* and *Q.* 5 S. iv. 335, 371; v. 117, 337; vi. 97, 119.)

Skirmish, v. To run about and make a mess in a place, is called *skirmishing about*, or *scrummaging about*.

Slats, s. pl. pea-pods.

Slop, a short smock-frock. 'And I'll go near to fill that huge timbral-*slop* of yours with somewhat, an' I have good luck;' Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act II. sc. i.

Slub, thick, slimy mud. Halliwell has *slud* and *sludge*.

Slubby, adj. thick, slimy. 'Make the gruel thick and *slab*;' *Macbeth*, IV. i. 32.

Slummocky, adj. slipshod, untidy.

Smell-smock, *Cardamins palustris*; Lady-smock (Sussex).

Snag, (1) the short projecting horn where a small bough has been cut off. Also, (2) the common snail.

Snead, or **Sneath**, the handle of a scythe. Evelyn uses the word. 'This (*i. e.* a scythe) is fixed on a long *sneed* or straight handle.' (*Silva and Terra*, i. 142.)

Snieker, v. to sneer at, to laugh in one's sleeve.

Snivler, a slight hoar-frost in early autumn.

Snob, a cobbler, a journeyman shoemaker. So Halliwell (Suffolk).

Snoul, a portion cut off for a meal. If it is rather large, they will say, 'You've got a tidy *snoul*,' meaning a good bit. Halliwell, 'a small quantity (East and South).'

Snudge, v. to move about pensively, hanging the head and taking no notice. So Halliwell (var. dial.).

Sob, v. to soak out, as water out of a bank in small quantities.

Sock, a blow or slap.

Soss, a mixed mess of food, a collection of scraps. So Halliwell (var. dial.).

Sow-cat, the female cat.

Space, v. to measure a space of ground, literally, to measure by paces. So Halliwell. It is astonishing the accuracy with which a countryman will measure a long distance by paces of three feet.

Spalt [spault], adj. split, as timber. Halliwell, 'brittle, liable to split.' I wanted to destroy some alder stubs growing by the water, and the man said, 'I must get a mattick, I reckon, and *spalt* they old stubs off' (i. e. so split them that they would not shoot again). [In use at Cambridge. 'The leg of the table's *spalt*,' i. e. has a split in it. Cf. Gaelic *spealt*, to split; *speallach*, splintered.—W. W. S.]

Spar-hawk [spar-r'auk], the sparrow-hawk. This seems to have been the old pronunciation. The name exists about here as a surname, and is pronounced as a disyllable.

Sparrow, a stick pointed at each end and thick in the middle, used for fixing the thatch of a roof or stack. Halliwell, 'spar (West).'

Sparticles, spectacles; always so pronounced. So Halliwell (West).

Spat, a slap. So Halliwell (Kent).

Spavin, spasm. On asking an old woman of her ailment, she said that 'it was something of the windy *spavin*.'

Speans, s. pl. (1) the teats or 'deals' of a cow. So Halliwell (Kent). Also, (2) the prongs of a fork or the 'tines.' Halliwell 'spanes.' A.S. *spana*, Icel. *speni*, a teat.

Spear, v. to sprout, used especially of barley when it first begins to come up. So Halliwell, 'To germinate as barley (South).' *Spir*, a blade of corn; *Piers Plowman*, C. xiii. 180.

Spilt, pp. spoiled. The word occurs in Spenser.

'Nor *spilt* the blossome of my tender yeares
In ydleness.'—*Faerie Queene*, B. vi. C. ii. xxxi.

He uses also a present form *spill*:

'She could or save or *spill* whom she would hight.'
F. Q., B. vi. C. vii. xxxi.

Spong, to work carelessly, to cobble a thing. So Halliwell (Surr.).

Spray, a kind of faggot of a second quality. Faggots are divided into *Best*, *Bavins*, *Sprays*, *Kiln* (or '*Kell*,' as they are called), and *Pimping Faggots*.

'An hatchet keene with which he felled wood
And from the trees did lop the needlesse *spray*.'
Spenser, 2 *Cantos of Mutabilitie*, C. vii. xlii.

Sproddy, adj. used of a tree that is stag-headed, and covers a good deal of ground; i. e. one that 'spreads' out wide without growing up.

Sprong, a projecting stump or short limb of a tree. Halliwell gives *sprong* in this sense.

Squab, an unfledged bird. So Halliwell; as also the young of an animal before the hair appears. He gives *balching* (West) and *bare-bubs* (Linc.) as words used in this sense.

Squab, a piece of wood used for stopping a waggon- or cart-wheel on a hill. '*Squat-bat*' (Sussex).

Squacket, v. to quack like ducks, but implying somewhat more than

usual. Halliwell, 'To make any disagreeable noise with the mouth (Sussex).'

Stab, the hole in which the female rabbit secures her young. So Halliwell.

Stalder, the frame on which beer-casks are placed in a cellar. So Halliwell, and '*Ale-stool* (East).'

Start. 'A queer *start*' is a curious proceeding, a curious notion.

Stean, v. to line a well. They will say 'the brick *steaning* is all to [*pron. too*] pieces.'

Steddle, the frame on which corn-ricks are placed. So *bed-steddle* for bedstead, which latter Halliwell gives as an Essex word.

Stoach, v. to trample in holes, as cattle do in winter; synonymous with 'poach.' So Halliwell. *Stoachy* is ground so trampled, and therefore muddy and dirty. The word *stodge*, used for thick mud, is akin.

Stock, the udder. So Halliwell (Kent).

Stock, a rabbit-stab. 'Stop' (Sussex). See *Stab*.

Stoke, v. to poke the fire. So Halliwell (var. dial.). Hence *stoker*.

Stolt, adj. strong, stout. So Halliwell (Sussex).

Stomachy, adj. obstinate, self-willed; often used of a colt when he is being broken in.

'And savour less of *stomach* or of passion.'

Ben Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, Act II. sc. i.

Stood, pp. stuck fast.

Strand, a stalk of grass. The children make what they call a *strand* of strawberries, i. e. they take a long stalk and thread it full of them.

Stride, a long distance.

Strig, the foot-stalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. So Halliwell (South).

Stub, v. to take the short feathers off a fowl after it has been plucked. Halliwell gives '*Stub-feathers*, the short, unfledged feathers on a fowl after it has been plucked.' Hence the adjective *stubby*. The poultry-man said of the ducks, 'They pick so hard, so *stubby*.'

Stud, a state of meditation or thoughtfulness, a brown study. So Halliwell (West).

Sullage, the muck or dung-water that runs out of a farm-yard. So Halliwell (Kent). Also any sediment or refuse from a drain.

Sundays and work-a-days, phr. used to describe such work as a shepherd's or a carter's, which obliges him to attend every day. 'He's at it *Sundays and work-a-days*.'

Swage, v. used of water which leaks out or bubbles up.

Swanky, small beer. So Halliwell (West).

Swap, v. to reap corn, pease, or beans. So Halliwell. To cut wheat in a peculiar manner, to chop, not to reap it (Sussex).

Sweal, v. to singe or burn the hair of a pig. Halliwell 'Swale.' Wickliffe's New Testament has *sualiden*, Matt. xiii. 6; cf. Apocalypse, xvi. 9.

Swelt, scorched, overcome with heat. Halliwell, 'Sweltered (West).'

Swimy [swei'mi], or **Swimy-headed**, adj. giddy. 'I come over so *swimy*, otherwhile;' i. e. I feel so giddy every now and then. So Halliwell (Sussex).

Swingle, that part of the flail which beats out the corn from the straw. So Halliwell (var. dial.).

Tackle, implements of husbandry. When inferior they are described as 'wery poor *tackle*.'

Tag. See *Teg*.

Tail up, v. to flow back; e. g. 'The buster under the road is not big enough to take the water, it *tails up* on to my land.'

Take worse. A person seized with illness is universally said 'to be *took worse*.' Halliwell gives *take* as a Dorsetshire word for a sudden illness.

Tally, v. a word used by the hop-pickers. To *tally* at seven or eight is to get a shilling for seven or eight bushels. When they first begin to pick they will say, 'We've not yet heard what we shall *tally* at;' or they will say to their employer, 'What's the *tally*?' A man told me he was making ninepence a *tally* of his cabbages; the *tally* in that case was sixty.

Team, not restricted to horses. 'A good *team* of cows' is the general expression for a nice lot of cows. Halliwell gives the word as used, in Kent, for a litter of pigs, but I never heard it in this sense in Surrey. The latter is always a *farrow*.

'A *teme* of dolphins raunged in aray
Drew the smooth charret of sad Cymoënt.'

Spenser, *F. Q.*, B. iii. C. iv. xxxiii.

Ted. To carry hay on *ted*, is when it is not got into rows, but is hastily raked up as it lies abroad, and the ground is cleared as you go. See *Tede* in E. D. S. Glos. B. 16. Cf. '*tedded* grass;' Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 450.

Teg, pronounced [tag], a sheep of a year old. An ewe of that age is an *ewe-tag*.

Tell, v. to count. So the '*Teller*' in the House of Commons is he who counts the votes.

Tellar, **Teller**, a sapling tree. Halliwell gives '*Tiller*' as a Kentish word in this sense. *Samplers*, Oxon. I believe that this word in its primary sense is a 'layer,' although now it has come to mean an independent tree. Corn is said to *tiller* out when it stocks out well and covers the ground. Evelyn (*Silva and Terra*, i. 224) speaks of the thickening of copses by laying of a 'sampler' or pole. Cf. A.S. *telgor*.

Temporary, pronounced [temp'ori], badly built, of inferior materials. A common expression is, 'It's a very *temporary* old place.'

Terrify, v. to annoy or importunate. A bad cough is said to be very *terrifying*. A person who asks for a thing over and over again is said to keep all on *terrifying*. So flies are said to *terrify* the cattle. See *N. and Q.* 5 S. vi. 6, 56.

Thill-harness, shaft-harness. Cotswold dialect, also 'fill.'

Threadle [thred'l], v. to thread a needle.

Throt, the throat.

Tice, v. to entice. A *tice* at cricket is a ball pitched up to the block-hole, so called because, under the semblance of a full pitch, it entices you to hit at it.

Tidy, a child's pinafore. So Halliwell (North).

Tiffy, adj. touchy, irritable; a '*tiff*-out' is a quarrel.

Tilt, (1) the movable top of a van; also, (2) for *tilth*, the condition of land.

Timmersome, adj. timid. Halliwell gives *timbersome* in this sense (West).

Tine [tein], the prong of a fork. So Halliwell. A *three-tine* fork is a three-pronged fork.

Tissick, a cough. Chickens that gape about are said to be *tissicky*. Halliwell, 'A tickling faint cough (East).'

Toar, the long coarse grass of a pasture field. Halliwell gives 'Toare' as a Kentish word in this sense.

To it, phr. the verb *do* being understood. A man about to do a thing will say, 'I was just a going *to it*.'

Tolt [toalt], a clump of trees. Halliwell gives 'Tole' as a Sussex word in this sense.

Tommy, bread. Halliwell, 'Provisions (var. dial.).'

Took to, pp. vexed, put out at anything. They will also say 'quite in a taking' in the same sense.

Tool. 'A very poor *tool*' is an indifferent workman, a bad hand.

Topping, adj. leading, influential. A person of local influence would be described as a *topping* man in these parts. 'I have heard say that he had no less than 1000 slaves, some of whom were *topping* merchants, and had many slaves under them;' Dampier's *Voyages*, Ann. 1682. 'The Three Cranes in the Vintry, then the most *topping* tavern in London;' Sir W. Scott, *Kenilworth*, Chap. ii. *ad finem*.

Trapes about, to go about in a slipshod, slovenly manner. Halliwell gives '*Leg-trapes*, a sloven (Somerset).'

Trettles, the dung of sheep, hares, or rabbits. Halliwell, 'treddle (South). Treseals (Sussex).'

Troubled, pp. haunted, inhabited by ghosts.

Truck, odds and ends, rubbish. So Halliwell (East).

Trug, a small wooden basket used in gardening and husbandry, such as is carried into the field by persons weeding. So Halliwell (Sussex). He gives '*ash-trug*, a coal-scuttle (North).'

Tuffet, a tuft; always so pronounced. '*A tuffet of grass.*'

'Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet.'

Turn. 'I've had a smartish bout of it this *turn*,' i. e. this time, this attack. So Spenser:

'Doe thou my weaker wit with skill inspire,
Fit for this *turne*.'—2 *Cantos of Mutabilitie*, C. vii. ii.

Tussock, a tuft of rank, coarse grass. Halliwell, 'a tangled knot or heap.'

Unaccountable, adv. used intensively, in which sense *wonderful* is very commonly used (cf. German *wunderbar*). Work is said to be '*unaccountable slack*,' or a man is '*unaccountable active, ill*,' or the like.

Unbekant, pp. illegitimate, of unknown parentage; alias chance-born.

Ungain, adj. unprofitable, awkward; e. g. 'It's a very *ungain* sort of job.' They will also use it of a place, meaning badly situated and unproductive. 'It always was an *ungain* sort of place.' *Gain*, near. The *gainest* road; i. e. the nearest road. (Provincial Words, Yorkshire; *N. and Q.* 5 S. v. 495.)

Up, v. He or she *ups*, i. e. gets up, generally implying hurriedly or passionately. Halliwell, 'get up (West).'

Upstanding, pres. part. tall or high, well developed, of man or animal. A horse seventeen hands high would be described as a '*grut upstanding horse*.' Of some new cows that I had bought my cowman said, 'They are longer, higher, more *upstandinger*, than what our'n be.'

Upstart, adj. one that gives himself airs, domineering. 'He's a wonderful *upstart* sort of a man I can tell you.'

Upwards, adv. [up'urdz]. They will say the wind is *upwards*, meaning that it is northwards; just as 'the wind is getting down' means that it is getting to the south. 'He lives somewhere *upwards*,' in the phraseology of these parts, means he lives between here and London.

Use [euz], v. to accustom to; e. g. of a young horse—'He has never been in harness, but you'll soon *use* him to it.'

Vantage, advantage.

Venturesome, adj. adventurous.

Waste, to melt. 'The snow *wast-es* [waist'ez] very fast.'

Water-dogs, s. pl. dark clouds that seem to travel through the air by themselves, and indicate a storm. Halliwell makes them identical with *mares-tails*, but they are distinct things in Surrey language.

Wattles, s. pl. hurdles made of split wood.

Weander. A calf lately weaned, or one that is intended for weaning and not for fattening, is always called a *weander*. [*Der* is clearly *deer*, i. e. animal. See *Heeder*, *Sheder* in Halliwell.—W. W. S.]

Wean-year, a calf of this year's weaning.

Wetted, pp. scorched, dried up. They will say 'the grass or the corn is regular *wetted*.' [Cf. *wealked*, withered, in Sackville's Introduction, st. 12.]

Wet, v. to rain slightly or drizzle. So also they say 'it *damps* a little.' To '*wet* the tea' is to make tea.

Whifle, v. to come in gusts, said of the wind.

Whilk, v. to howl. So Halliwell, 'to yelp, bark (South).'

Whippens, the bar to which the traces of the front horses are fastened.

Winded, **Full-winded**, phr. i. e. right out in the wind, exposed; e. g. 'That corn stands right out there *full-winded*, and 'ull soon be fitting to carry.'

Windrow, the row in which corn or hay is set for drying. It is more generally used of the latter.

Withy, the willow. A '*withy-bed*' is the term for a willow-bed.

Wittles, victuals. A word constantly used of the food of men or animals. 'I'll fust get a bit o' *wittles*, and then I'll be off,' i. e. I will have something to eat.

Woodreve, the woodman, the forester of the Midland Counties. This is the only local word in which the old name of '*reve*' or officer is retained. We have still the port-*reeve*, and sheriff or shire-*reeve*.

Yaffler [yaaf'ler], the green woodpecker. Halliwell, '*Yaffil* (Hereford).' "*Yaffle*, or *yaffil*; the green woodpecker is so called in Surrey and Sussex. This name has reference to the repeated notes of the bird, which have been compared to the sound of a laugh. White of Selborne says, 'the woodpecker laughs.' In the poem of the Peacock occurs—

'And Chanticleer crowed and the *yaffil* laughed loud.'

Yarrell's *British Birds*, vol. ii. p. 137.

It is in consequence of the laughing note that this bird has the following names in different counties, all given by Halliwell. Hecco (Drayton), Hefful (Craven), Heighhaw (Cotgrave), Heyhoe (Ray's *English Words*, ed. 1674, p. 84), Hickol (West), Hickway (*Withals*, ed. 1601, p. 21), Yuckel (Wilts.). The word *heyhoe* is not given by Ray in his Collection of Words, but in an appendix containing A Catalogue of English birds, where we find—'The green woodpecker or woodspite; called by some *heyhoe*; *Picus viridis*' (p. 84). He adds—'The greater spotted wood-pecker or *Hick-wall*; *Picus varius major*;' also, 'The lesser spotted wood-pecker or *Witwal*; *Picus varius minor*.'

Years, in, phr. 'Getting in *years*,' far advanced in life; e. g. 'My missus was getting in *years* afore I met with her.' *Far-ish on* is the expressive term in the North. In a phrase of the following kind the word *year* is omitted. They say, 'She's in her seventeen, or eighteen,' meaning, her seventeenth or eighteenth year.

V.—A GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN

OXFORDSHIRE.

By MRS PARKER.

[THE following words were kindly communicated to me by Mr Geo. Parker, assistant in the Bodleian Library, who has helped me so much in my edition of *Piers Plowman*, and in other ways. They were collected by Mrs Parker in the neighbourhood of Eynsham, Handborough, North Leigh, South Leigh, Barnard Gate, etc., places lying between Oxford and Banbury. The following particulars are due to Mrs Parker also.

The dialect is not very rich in peculiar words, but is chiefly marked by what *we* should call a very ungrammatical use of pronouns, and some odd forms in the use of verbs with a negative. Thus the ordinary salutation is—‘How bist thee this mornin’?’ Answer—‘I be better; how bist *thee*?’ So too, ‘I am going’ becomes ‘I be agwain’ [ei bee ugwain]. ‘Her’ [ur] is used as a nominative case, but ‘I’ [ei] as a dative or accusative, as in the phrase ‘Give it *I*.’ Note also—‘bism’t,’ *i. e.* *bist thou not*, for art thou not; ‘I byent’ [ei byent-], *i. e.* *I be not*, ‘I am not;’ ‘casn’t’ [kasnt], *i. e.* *canst not*; ‘shatn’t’ [shatnt], *i. e.* *shalt not*; and the examples following:

I dwun’t [dwunt], I do not.
Thee doosn’t [duosnt], thou dost not.
Her dwun’t, she does not.
Us (*or* we) dwun’t, we do not.
You dwun’t, you do not.
Them (*or* They) dwun’t, they do not.

I 'ood [uod], I would.

Thee 'oodst [uodst], thou wouldst.

Her ood, she would.

Us You, They ood, we, you, they would.

I ool [uol], I will.

Thee oot, *or* ootst [uot, uotst], thou wilt.

Her ool, she will.

Us, You, Them (*or* They) ool.

I shall.

Thee shat, thou shalt.

Her shall, she shall.

Us, You, Them (*or* They) ool.

I byent [byent·], I am not.

Thee bisn't, thou art not.

Her yent, she is not.

Us (*or* We), You, They byent (*byent* being but one syllable).

The form *oot* is the Mid. Eng. *wolt*; *ootst* is, of course, merely a corrupt form.

Thee is pronounced with a very obscure vowel sound [dhu], unless said emphatically, when it becomes [dhee] in full. Ex. 'Th' bist, I tell th' ;' but, on the other hand, 'she is not going, but thou shalt go' has the emphatic form, viz. '*Her yent agwain, but thee shat go*' [ur yent ugwain· but dhee· shat· goa].

The following interrogative forms are in common use. Doesn't [duoz·nt], dost thou not, don't you? Oot, *or* Ootst [uot, uotst], wilt thou, will you? Shat [shat], shalt thou, shall you? Oodst [uodst], wouldst thou, would you?

The following phrases are used in addressing horses when drawing loads :

Come back, turn round, and go the contrary road.

Gee back, turn to the *right* (*i. e.* from the driver, who is on the left), and go the contrary road.

Come here up, come towards me a yard or two.

Gee up, go from me a little.

Come hayther, wut [kum'aidh'ur, wuot], i. e. come hither, wilt thou; meaning, come towards me and go slower.

Haw wut, [au' wuot], come here, wilt thou; meaning, come towards me a little. (Initial *h* is not pronounced. See *Haggle*.)

Het up, go from me a little. (Cf. '*heit*, scot! *heit*, brok!' in Chaucer's *Freres Tale*.)

Whut back [whuot bak], i. e. wilt thou go back; meaning stand back a bit.

Mrs Parker kindly related to me a commonly current example of an Oxfordshire conversation between Betty and Molly, two neighbours, wherein Molly relates the death of her husband Johnny, and expresses a hope that he is gone to 'Jahbrum's (Abraham's) bosom.' The sympathising and more learned Betty corrects her expression to 'Beelzebub's.' I have tried to render this quaint story¹ as well as I could, and must beg pardon if the 'glossic' rendering is not all that it should be. It runs as follows:—

"How do, Betty?"—"How do, Molly, and how's Johnny?"—"Johnny, poor soul, he's dyead."—"Dyead? thee does n't mean to saay so!"—"Ees, I do; for 'a com home las' night, an' 'a sez, 'Molly, I be very bad;' and I sez, 'be you, Johnny?' An' 'a sez, 'ees, I be.' An' I sez, 'oot a' a posset, Johnny?' An' 'a sed 'a 'ould; an' I fetcht un a penny louf an' a pint o' yail, an' 'a yet un an' 'a drunk un; an' I haupt to my soul 't 'ould do 'n good; but 'twarn't to be so, an' about ten o'clock 'a sez—"Molly, I be wusserer an' wusserer;" an' I sez—"Be you, Johnny?" an' 'a sez—"ees, I be." An' I sez, "'out ha' another posset, Johnny?" an' 'a sed 'a 'ould. An' I fecht un another penny louf and a pint o' yail, an' 'a yet un an' a drunk un, an' I haupt to my soul 't 'ould do 'n good. But 't waarn't to be so, an' about twelve o'clock las' night 'a stretcht out his gyapin' limbs, an' died sprahlin'. *Here a pause; after which*—I hopes e's gone to Jahbrum's bosom." *Here Betty interposes*—"Jahbrum's bosom! thee doesn't mean Jahbrum's bosom, thee myeanst (meanest) Belzebub!" *Answer*—"Ah! p'rhaps I do; for thee canst read an' write an'

¹ Mr C. C. Robinson remarks that he has heard it in Yorkshire repeatedly.

know'st all the ten commandments, an' all them 'ere things better 'n I do. So good day, Betty."—"Good day, Molly." *Exeunt.*

Glossic rendering of the above :

Ou doo, Bet-i?—ou doo, Mol-i? un ouz Jon-i?—Jon-i, poor soul (*sic*), eez dyed.—Dyed? dhu' duos'nt myen' tu saai soa!—Ees, i doo; fur u kum oam laas neit, un u sez, Mol-i, ei bee wer-i bad, un i sez, bee' yu, Jon-i? un u sez, ees, i bee. Un i sez, uot aa u pos'ut, Jon-i? un u sed u uod, un ei fecht un u pen-i louf (*sic*), un u peint u yai'h'l, un u yet' un, un u drungk' un, un ei oupt tu mi soul tuod doo)n guod; but twaant tu bee soa; un ubout ten uklok u sez, Mol-i, ei bee wus'erer un wus'erer; un ei sez, bee yu, Jon-i? un u sed, ees, i bee; un ei sez, uot aa unudhur pos'ut, Jon-i? un u sed u uod; un ei fecht un unudhur pen-i louf und u peint u yai'h'l, un u yet' un un a drungk' un, un ei oupt tu mi soul tuod doo n guod; but twaant tu bee soa, un uboot twelv uklok laas neit u strecht out iz gyaa-pin limz un deid spraa'lin.—Ee oups eez gaun tu Jaa'brumz buz'm.—Jaa'brumz buz'm! dhee duos'nt myen' Jaa'brumz buz'm, dhee myenst' Bel-zibub!—Aa, praps i doo; for dhee kunst raid un' reit un noast aul dhu ten kumaandiments un aul them air thingz bet'ur n ei doo; soa guod dai, Bet-i.—Guod dai, Mol-i.

The following proverbs are current in the neighbourhood :

'A whistlin' woman and a crowin' hen
Be neither good for God nor men.'

(Here *woman* is pronounced [uom'un], and the *h* in *hen* is dropped, as is usual in words beginning with *h*.)

Mrs Parker remarks—'It is the custom in Handbro' and the villages around to chop off the heads of crowing hens; I have known many killed, but I do not remember one being allowed to live.'

'Do'nt [dwunt] keep a dog, and bark thyself.'

'My son 's my son till he gets him a wife,
But my daughter 's my daughter all the days of her life.'

'There 's never a Jack, but there 's always [ol'urz] a Jill.'

W. W. S.]

A. This letter is pronounced *ah* [aa'] by the old people; that is, they speak of it as 'the letter *ah* [aa:].'

A [u or u'], pron. he, him. *A*, or *him*, is used instead of *it*, which is never used. **Exx.** 'Give I *him*,' 'Wher is *a*?' meaning a coat, spade, or anything. *He* is often used for him. **Ex.** 'I sin *he* a t'other side a th' road.'

Apern [aip'urn], an apron.

Arternoon [aa'tunoon], afternoon.

Ashore [ushoar], a-jar; said of a door. 'Leave the door *a-shore*.'

Athirt, prep. across. **Ex.** '*athirt* the road,' 'across the road.' (Tumble-down-Dick, near Hailey.)

Ax, v. to ask.

Ayensam, Aënsam, or (more modern) **Ensam** [ai'ensum, ensum], pronunciations of Eynsham. Also [aa'insum] or [ein'sum] is heard at Barnard Gate, near Eynsham.

Bar [baar], adj. bare.

Barnut Yat, Barnard Gate, near Eynsham; but now usually called Barnut Get, except by very old people of the place.

Be, v. am, are. The use of the plural *be* is more refined than the use of the singular *bist*, in the second person. The pronoun is then often omitted, as, 'How *be*?' 'Who *be*?' 'Be ready?' meaning 'How *be* ee?' 'Who *be* ee?' 'Be ee ready?' where *ee* is for *ye*.

Beant [bi'h'nt], pres. pl. are not. (Blackthorn, near Bicester.)

Bis'nt? for *bist thou not*, i. e. art thou not. Pronounced [bis'nt], not *bis'nt* [biz'nt].

Blizzy [bliz'i], a flaring fire produced by putting on small sticks. **Ex.** 'Let's 'a a bit of a *blizzy* afore us goes to bed.'

Body-horse, the third horse in a team of four. See *Lash-horse*.

Bumble-bee, a humble-bee.

Bwile [bweil], v. to boil.

Bwile the pot, cook a dinner. **Ex.** 'Bist a gwain to *bwile* th' pot to-day?' 'No, ee byent.' *Byent* is spoken in one syllable [byent'], and differs from Blackthorn '*Beant*,' q. v.

Bwolt [bwolt], a bolt.

Bwoy [bwoi], a boy.

Bwunny [bwun'i], adj. bony.

Byent [byent'], 1 p. s. pres. am not. Pronounced in one syllable.

Can't [kas'nt], canst not. **Ex.** 'Thee *cas'nt*,' you cannot. Interrogatively—*cas'nt*? can't you? '*Cas'nt* do't?' [kas'nt duot], can't you do it?

Cattle [kat'l], confusion. 'What a *cattle*!' (North-leigh.) (In West of England, a *caddle*.)

Chany [chai'ni], sb. and adj. china.

Charm [chaam], a noise such as a number of children make. A.S. *cyrn*. Used by Milton; *P. L.* iv. 642, 651.

Chawdaw [chau'dau], a chaffinch. (Near Oxford.)

Chawfinch [chau'finch], a chaffinch. (Handborough, Freeland, &c.)

Cheer [cheer], a chair.

Clack, talk, noise. Ex. 'Hauld thee *clack*.'

Clout a' th' yed, a box on the ears. Ex. *Carter*. 'I'll gi' th' a *clout a' th' yed* if tha doosent mind what tha' bist at.' *Saucy Ploughboy*. 'I knows tha ootent.' (*Doosent* is [duos'nt], i. e. dost not. *Ootent* is [uot'nt], i. e. wilt not.)

Cobbler, a call-word for turkeys.

Cob-house, pronounced *cobbus* [kob'us], a cobweb. (Chasleton.)

Come [kum], pt. t. came.

Commandiments [cumaand'iments], (the ten) commandments. This word is interesting, as preserving the old pronunciation; found even as late as in Spenser; see *F. Q.*, I. iii. 9.

Cook pot, cook a dinner. Ex. 'I shan't *cook pot* to-daay.' Accent on *pot*. To-daay is [tu-daa'i]. (Tumble-down-Dick, near Hailey.)

Cow-lady [kiou'laidi], a lady-bird; gen.

Crack up, v. to praise, to over-extol. Ex. 'I be'ant a goo'in to *crack ee up* so much.' (Blackthorn, near Bicester.)

Cup [kup], a call word to cows, &c.

Cup biddy, a call word to fowls.

Cwoat [kwut; also kuo'h't, at Blackthorn], a coat.

Daay [daa'i], day. The *a* is sounded *ah*. Also *taay* (tea), *saay* (say), &c. (Lew; a very small village between Witney and Bampton.)

Dabwash, a wash of a few things only.

Deep, adj. knowing, not easily found out.

Dibber, a dibble. (Oxford.) See *Settin'-pin*.

Didst, v. sing. did you?

Didst thee? meaning 'did you *also*?' with emphasis on *thee*.

Dillin, a very small pig belonging to *some* litters. There is not a *dillin* in *every* litter.

Dinks [dinks], v. to dance a baby in one's arms.

Dout, v. to extinguish.

Droo [doo], adj. droll. 'He's s' *droo*,' 'he s so comical. (North-leigh.)

Dudman [dudmun], a scarecrow; made out of *duds*, i. e. rags, and dressed like a man; gen.

Dummel, adj. slow, stupid, dull; without much feeling, as a donkey is said to be *dummel* from ill usage.

Ee, you (lit. ye), is a more refined word than *thee*, but it is used in the sense of *you*, and is not omitted as often as *thee* is; thus, Ex. 'Who did *ee* see up strit?' but 'Who didst see?' is sufficient without *thee*. *Ee* is used to a superior, and not *thee*, except by very old people who cannot use the more refined word.

Ees [ees], adv. yes. The *s* as in *sin*.

Egg on, v. to entice on, to encourage. Ex. 'You *eggs* he on.' That is, you make him worse by encouraging him in what he is doing.

Fairish, adj. tolerably well. Ex. 'I be *fairish*.'

Fet, v. to fetch; pp. *fot*. Ex. 'I ha' bin an' *fot* a bit a coal.'

Fettle, order. 'Out o' *fettle*,' out of order. 'A little *out of fettle* this marnin'.'

Fidget [fij'ut], an uneasy, unsettled state. Ex. 'I be all in a *fidgut*.'

Fit [fit], s. pl. feet.

Fluster, a flutter.

Forrust, the first horse in a team. The first horse is seldom called by his name; if the driver sees him looking carelessly about him, he calls out '*Forrust!*' when he instantly pricks up his ears, and attends to his work. See *Lash-horse*.

Frit, pp. frightened. '*Frit* to death.'

Frock, a dress.

Fut [fut], foot. The plural is *fit*.

Gallied, pp. [gal'id], confused with noise. Ex. 'My head's *gallied*.' Cf. *gallow*, to terrify, in *K. Lear*, III. ii. 44.

Give out, imp. leave off.

Go at, v. to do; used in reference to farm-labour. Ex. 'Master, what be I to *go at*?'

God-Amighty's pig, a wood-louse. (Handborough.)

Gooin [goo'in], pres. part. going. (Blackthorn.) The form *gwain* [gwain] is also common.

Grace [grais], grease.

Guggle, a snail's shell.

Haggle [ag'l], v. to harass oneself with work, often applied to energetic preachers. Ex. 'ow 'a did '*aggle* 'isself.' (Blackthorn.)

Hangkitcher [angk'ichur], handkerchief.

Har [aar], hair. In the villages bordering on Gloucestershire, they say *yar* [yaar].

Hat. 'As true as my old hat' [uz troo uz mei ould at], *i. e.* very true. An unmeaning simile.

Heah back [i'h'h bak], a word used to call sheep from trespassing on the corn.

Her [ur], pron. she. Ex. '*Her's* up-stars.'

Ho! Ho! [oa], interj. a word used to call sheep to their food.

Holler [ol'ur], v. to call out; to cry out.

Houzen [ouz'n], s. pl. houses.

How bist? how are you. Ex. '*How bist t'-day?*' 'O I dunno, mid-dlin'; *how bist thee?*'

Hoxy. See *Oxy*.

Hud [ud], a pea-shell.

Hut [ut], pt. t. struck, did hit. Ex. '*Her 'ut I*'

Hwome [whoam], home. (Barnard Gate.)

I, pron. for *me*. Ex. '*Her's a gwain wi' I*'

Jumpin'-stile, two sticks set up, and one laid across, for children to jump over.

Kangle [kang'l], a tangle.

Keck'-anded, adj. left-handed, clumsy. '*'Er's the mwust keck'-anded thing as ever tha sin in thee life.*'

Kyerlic [kier'lik], a weed which grows among the wheat; charlock.

Lapp'n [lap'n], a silly person. Ex. '*What a gret lapp'n tha bist,*'

Larn [laarn], v. to teach.

Lash-horse, the second horse in a team of four. The four horses are called *Forrust*, *Lash-horse*, *Body-horse*, and *Thiller*.

Leaaou [liaa'oo] Lew; a place-name. This word is said to rhyme with the mewing of a cat on a stormy night. (Lew.)

Loppetin', adj. leaning or lolling about idly.

Maggled, pp. tired out. '*I be maggled to dyeath,*' *i. e.* hot and tired. (Blackthorn.)

Mammered, or **Mommered** [mom'urd], which is the older form, pp. confused by repetition. Children often say a word over and over again, till they can say it no longer, and then say that they are *ammered*.

Master, **Mister**. Labourers are called *Master* So-and-so, when not called by their *Christian* names; only the principal farmers, &c. are called *Mister*.

Mated [mait'id], pp. as adj. confused with trouble. '*I be reg'lar mated.*'

Matheglum [maathaig-lum], metheglin, mead. 'ool ee 'a a draap o' my *maatheglum* ?'

Med, v. may.

Motherish, adj. In making egg-flip, if it turns out curdled, it is said to be *motherish*. [In some counties, *motherish* means *mouldy*.—W. W. S.]

Muck, dung. (Chastleton, near Chipping Norton.)

Muddle, untidiness from having a confusion of work about. Ex. 'I be all in a *muddle*.' It is also used as a verb, 'How her *muddles* about;' meaning she does n't work systematically, but gets her work all about her in an unfinished state, and *muddles* by doing a little at one thing, and a little at another, and finishing nothing. A girl of this description is called a *muddler*.

Muggy, adj. foggy, close, hot; used of weather.

Myed [myed-], a meadow.

Nacker, an old horse.

Nighty - nighty, or **Good - nighty**, good-night, a phrase used by very old people. (Barnard Gate.)

Nubblins [nub·linz], or **Nubbles** [nub·lɪz], s. pl. small pieces of coal. (Handborough.)

Okkurd, adj. awkward.

Ood [uod], wood. **Ooden-'eaded** [uod·n-ed-id], adj. wooden-headed, stupid.

Ood'st ? **Ood'st thee** ? would you ? or, emphatically, would *you* ?

Oodstock [uod·stok], Woodstock.

Oot [uot], wilt; **Ootst** [uotst], wouldst (interrogatively); **Ootst thee** (with emphasis on *thee*), would *you* ? Ex. 'Her wunt go; *ootst thee* ?' or, 'oot thee ?'

Ootn't [uot·nt], won't you ? Ex. '*Ootn't*,' won't you ? '*Ootn't a't*,' won't you have it ?

Oxy, adj. clinging, said of dirt. 'It's *oxy*,' i. e. the dirt sticks to one's feet. Cf. '*Hoxy*, muddy, dirty'; Halliwell.

Painches, s. pl. pieces of broken crockery.

Pash, v. to beat a walnut, or any other tree, with a pole, to knock the fruit down.

Pass [paas], v. to suit. A servant, wishing to be engaged, recommends herself by saying, 'The people says I bee likely to *pass*.'

Peek, v. to peep.

Peeling, s. peel.

Pen, a sheep-fold. Ex. 'Set the *pen*.'

Picked (two syllables) [pik-id], adj. peaked, pointed.

Filler, a pillow.

Pinner, a pinafore.

Plim, v. n. to fill out, to swell. Plums in a pudding are said to *plim* in the boiling.

Plim, adj. well filled out. Cf. Eng. *plump*.

Posset [pos'ut], bread soaked in ale, given as a restorative.

Puggins [pug'inz], refuse of inferior wheat that has not been winnowed from the chaff; given to fowls; gen. 'Fetch some *puggins* for the fowls.'

Rind [rind] (with short *i*), rind, bark.

Sahcer [saa'ser], a saucer.

Sarvice [saa'vis], a situation as a servant. 'Farmer Jobson's, mam, was my last *sarvice*.'

Scaut, **Scaat** [ska'ut, skaat], v. to hang back by forcing the heels against the ground; also, to slip along in the mud. (Blackthorn, Woodstock.) 'I sin her *a-scautin* along in the dirt.'

Scrimpy, adj. little, mean, poor. Ex. 'Thine's a *scrimpy* bit a har;,' yours is a poor lot of hair.

Scrunch, v. to bite up quickly and noisily, as children do sweets.

Scrunge, v. to crowd, to press. Ex. 'ow tha doost *scrunge*!'

Service. See *Sarvice*.

Set on, v. to employ a workman. 'I can't *set* tha *an* to-day;,' gen.

Settin'-pin, a dibble; used to make holes in the ground for planting seeds, &c.

Settin'-pin-ind, the small end of a leg of mutton. (Barnard Gate.)

Sharps, s. pl. shafts of a cart.

Shet in, and **Shet out**. '*Shet un in*,,' i. e. put the horse in. '*Shet un out*,,' take the horse out of harness.

Shet off, v. to leave off work with a team. 'What time be us to *shet off*, Master?' gen.

Shick-shack, a piece of a branch of an oak, carried by boys on *Shick-shack day*, i. e. May 29, or Royal-Oak day.

Ship, s. sing. and plur. sheep.

Showl [shoul], a shovel.

Sin, pt. t. saw.

Skimmer-lad [skim'ur-lad], the remains of a pudding made into a flat dumpling, and taken out of the pot with a skimmer; gen.

Slan, a sloe. The plural is *slans* [slanz].

Slibber [slib'ur], v. to slip, to slide. 'er's a *slibberin*' an the pool.'

Slommock, v. to walk in a loose, rolling fashion. Ex. 'ow 'er

slommocks about in them auld shoes;’ also ‘How *slommockin’* tha lookst.’

Slommocks, an untidy, loosely-dressed person. Ex. ‘er’s sich a *slommocks*.’

Slouch, a sun-bonnet.

Slouch along, v. to walk in a careless, lounging manner.

Smack, a slap.

Sock, a blow. Ex. ‘That stwun ’ut I sich a *sock*.’

Spark [spaa’k], a lover, follower of a servant. A servant asks her mistress if she may ‘have a little *spark*.’ Reply—‘A little *spark*, Betty? Who’s that?’ Betty then asks—‘Whether Roger may come and milk my cows, Mam?’

Squall, v. to scream.

Squatch [skwoch], v. to make a slight noise. (Handborough, &c.) ‘I did n’t wake tha, I never *squatch’d*.’ ‘If thee ’ult take I to church, I wun’t *squatch*.’ (Cf. *squeak*.)

Squez, pt. t. squeezed.

Stale [stail], the handle of anything. (Chipping Norton.)

Stars, s. pl. stairs. At Barnard Gate, it is heard as *stauyers* [staa’yerz]. Ex. ‘Goo up *stauyers*, ’oot!’

Stwun [stwun], a stone. At Blackthorn, called *stooun* [stoo’h’n].

Summot, something.

Tay [tai], tea. Also *taay* [taa’i] at Lew; see *Daay*.

Thiller, the horse in the shafts, when there is a team. See *Lash-horse*.

Tiddler, a lamb fed with the bottle. If a *tiddler* is amongst a hundred more lambs, and you call out ‘tuck, tuck, tuck,’ he will instantly run to you as fast as he is able.

Tollit [tol’ut], a hay-loft; gen.

Turnut, a turnip.

Up a-field, phr. round the farm. Ex. ‘I be a gooin’ *up a-field*.’ (Blackthorn.)

Var-nigh, adv. very near.

Viper’s dance, St Vitus’s dance; gen.

Waps, a wasp.

Watcherd [woch’urd], pp. wet in the feet; lit. *wetshod*. Ex. ‘I be *watcherd*.’ (This word occurs in *Piers Plowman*, C. xxi. 1—‘Wo-werie and *wetshod*.’)

Whit-leather, the cartilage of the neck of mutton or beef.

Work-by-the-gret [bith-gret], piece-work. Ex. 'I be at work *bith-gret* now.' They also say 'at work *bith*' day.'

Worrut [wur-ut], v. to worry.

Yallaa [yal'aa], adj. yellow.

Yat [yat], a gate. (Barnard Gate.) See *Barnut Yat*.

Yawnups, a silly, foolish person. Ex. 'What a gret *yawnups* tha bist!'

Yelm [yelm, or yoalm], v. to place straw ready for the thatcher. Women sometimes *yelm*, but they do not thatch. [The literal sense is, to place handfuls ready. 'Gilm, a yelm, a handful of reaped corn, bundle, bottle; manipulus. *Eowre gilmas stodon* (i. e. your sheaves stood up), Gen. xxxvii. 7; Bosworth's A.S. Dict.—W. W. S.]

Yer, adv. here.

Yet [yet], heat.

Yow [yoa], a ewe.

SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE PROVINCIALISMS.

BY

MRS FRANCIS.

[THE following list of Warwickshire words does not exhaust the general vocabulary of the county, but were (with exception of the few marked as Rugby words) all collected in the village of Tysoe, near Kineton, and possess considerable interest from the fact that this village is only some fifteen miles from Stratford-upon-Avon. Of course it would be easy to point out that many of the words are used by Shakespeare; but the reader is referred to an excellent discussion of Shakespeare's use of Warwickshire Words in a work by Mr Wise, entitled 'Shakespeare: his birthplace and neighbourhood,' which is duly mentioned in the Society's Booklist, p. 104. Mr Wise gives a Glossary of 57 Warwickshire words in his work, pp. 150—158; but the present collection only contains eight of these, viz. *dout, forecast, keck, lief, lodge, master, shog, wench*, all of which are in use at Tysoe; and, in each case, the reference to Mr Wise's book is added. A very few words in this list are marked as *Rugby* words, having been kindly communicated by Mr Poole, of Pailton, near Rugby; but they are not unknown at Tysoe, and are therefore included here.]

A, prefix to the (supposed) participle. 'We are *a*-coming directly.'
[On this prefix, see Morris's *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, p. 178.] *A* is also used for *have*; see *Adone*, and *Awhile*.

Abear, v. a. to like, or endure. 'I can't *abear* it.'

Abed, i. e. in bed.

Abide, v. a. to like, or endure.

Account, of, of worth. 'He ain't o' much *account*.'

Adone, i. e. have done, leave off. '*Adone*, will ye!'

Afeard, pp. afraid.

Agin, prep. near. 'He lives just *agin* us.'

Agreeable, adj. willing. 'Well, I'm quite *agreeable*.'

Ah! adv. yes.

Aince-awhile [ains'uweil], adv. now and then, at intervals.

All one, all the same.

Along of, prep. (1) on account of. 'It was all *along of* that Bill Hancox' fancies, that the master kep' me in school.' (2) With. 'Come and go *along of* father.'

Amost, adv. almost. 'It was *amost* ready to be too much for me.'

Anent, prep. opposite.

Anigh, prep. near. 'Don't ye go *anigh* him!'

Ankercher, handkerchief.

Ankley [angk'li], the ankle.

Anointed, adj. wicked, mischievous. 'He's an *anointed* young rascal.'

Arter [a:tur], prep. after.

As. With an adjective, the word *as* and the adjective are frequently repeated, to express the superlative degree. Thus '*as* lusty *as* lusty' means extremely lusty, in very excellent health. The same idiom is very common in *Cumbe.*, where nothing is ever 'very hot'; it is always '*as* hot *as* hot.'

Atween, prep. between.

Awhile, phr. to have time. 'I will do it when I can *awhile*.'

Awhile, yet, adv. just yet. 'Not *yet awhile*.'

Awkward, adj. obstinate, pig-headed.

Bangles, s. pl. the larger pieces of wood in faggots. '*Bangle*, a large rough stick;' Ash's Eng. Dict. ed. 1775.

Batching, an unfledged bird.

Batch-loaf, a small fresh-baked loaf.

Becall, v. a. to speak against a person.

Bee-skep, a bee-hive.

Bettermost, adj. superior.

Betty, the hedge-sparrow.

Bide, v. n. to remain. '*Bide* where you be, a bit!'

Bisnings [bis'nings], s. pl. the first milk drawn from a cow who has just calved. Also called *Cherry-curds*.

Bittock, a bit.

Blackie, a blackbird.

Bluffy [bluf-i], adj. puffed, swelled. 'My hands are *as bluffy as bluffy*.' See *As*.

Blunder, v. n. to make a noise.

Bobby, a robin.

Bout, a good turn at anything. 'He han't had a *bout* o' drinking this three months.'

Brevet [brev'et], v. n. to snuff about, search about, as a dog does. 'How the dog do *brevet* about, poor thing!'

Budge, v. n. to move off. 'Come now, you *budge*!'

Burrow [bur'roa], adj. sheltered. 'It is very *burrow* here in the winter.'

Butty [but-i], a fellow-workman, an assistant. 'John's my *butty*.'

Caddle [cad-l], a mess, muddle.

Cade [kaid], adj. tame. The *cade* lamb is the pet lamb.

Call, occasion. 'He han't no *call* to make no work about it.'

Call one out of name, phr. to call any one by what is not his proper name.

Canting, adj. saucy, pert. (Rugby.)

Casualty [kash'elti], adj. feeble, shaky. 'He's getting very old and *casualty* now.'

Chapel-master, the chief ruler at the meeting-house.

Ched, adj. full to the brim with eating. (Rugby.)

Cheeses, used of the common mallow. Properly, the reference is to the unripe seed-vessels. 'Children often amuse themselves with gathering and eating the unripe seed-vessels, which they call *cheeses*; they are insipid, but not unwholesome;' *Flowers of the Field*, by C. A. Johns, 4th ed. p. 114.

Chelp, v. n. to chirp.

Cherry-curds. See *Bisnings*.

Chill, v. a. to take off the extreme cold from any liquid. 'I took and *chilled* a drop of milk.'

Chimbley, a chimney.

Chock-full, adj. as full as a thing can hold.

Choice, adj. particular. 'He's very *choice* over his victual.'

Clap-gate, a gate which shuts on either of two posts joined with bars to a third post, so that only one person can pass through at a time.

Clat, v. n. to tattle, tell tales. (Rugby.)

Cleft, a log of wood.

Close, a field.

Codger, a miser.

Come, when the time comes. 'She 'll be seven, *come* Michaelmas.'

Comical, adj. queer-tempered.

Contrairy [kontrair'i], adj. obstinate, cross-tempered.

Couch-grass, coarse, rough grass.

Crake [craik], a grumbling state. 'She is always upon the *crake*.'
(Literally, upon the *croak*.)

Crap [krap], a crop.

Crostering, adj. boasting. 'He 's a *crostering* fellow.' (Rugby.)

Crows, s. pl. rooks. 'He 's *crow-tending*' means, He 's minding the rooks.

Cubbled up, pp. cramped for room. 'We be so *cubbled up* here.'

Dag, dew. 'There's been a nice flop of *dag*.'

Daggle [dag'l], v. a. to cut off the wool round a sheep's tail.

Daglocks [dag-loks], s. pl. the bits of wool that have been cut off round a sheep's tail. See *Daggle*.

Damping [damp'in], adj. showery, drizzling. 'It is rather *dampin*' to-day.'

Deadly, adj. quite taken up with. 'He 's a *deadly* man for going to church.'

Denial, hindrance, drawback. 'It 's a great *denial* to him to be shut up in the house so long.'

Digester, digestion.

Dishabil [dish-ubil], undress. 'I 'm all of a *dishabil*.'

Dout [dout], v. a. to extinguish. (J. R. Wise, p. 151.)

Drink, or **Drench**, a cow or horse-medicine.

Dubersome, adj. doubtful.

Hames [eemz], s. pl. the 'hames,' the iron pieces that go round the collar of a horse. See *Hames* in Halliwell.

Earth, v. a. to turn up the ground.

Einyun-broth [ein-yun brauth], onion-broth.

Enew [eneu'], adv. enough.

Fads, s. pl. whims. 'Her 's always so full of her *fads*, I 've no patience wi' her.'

Fall, autumn.

Fall, v. tr. to fell. 'We must *fall* that tree.'

Famelled [fam'uld], adj. famished, starving. See *Watched*.

Fash [fash], v. a. to trouble. 'He do *fash* hisself so.'

Fault [fault], v. n. to find a flaw or fault in any work. 'Can ye *fault* it?'

Faver [faiv'ur], a fever. 'I've got sich an innard *faver*.'

Favour [faiv'ur], v. n. to be like in feature, to resemble. 'He *favours* his father.'

Fettle [fet'l], good order, good condition.

Field, parish. 'That bit lies in Alkerton *field*.'

Fierce, adj. bright, sharp; applied to babies. (Also used in *Cambs*.)

File, a cunning, deceitful person.

Fitches, s. pl. vetches.

Flacky, adj. sloppy.

Flur, a flower.

Fog [fog], rough grass.

Forecast, forethought.

Forecast [foarkaast], v. n. to provide. (J. R. Wise, p. 106.)

Form [faum], a first-rate manner. 'If you will let her play the accompaniment, we shall sing it in a *form*.' (In London slang, the phrase is *in form*.)

Fother, v. a. to feed the cattle.

Franzy [fran'zi], adj. passionate. 'The master's sich a terrible *franzsy* man.'

Frem [frem], adj. hardy, vigorous; applied to plants. 'Your plants do look *frem*.' [A.S. *freom*, *from*, strong, stout.]

Fresh, adj. rather drunk.

Frit, pp. frightened.

Gaffer [gaf'ur], grandfather. 'Our old *gaffer's* dog killed a fox hisself.'

Gear [geer], v. a. to harness.

Gee-whoop, War-whoop! interj. expressions used by the waggoners to make the horses come to the near or off sides.

Geg, Gaig [ge'g], v. n. to swing.

Gentleman, a person who need not work, or is disabled from work.

Gibber [jib'ur], v. n. to sweat.

Giddling, adj. giddy, thoughtless.

Gie over ! interj. leave off !

Girl. 'The *girl*' is the invariable title of the servant-girl of the farm.

Girt, Gurt, adj. great.

Glir, v. n. to slide on the ice.

Go on at, v. a. to abuse, to knag. 'They do *go on at me* wonderful because I go to church.'

Going in, entering upon. 'How old are you ?' 'I am *going in* twelve,' i. e. in my twelfth year.

Gonder, a gander.

Gore thrasher, the missel-thrush.

Goring-crow [goar-r'in croa], a carrion-crow.

Gossips, s. pl. godfathers and godmothers.

Grinsard [grin'surd], the turf ; lit. the greensward.

Grip, a small ditch, or drain.

Grit [grit], piece-work. Cf. the phrase to work *by the great*, i. e. to undertake work in the gross, to contract for it. See Webster's Dictionary.

Ground, enclosed fields.

Grounds, an outlying farm.

Hack, v. n. to cough feebly and frequently.

Hackle, a straw cover over bee-hives.

Hackle [hak'l], v. a. to get the hay into rows.

Handy to, near about. 'That bit o' garden-ground is *handy to* 20 pole.'

Happen [hap'en], adv. perhaps.

Haulm [haum], a stubble-stack.

Headland, the border of a field. See *Adlands* in Halliwell.

Heart, good condition. 'There ain't no *heart* in this land.'

Help, v. a. to take anything to a person, or see that some one else takes it ; to send. 'Thankee, sir, I'll be sure and *help* the book back to you.'

Hel-rake [hel-raik], the heel-rake, the big rake that follows the hay-waggon.

Her, pronoun in nom. case, she.

Hickle, the green woodpecker. [Ray, in his Catalogue of Eng. Birds, has—'The green woodpecker or woodspite, called by some hey-hoe, *Picus viridis*. The greater spotted woodpecker or hickwall, *Picus varius major*. The lesser spotted wood-pecker or witwal, *Picus varius minor*.' The words *hickle* and *hickwall* are clearly the same.]

Him, shim, ourn, yourn, theirn, poss. pron. his, hers, ours, yours, theirs.

Hockling [hok'lin], adj. awkward, shambling. 'He's a *hocklin*' sort of walker.'

Holt, a plantation, a small wood.

Honeysuckle, common red clover.

Hook-bill, a hatchet.

Hot, v. a. to warm up.

Hot, past tense of 'hit.' 'It was him as *hot* me.'

Housen, s. pl. houses. This old Saxon plural is still very commonly used. [Many A.S. plurals end in *-an*. Oddly enough, the word *hūs* (house) was originally unchanged in the plural.]

Hove [hoav], v. a. to hoe.

Howsumdever, adv. however.

Hugger-mugger, disorder.

Hurden, adj. windy, drying. 'It's *hurden* weather now.'

Ill-conditioned, adj. ill-behaved.

Illconvenient, adj. inconvenient.

In, used for 'of.' 'They be just come out *in* school.'

Innards, inside of the body. 'I'm that bad in my *innards*.'

Jack bannial, a tadpole.

Jenny, a wren.

Joisting [joist'ing], the keep of an animal who is put out to grass in another person's field. 'What must I pay for his *joisting*!'

Joram, a great bowl-ful.

Judge [juj], v. a. to suspect. 'I *judged* Jim Townsend.'

Justly, adv. exactly.

Kay [kai], a key.

Keek [kek], any umbelliferous plant. (J. R. Wise, p. 153.) The form *keek* is a corruption; the old word is *kec*, plural *keces*.

Kind, adj. doing well, thriving. 'That cow ain't very *kind*.'

Kiver [kiv'ur], the tub that the butter is made up in.

Knag [nag], v. n. to talk at a person, to tease. 'He's always a *knagging* at me.'

Knoll [noal], v. a. to toll. 'Please to have the bell properly *knolled*.'

Lagger, a litter, a mess.

Land. A *land* is one ridge and furrow.

Lattermath, a second crop of grass.

Lay, land laid down for pasture.

Laylock [lai'lok], the lilac-flower.

Lean-to, a shed leaning against another building.

Learn, v. a. to teach. 'I've *learnt* him to tell his letters.'

Leastways, adv. at least.

Leese [leez], v. a. to glean corn.

Lief [leef], adv. (1) gladly, soon. 'I'd as *lief* go as stop.' (J. R. Wise, p. 153.) (2) *As lief*, as well. See example under *Mess*.

-like, a suffix to an adjective or adverb. 'It's very pleasant-*like* here.'

Like, adj. likely. 'I'd *like* to have fallen as I come along.' Here 'I'd *like*' is a corruption of 'I was *like*,' by the substitution of *had* for *was*. Cf. 'I was *like* to be apprehended;' *Merry Wives*, IV. v. 119.

Limber, adj. pliant; hence, nimble. 'How *limber* your tongue is!'

Lodge [loj], v. a. to lay. 'The corn is *lodged* terrible.' (J. R. Wise, p. 154.)

Lonesome, adj. lonely.

Longful, adj. desirous, anxious. 'I ha' been *longful* to see you again.'

Lunge [lunj], v. n. to lounge, to lean forward on the elbows. 'What's the odds whether I *lunge* or kneel?'

Lusty, adj. fat and well. 'Her's come back a-looking *as lusty as lusty*!'

Mad, adj. enraged. 'I was that *mad*!!!'

Mares-tails, s. pl. white streaky clouds.

Marriage lines, a certificate of marriage. (Common in many counties; e. g. Norfolk.)

Masenter [mais'entur], a mason.

Mash, v. n. to draw; said of tea. The tea-pot is set by the fire to *mash*.

Master [maast'ur], (1) the distinctive title of a married labourer. Farmers and their wives always speak of each other as 'my *master*' and 'my *missus*.' (2) Used as a prefix to a name. (See J. R. Wise, p. 154.)

Masterful, adj. wilful, overbearing.

Maunt [maunt], *for* may not.

Meddle and make, v. n. to interfere. 'So I says to him, I says, you've no call to come to me for the keys, I says, I'm not a going to *meddle and make*, I says, and the keys ain't in my house, I says.'

Mess, v. n. to waste time, to be doing nothing particular. 'She might as lief be at school, she's only *messing* about at home.'

Middling, adj. This word has opposite meanings according as it is preceded by 'pretty,' or 'very.' 'I'm *pretty middling*, we gets on *pretty middling*' means 'I am tolerably well, we are doing well.' But 'I'm *very middling*, he's going on *very middling*,' means 'I am very unwell, he is doing very badly, or conducting himself very badly.'

Mind, v. a. to remember.

Mischief-ful, adj. full of mischief.

Moikin, a scarecrow. (A corruption of *malkin*.)

Moil, v. n. to work hard. 'I've been *moiling* at it all day.'

Most-in-general, adv. generally.

Mothering-Sunday, Mid-Lent Sunday, when girls pay their mothers a visit. But this custom is fast dying out now.

Muck [muok], perspiration. 'I'm all of a *muck*.'

Muffling [muf'lin], adj. useless, unable to work. 'I get as *muffling* as a child.'

Mullen, the head-gear of a horse.

Mummock [mum'uk], v. a. to pull about, to worry. 'The children do *mummock* me about so.' (This is Shakespeare's *mammoth'd*; *Cor.* I. iii. 71.)

Music, any musical instrument.

Nag [nag], a riding-horse, as distinguished from a cart-horse.

Nag. See *Knag*.

Near, adj. stingy.

Never, adv. not, not so much as. 'Her's got *never* a bonnet to go in.'

No-ways, adv. in no way.

Obedience, obeisance, bow, or curtsey. 'Now, make your *obedience* to the lady!'

Odds [odz], v. a. to alter, make different. 'It'll all be *odds'd* in a bit.'

Off, prep. from. 'I bought 'em *off* Rosey Ann.'

Ood [uod], wood.

Ood [uod], v. aux. would.

'Ooman [uom'un]. 'My old *'ooman*' is the usual term used by an old labourer in speaking of his wife.

Our, Your, poss. pron. prefixed to Christian names to show to what family the person spoken of belongs. 'Have you seen *our* Fred?'—'Ah! he's gone along of *your* Dan.'

Ourn, Yourn, are used for 'ours,' 'yours.' See *Hism*.

Out-asked, or Asked-out, pp. having had the banns published three times.

Outs, s. pl. leavings. 'I have my meals when they do, I don't have to eat their *outs*.' [In many counties, *orts*; see Glos. C. 4.]

Overget, v. a. to get over. 'I shan't *overget* it this long while.'

Padded, adj. dried at the top. 'The ground is getting *padded* now.'

Paddle [pad'l], v. a. to cut off with a spud. 'We've been a *paddling* thistles.'

Partial, adj. fond of. 'I be very *partial* to a few einyuns.'

Peart [peert], adj. lively, well. 'He's quite *peart* to-day.'

Peek, v. n. to peep about.

Peel, the long-handled flat shovel with which bread, &c. is thrust into a hot oven, or taken out. See *Peel* in Halliwell.

Peggy white-throat, the stone-chat. (Rugby.)

Perial, adj. fine. 'That 'ere picture be *perial*, to be sure!' [Short for *imperial*?]

Persecute, v. to prosecute.

Pick-ed [pik'ed], pron. as a disyllable; adj. (1) peaked, pointed, sharp; (2) pinched, sickly-looking.

Picod [pik'od], a pea-finch.

Pink, a chaffinch. (Rugby.)

Pither [pidh'ur], v. a. to scratch, pat, fondle.

Pluck, the liver, lights, and heart of a sheep.

Poor, adj. thin.

Quat [kwot], a sty in the eye. (J. R. Wise, p. 156.)

Raggle [rag'el], v. n. to manage to get on. 'With a bit of coal, and a loaf of bread, I can *raggle* along.' Cf. *wriggle*.

Reckon, v. n. to suppose.

Refuge, refuse, worthless things.

Rheumatics, rheumatism. This is distinct from 'rheumatiz.' The latter lies in a particular limb, while 'the *rheumatics*' is a general complaint.

Ride, a green road through a wood.

Rile [reil], an active, noisy child. 'What a *rile* you be, to be sure!' See *Roil* in Halliwell.

Rimming, moving furniture to a fresh house. 'We be a *rimming* on Monday.'

Riz, pp. risen; gone up in price. 'Butter's *riz*!'

Roomthy [roomth'i], adj. roomy.

Rubbidge [rubij], rubbish. Cf. *Refuge*.

Sad, adj. heavy (said of bread).

Safe, adj. sure. 'He 's *safe* to do it now.'

Sarment, a sermon.

Sated, pp. tired and sick of anything. 'I must go to work agin to-morrow, be it how it 'ooll. I be quite *sated* wi' being in the house.'

Scant [skaut], v. a. to scratch. 'There were the marks where the boy had *scanted* it.'

Scheme [skeem], v. a. to plan, arrange. 'I must try and *scheme* it some way.'

Scrabble, v. to manage to get on. See *Raggle*.

Serat [skrat], v. a. to scratch off a person's name. 'I hope you won't *serat* me.'

Scratchings [skrach'inz], s. pl. the refuse left when the pig's leaf is boiled down to lard.

Scribe, a poor puling thing.

Scuttle, a basket that holds a bushel.

See, perfect tense of the verb to see. 'I never *see* such children.'

Sen, adv. since.

Serve, v. a. to feed, to supply. The pigs and chickens are *served*.
The boy who hands up the stubble *serves* the thatcher.

Settle, a wooden seat with back and arms.

Share, a short wooden sheath stuck in the waistband, to rest one of the needles in whilst knitting.

Shelf, the, the chimney-piece.

Shift oneself, v. n. to change one's linen.

Shimmy [shim'i], a chemise.

Ship, sheep.

Shisan, poss. pron. hers. See *Hien*.

Shog [shog], v. n. to jog off. 'We must be *shogging* now.' (J. R. Wise, p. 156.)

Shut on, pp. rid of. 'I shall be glad to get *shut on* her.'

Sight (followed by *af*), a great many. 'There was a *sight* of folk.'

Slans, s. pl. sloes.

Slat, a slate.

Slippy, adj. slippery.

Slom [sлом], adv. (lit. *slam*) right, altogether. 'He turned it *slom* over on the road.'

Slommocks [slom'uks], an untidy person.

Slop, a short white frock gathered into a band at the waist, worn instead of a coat.

Smartish, adj. and adv. very well, very good. 'How do you get on now?' 'Smartish, thank you.'

Sorry, adj. thin-witted, not up to much. 'He's a *sorry* fellow.'

Spinney, a small wood.

'Had her horse but been fed upon English grass,
And sheltered in Yorkshire *spinneys*, &c.

Hood's Miss Kilmansegg (*Her Accident*).

Staddle, the framework placed on upright stones, on which ricks are built.

Stale [stail], any stick or handle, such as the stick of a mop or a fork.

Starred, pp. starved with cold.

Still, adj. respectable, inoffensive. 'He's a *still*, quiet man. There's never nothing the matter with *him*.'

Stook [stok], v. a. to grub up.

Stomachful [stum'okful], adj. high-spirited. 'He's so *stomachful*, he won't give over work.'

Sudden, adv. suddenly.

Summut, somewhat, something.

Suppose, v. n. a word used when telling news that you know is true. 'So John Harris is a going to New Zealand, I *suppose*.'

Swagger, v. to satisfy. 'You was wantin' to see some big dahlias; now if you'll come into my garden, I'll *swagger* ye.'

Swill [swil], v. a. to wash out with plenty of water. 'I was a going to *swill* out my places.'

Tageous [taij'us], adj. tedious, troublesome. 'The boy's not well, he's so *tageous*.' (This points back to the old pronunciation of tedious as [taid'ius].—W. W. S.)

Tail-wheat, the inferior wheat left after winnowing.

Tay [tai], tea.

Tay-kettle-broth, broth made of bread, hot water, and an onion or two.

Ted [ted], v. a. to shake up the hay out of the swathe.

Teg [teg], a year-old sheep.

Tend, v. a. to watch. 'He's gone bird-*tending*.' See *Crows*.

Terrible, adv. excessively. 'He's *terrible* fond of the little 'un.'

Terrify, v. a. to destroy, injure. 'They've been *terrifying* my cabbages.'

Tewer [teu'er], a narrow passage. 'Which Mrs Hancox do you want?' 'Her as lives up the *tewer*.'

Thack [thak], v. a. to thatch.

That, adv. so, to such a degree. 'I was *that* provoked, I could have beat him.'

Thomasing. To 'go a-*Thomasing*' is to go round on St Thomas' day, begging for Christmas gifts.

Tiller [til-er], the horse in the shafts, the wheeler.

Tisiky [tiz-iki], adj. delicate in the lungs.

Token, a death-sign. 'I am certain summut has come to my son, for I saw his *token* last night; it was a white dove flew out of the bed-curtains, and was gone in a minute.'

Tom, any cock-bird.

Tot, a small mug.

Tup, a ram.

Turn, time, season. 'I have n't found any of them nestës this *turn*.'

Tussock, a tuft of coarse grass.

Unaccountable [un-ukiount-ubl], adj. very unusual. 'It's *unakeount-able* weather.'

Unbeknownt, adj. unknown.

Unked [ungk-ed], adj. (1) lonely, dull, solitary; (2) terrible, ghastly. 'His leg is an *unked* sight.'

Unlucky, adj. always in trouble and mischief.

Urge, v. a. to provoke. 'That 'ooman always do *urge* me so.'

Wake. The feast of the dedication of the church, kept on the saint's day (old style) to whom the church is dedicated.

Wanny [won-i], adj. ill and pale.

Waps [wops], a wasp (pl. *wapses*).

Warm, v. a. to thrash. 'I'll *warm* ye!'

Watched [woch-ed], adj. wetshod, wet through. 'He came home *watch-ed*, and famolled.' See Glos. C. 5.

Waywind [wai-weind], the bindweed, or minor convolvulus.

Wench [wensh], a young girl. 'Who be un?' 'Oh! the parson's *wench*.' (J. R. Wise, p. 157.)

Wever [wev-ur], adv. however.

Whistling thrasher, a song-thrush.

Whome [whoam], home.

Wilful, adj. willing, hardworking.

Withy, a willow.

Wizen, adj. dried up, withered.

Work, fuss, row. ‘What *work* there has been up at John Brown’s, to be sure!’

Worrit [wurr’it], v. a. to worry, to tease.

Wratch [rach], a weak old person; lit. a wretch. ‘I set a deal o’ store by Lucy, poor *wratch*.’

Wuts, s. pl. oats.

Yarbs, s. pl. herbs.

Yawnups [yaun’ups], a stupid oaf. ‘Yer great *yawnups*!’ you stupid fellow.

Yed [yed], head.

Yent, *for* is not.

Yoe [yoa], a ewe.

Yon [yon], adj. yonder.

INDEX TO GLOSSARIES C. I—VI.

In the following Index, the numbers refer to those of the preceding Glossaries, and to Captain Harland's Swaledale Glossary, which is No. 1. Thus *abear* occurs in Glossary C. 6. Similarly, *account* occurs twice, in Glossaries C. 4 and C. 6. The marks (a) and (b) denote different senses of the same form of word. Thus *addls* occurs in Glossaries C. 1 and C. 3, but in *different senses*.

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JOHN CHILDS AND SON, PRINTERS.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS
PERTAINING TO THE
DIALECT OF MID-YORKSHIRE;
WITH OTHERS PECULIAR TO
LOWER NIDDERDALE.

SERIES C.
ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES,
AND GLOSSARIES WITH FRESH ADDITIONS.

V.

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TO WHICH IS PREFIXED
AN OUTLINE GRAMMAR
OF THE MID-YORKSHIRE DIALECT

BY
C. CLOUGH ROBINSON.

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PREFACE.

IN the preparation of this Glossary, there were originally excluded all words which, though forming part of the writer's collection, were also to be found in the *Whitby Glossary*, published in 1855. As, however, neither Mr Ellis, nor Mr Skeat, were favourable to this plan of omission, it was abandoned, and the very considerable number of words common alike to the Whitby Strand and, inland, to Mid-Yorkshire, were rendered in glossic, and incorporated. In the process of accomplishing this much, more became necessary. Where, for example, in the Mid-Yorkshire area, a verb was in common use, in the *Glossary* referred to there was a restriction (clearly unintentional in many cases) to a mere participle; or, to a verb, where, in the first-named locality, a substantive form had a joint currency. In the *Whitby Glossary*, an exclusive prominence was also given to various fractures which, in the Mid-Yorkshire dialect, existed only as interchangeable features. Lastly, there were many words which varied in meaning in the respective localities. It was necessary to indicate these instances of the different treatment of words, and hence the additional notes comprised in the present Glossary.¹

The variety of dialect in which the words and illustrations throughout have their glossic rendering is, unless specific reference is

¹ Since the above was written, for the completed Glossary, the English Dialect Society has issued the first part of the second edition of the *Whitby Glossary*, but as, on a general examination, the additional matter is not found to interfere materially with the notes suggested by the first edition, these have not been remodelled, nor, with their direct bearing on the phase of dialect now represented, has it seemed necessary to revise them.

made to another locality, that of Mid-Yorkshire. Where a word has several of these bracketed renderings, their order of precedence corresponds, as a rule, with their degree of use; and such forms as are heard only in the refined phase of dialect speech are distinguished.

The *contractions* immediately following the glossic rendering of each dialect word will be understood as indicating the several parts of speech. Where there is no contraction of this nature, the word exemplified is a singular substantive.

The words contained in the first edition of the *Whitby Glossary* are unclassified in their uses. In the following pages, where their classification was necessary, it will not, in many cases, be found in correspondence with the usage noted in the *Whitby Glossary*. Where, in this *Glossary*, the exemplified use of a word is restricted to one part of speech, say, a neuter verb, and its local use as an active verb ought to have been also noted, it seemed the simplest and most convenient plan to indicate this complete usage merely by adding 'v. a.' after the 'v. n.'

In the illustrative phrases furnished throughout the Grammar and the Glossary, the single words with a short vowel-sound have their quantity marked, whether accompanied by stress or not. Thus, the dialect phrases, 'One and the other,' 'Well, mind him of it, if you go, if you please,' 'I loves, we love, they love,' are respectively rendered [Yaan· un· tid'·u], [Wee'l, maa'nd im· ont; gin· yi gaan· un· yu pli'h'z], [Aa· luovz; wey· luov; dhe'h' luov·], and the reader is left to distinguish the stress and the stressless words among the short-vowelled ones by the ordinary rules of speech. This plan has been adopted so that no doubt may rest with the reader as to the quantity of the vowel in any monosyllabic word. But when words are uttered emphatically, as in the sentence, 'I tell you he *did* say so, *now* then,' the emphasis is denoted in the usual way, by placing a dot before the emphatic words [Aa tilz· yu e'y· 'did· seh' si'h', noo· dhin·].

The rendering of the local pronunciation is in accordance with Mr A. J. Ellis's system of glossic, which has, in practice, been found of the most perfect convenience; enabling the writer to transfer to paper peculiar sounds according to his own exact appreciation of

them, and (while thus satisfying the ear) to obtain those having a theoretical value.

The bracketed notes throughout, to which the initials 'W. W. S.' are appended, do not indicate the extent of Mr Skeat's services, in connection with this volume. In general, he has corrected and revised in duplicate each sheet as it has come from the press; and has bestowed on the details of each portion of the work an unwearied attention which the writer must be permitted gratefully to acknowledge.

The area for which 'Mid-Yorkshire' has been found a commodious term may be shortly described as being a rural district extending widely about the city of York, running parallel with the Ouse, but chiefly west of this river. On the map, its approximate limits may be indicated by a line drawn to include *Easingwold* (13 miles north-north-west of York); *Ripon* (21 miles north-west); *Ripley* (20 miles west-north-west); and *Wetherby* (20 miles west-south-west). Having been led, by a course of investigation conducted during previous years, thus to circumscribe the area over which a familiar phase of dialect extended, the writer devoted an exclusive attention to this phase. The villages and market-towns within the area which, as centres of observation, mainly contributed to his resources are, **KIRK-DEIGHTON**, **NUN-MONKTON**, **MARTON-CUM-GRAFTON** (with **BOROUGH-BRIDGE**), **KNARESBOROUGH**, and **RIPON** in the West-riding; and **TOLLERTON** (with **EASINGWOLD**), in the North-riding. Casual experiences were obtained from many intermediate places, of which there are few within the area specified which have not, in some manner, directly or indirectly, furnished their quota.

The dialect of this district entire is popularly accredited with being more 'Scotch' in character, than that of the outlying north. This notion connects itself with the characteristic use, in the respective localities, of the open vowels represented by [e'h'] and [i'h']; the former of these, which, in the northern part of the county, exists as an interchangeable refined form, being the most general one in Mid-Yorkshire. The nearness of this locality to the southern manufacturing districts, with their varied and distinct modes of speech, has not been productive of any immediately recognisable result in

correspondence. The influence which might be expected from this direction is, however, sufficiently discernible in the existence of more active mental habits, in the shrewder instinct in affairs of business, and in a more actual disposition to enterprise than is usually observed amongst rural dwellers collectively. The two minster, and the several old market-towns of Mid-Yorkshire, with their local reputation for feast and fair, and other traditionary days of stir, have been an attraction for 'north-country' people, within and beyond the county, for successive generations. From this circumstance may, perhaps, be evolved the best kind of argument in estimating the influences which have combined to render compact those elements of character which the Mid-Yorkshire variety of dialect is found to possess.

By 'Lower Nidderdale' is indicated the lead-mining district immediately about *Pateley-Bridge*. The characteristics of this phase of dialect are chiefly observable in a direction from the village of *Greenhow Hill* to that of *Dacre*. At the former place, especially, there is a slight but continuing influx, from adjoining localities, of rural settlers, whose peculiarities may not be readily distinguishable to the casual observer; but a familiarity of acquaintance will often, in such a case, reveal distinctive and noteworthy habits of speech.

Under the head of '*Bynames*,' in the Glossary, reference is made to a list of such names preserved in old local muster-rolls. A little publication printed at Richmond, in the North-riding, ten or twelve years ago, furnished a list of the Swaledale and Arkendale names of this character, belonging to men sent to do permanent duty at Richmond; and are taken from the muster-rolls of Captains Metcalf and Stewart's companies of the 'Loyal Dales' Volunteers.' They are these: *Grain Tom, Glouremour Tom, Screamer Tom, Poddish Tom, Tarry Tom, Tish Tom, Tripy Tom, Trooper Tom* (all *Thomas Alderson* by name). *Assy Will Bill, Ayny Jack, Aygill Tom Bill, Becka Jack, Brag Tom, Bullet, Bullock Jammie, Buck Reuben, Butter Geordie, Bowlaway, Brownsa Jossy, Cis Will, Cotty Joe, Godgy, Owoaty Jack, Curly, Dickey Tom Johnny, Docken Jammie, Daut, Freestane Jack, Gudgeon Tom, Hed Jack. Awd John, Young John, Jains Jack, Mary Jack, King Jack* (all *John Hird*, by name). *Katy Tom Alick, Kit Puke Jock, Kanah Bill, Knocky Gwordie,*

Lollock Ann Will, Matty Jwoan Ned, Mark Jammie Joss, Moor Close Gwordie, Nettlebed Anty, Peter Tom Willy, Peed Jack, Piper Ralph, Pullan Will, Roberty Will Peg Sam, Rive Rags, Skeb Symy, Slipe, Slodder, Swinny, Spletmeat, Strudgeon Will, Tash, Tazzy Will.

In another publication, of which a few numbers were issued, at an earlier period, in the same locality, the existing Swaledale names are characterised in the following paragraph :

‘Such names as, *Tassy’-Jack, Dicky’-Jim, Nathan’-Will’-Will, Peter’-Hannah’-Tom* (the name of the father, mother, and son, incorporated), *Katie’-Tom’-Alec* (a similar case), *Katie’-Tom’-Alec’-lad* (the case increased to the great-grandfather series), and *Katie’-Tom’-Alec’-lad’-lad* (another ascent in the generation), *Bullock’-John, Tish’-Tom, Trooper, and Split-Meal’-Jack*, are of common occurrence, and used, too, with such frequency and regularity that the original baptismal designations are almost forgotten. One person was called *Willy w? t’ e’s*, having lost one eye.’

Strings of proper names like the above are strictly localised, and peculiar to the mining-dales north and the manufacturing villages south. In the common rural type of village, memories are not burdened in this way ; and the *byname* is nothing more than what a capricious humour originates. Many people earn their own *byname*s through some trait of character which is ‘loud’ enough to challenge the common attention. There are instances where a person’s physical infirmity subjects him to a *byname*, but when this is the case the motive is well understood to be unobjectionable. There are often two of the same Christian and surname in a village. One must be distinguished, somehow, and if so be that one of the two called *John* is lame, the means are to hand at once : one is called ‘*John*,’ and the other ‘*Lame John*.’

Up to a very few years ago, a curious ceremony prevailed at one little village, near Boroughbridge. On Twelfth day, the men dressed themselves up fantastically, and yoked twenty-four of their number to an old, but a newly-whitewashed plough. Every arrangement completed, even to the tying of bladders to the ends of the drivers’ whiplashes, the company began to go the round of the village. At the first

convenient place, a halt was made, and the proceedings initiated by there being read over a roll of the names of those people of the village who had given birth to children during the past year. These each received a *byname*, on the spot. This ceremony concluded, the men went 'stotting,' with their plough, round the village, collecting money. Those people who could 'thole' nothing had their door-stones taken up, and a furrow was run over the place; or, if there was a front garden, then this was ploughed across. In stopping before a house to repeat the short sentence of 'nomony,' or formula usual, *bynames* were always employed. Thus, there was a person named '*Firelock*,' who had been complimented by having an only son named '*Stunner*.' On reaching the house of this family, the spokesman of the Stotters stepped forward, and said:—'We wish *Aud Firelock* a merry Kers'mas, an' a merry Kers'mas to *Stunner*, his son!'

In this village there was no one inhabitant without a *byname*. Belonging to old people, were those of *Firelock*, *Punch*, *Bendigo*, *Sugar*, *Fad* (whose son was *Fad' Bil*, exceptionally), *Peace* and *Plenty* (man and wife), *Butch*, *Caud-Cabbage*, *Wag*, *Jobber*, *Puggy*, *Saggy*, *Moorey* (the man's name not being *Moore*), *Aud Tut*, *Aud Things*, *Aud Béats* (Boots), and *Aud Soss*, one of the complimentary names bestowed on the devil. Names were changed occasionally. Those given to children were not considered objectionable, by rule. In the case of notorious, unpopular residents, however, it was generally admitted that their offspring had 'crampers' of names bestowed upon them. A similar custom prevailed at another place in the same locality, Aldborough. Here, the 'Shepherds,' as the 'Stotters' (the more usual name) are also called, yet turn out on Twelfth day; but the proceedings have grown to be very mild. Formerly, their first movement was to wend their way to a spot known as 'Chapel Hill.' Here the roll of all the dwellers in the town was called over; their *bynames* being employed; and, after this proceeding, more of such names were bestowed upon the new-comers, who, at the end of the ceremony, were then warranted in upholding their right of enjoyment of all privileges and immunities belonging to the place. This little town, with its large mixed population, is, however, not to be considered as fairly rural in character; and the village before indicated

is a specimen of those odd rough types which have borne their character for generations, and is one where farm-labourers and jobbers constitute nearly the whole of the inhabitants. The custom of the common type of Yorkshire farming village, while similar in character, is quite divested of obtrusive ceremony; and has a pervading element of kindness which cannot be overlooked.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Mid. Mid-Yorkshire.

Nidd. Nidderdale (Lower).

gen. general (to the above localities).

ref. refined (phase of dialect).

Wh. Gl. Whitby Glossary (first edition).

AN
OUTLINE GRAMMAR
OF
THE MID-YORKSHIRE DIALECT.

THE Mid-Yorkshire dialect, and the dialect of the peasantry of the north of the county have, constructively and idiomatically, strongly assimilative qualities, and, in short, a genius in common, yet differ, to an extent, in their respective vocabularies, as also in certain methodical pronunciations. But these circumstances do not make apparent the real grounds of distinction between the two varieties of dialect, and are practically without import. In each of these rural districts (ignoring the mining dales), there are heard the same sounds in the same words, but only in relation to different phases of each variety of dialect. From whatever point of view, involving either a general or partial aspect, the speech of this part of the county may be considered, there is found to be a clear distinction between the refined phase of the dialect, as spoken by an upper class of people, chiefly in the market-towns, and the vulgar phase, as spoken by the peasantry; nor does this distinctiveness arise from the approximation of the former phase to modern usage as respects pronunciation. For the immediate and operative source of distinction between dialect and dialect, attention must be directed to the existing local standards of refinement, by which pronunciations are arbitrarily and instinctively referred to either the one or the other relative phase of speech. There is additional material for distinction in the changes, multiplied and radical, which many of the commonest verbs (in particular) are, in their pronunciation, subjected to; and, by this means, a semi-refined phase of dialect is evolved in the language of the peasant. In Mid-Yorkshire, the local scale of refinement in relation to sounds is curiously complicated in its bearing on various classes of words, but is, in practice, adhered to with an undoubtful impulse of mind by those speakers who, if not amongst the most instructed, are intelligent, and, as even a stranger might be impressed, unvitiated in their use of the vernacular.

To begin with the pronunciation of the letters of the alphabet, the usage, in Mid-Yorkshire dialect, is as follows :

A	.. [Ey'h'].]	P	.. [Pe'y].
B	.. [Bey'].]	Q	.. [Kih', ki'w (ref.)'].]
C	.. [Sey'].]	R	.. [Aar'].]
D	.. [Dey', d'ey'].]	S	.. [Aeys'].]
E	.. [Ey'].]	T	.. [Te'y, t'ey'].]
F	.. [Ef'].]	U	.. [Yiw', yih', yao'w (ref.), yoo' (ref.)].]
G	.. [Jey'].]	V	.. [Ve'y].]
H	.. [Ih'ch, e'h'ch].]	W	.. [Duob'u'lyiw', yih', (and) ao'h' (ref.)]. [Duob'u'l- yaow' (and) ao' (ref.)].]
I	.. [Aa'y, aa'].]	X	.. [Aeyks'].]
J	.. [Ji'h'].]	Y	.. [Waa'].]
K	.. [Ki'h'].]	Z	.. [Zid'].]
L	.. [Aey'l].]	&c.	.. [Aampe'h'sil].]
M	.. [Aeym'].]		
N	.. [Aeyn'].]		
O	.. [Ao'h'].]		

Note.—In order to avoid encumbering the following paragraphs, the examples of words in which a particular sound obtains are not multiplied to any extent, and are given just as they immediately and collectively occurred to memory. In what were deemed needful cases, there are departures from this rule, but, generally, it has not been attempted to exhaust, by example, the various classes of words (many, in some instances) which are the recipients of an indicated sound.

A.

The several sounds belonging to this vowel are [e'h'] (as in *mate*, *part*); [eh'] (*harvest*, *harsh*); [aa'] (*are*, *dare*); [aa] (*what*, *can*, *able* [yaab'u'l]); [ao'h'] (*fall*, *call*); [e] (*has*, *cast*); [ih'] (*late*, *Kate*).

The use of particular vowel-sounds in the dialect is greatly dependent upon circumstance. Thus, whether A is heard as [ih'], or, as [e'h'] is determined according to the nature of the accent, as in the sentence : 'It's the same again,' where the *a* of *same* may resolve itself into either of the mentioned forms, by reason of stress, or by quantity.

Of the above series of pronunciations [aa'] is the most distinctive.

Under certain circumstances, but neither uniformly nor consistently, and, at times, with manifest unconsciousness, some speakers occasionally employ [a'h'] in accented syllables.

In regard to the digraphs :

ae is of infrequent occurrence, and, when heard, is sounded [e'h'] ;

ai is sounded [e'h'] (*faith*, *remain*) ; [i'h'] (*again*, *slain*) ;

au [aoh'] (*haul*, *authority*, *fault*) ; in the class exemplified by the last word the liquid is uniformly mute ; [aow'] (*taught*, *caught*) ; [uo] (*gaunt*, *flaunt*, *assault*, *laudanum*, *laurel*) ;

aw has also the sound of [uo], with the addition of [h'] (*crawl*, *bawl*, *scrawl*) ;

In the refined phase of the dialect, the several sounds of A are [ai] (*mate*, *fate*) ; [aa'] (*are*, *far*, *hard*) ; [u'] (*dark*, *stark*) ; [aa] (*was*) ; [ao'] (*ull*, *pall*) ; of *ae* [e] ; of *ai* [e'] (*faith*, *rain*, *lain*), and [eh'] (*gruin*,

chain); of *au* [ao] (*fault, haul*), and [u] (*gaunt, flaunt, laurel*); of *aw* [uw].

B.

In some few words, this consonant occasionally takes the place of *p*, as in *mop, dapple, Baptist*, the verb *to dip*, in all its parts, and, frequently, in the verbs *hop, flap, drip, snip*, also, substantively, in the three last words. Probably the word '*Barley!*'—an ejaculation employed by children in their games, when a truce is desired—may also be included in the list.

In such words as *tremble, humble, nimble, assemble*—a large class, *b* is never inserted, as it is in standard English.

Ch.

In some words the dialect has preserved the (original) hard sound of *k*, as in *churn, chaff, bench, pitch* (verb), *thatch* [thaak'], *fitch* [fi:ih'k], *bleach, reach, Rich* (a common abbreviation of *Richard*), *belch, perch, arch* [aa'k (and) eh'ch], *screech* [skri:ih'k], *beseech* [bi:ih'k (and) bi:ey'k (ref.)], *milch, church* [kaor'k], *chest* [kist'].

D.

Initial *d*, preceding a vowel, and final *d* have frequently a peculiar thick sound, approaching a dental. The usual sound under other circumstances is distinctly dental. In some cases, when in immediate proximity to its related consonant *b*, *d* systematically supplants *t*, as in *but, bottom, buttercup, cutty*.

This letter substitutes *th* with great frequency, and in other cases only gives way to dental *t*.

Unless in association with a word used participially, *d* is usually mute when immediately preceded by *n*, as in *hand, handle, candle, command, stand, land*.

E.

The sounds of this vowel are [ee'] (occasionally, as in *me, be*); [ae'y, aey'] (heard in the same class of words, with [me'y] and [mey'] as the refined forms); [e] (*met, bet*); [i] (*met, fret, let, yet*); [ao] (*her*); [uo] (*her, yes*); [ih'] (*errand, herb* [ih'b, yi'h'b], *extreme* [iks'tri:h'm], *fever*); [ih''] (*news, flew*); [aa'] (*serve, mercy*); [aa] (*peril*); [ae] long and short, is also heard in interchange with [e], but rarely apart from accented syllables;

ea is [ih'] (*death, breath, leave, sea, bread, cheap*); [i] (in the first part of some words, of two or more syllables, as, *meadow, jealous, zealous, breathless, cleanliness, measure, treasure, pleasure*); [eh'] (*heart*);

ee [ih''] (*see, feed, tree, flee, free, three*);

ei [ih''] (*feign, deign, reign, vein, rein, mischief*; the vowel being medial at times);

eo [ih''] (*people*); [i] (*leopard, jeopardy*);

eu, and ew (interchangeably with [i'w]), [ih'] (*feud, deuce, slew, fewer*).

In the refined phase, the sounds of *E* are [ey'] (*me, be*); [uuy'] (in slight interchange with the foregoing); [i] (*fret, met, let*); [e] (*meddle, fell, gentle*); [u] (long or short, according to position, as in *her*); of *ea* [i] (*ready, tread*); [ey'] (*breath, dead, swear*), and [uy'] (*sea, tea*); of *ee* [ey'] (*see, feed, tree, flee, free, three*); of *ei* [uy'] (*reign, rein, deign, feign*,

vein), and [ey'] (*mischief, brief, sieve*); of eo [ey'] (*people*), and [e] (*leopard, jeopardy*); of eu, and ew [oe] (*feud, Jew, slew*).

F.

There is a strong disposition to sound this consonant in the place of *th*, initially, in certain words, as in *thratch* (to quarrel sharply), *through*, *thrust* [fruoſt'], *thimble* [ſim'u'l], *throstle*, *throng*, and in *thought*, as habitually pronounced by individuals [faowt'].

G.

Final *g*, and the additional *g* which may be gained participially, as in *sing, singing*, are, by rule, seldom heard; but, on the part of some individual speakers, the *g*'s in each case are clearly enunciated on all occasions, as in 'gang,' 'ganging' [gaangg', gaang'ing], *go, going*.

In such words as *finger, flinger, linger*, the *g* is a constituent of the first syllable entirely—[ſing'u, ſling'u, ling'u]. Many words fall into this category, as *fangle* [faang'u'l], *dangle, wrangle, spangle, mangle, angle, tangle, hunger* [:uo'ng-ur], *monger* (as in *ironmonger* [aa'ru'n-muong-ur]), *mongrel* [m:uo'ng-ril], *longer, thronger* [thraang'ur], *jingle, single, tingle*, and others.

In words having *ough* as a component, the tendency in regard to pronunciation is not to make a guttural of the consonants, as is done in the case of *ch*. *Plough*, sb. is [pli'h'f], *dough* [duo'h'f (and) di'h'f], *slough* [sluo'f], *enough* [uni'h'f], *sough* [suo'f], *though* [dhuo'f (and) dhih'f], *through* [thruo'f], *bough* [bi'h'f], *mew* (as the word is usually written, signifying that end of a barn where the grain is stacked, or 'mewed') [mi'h'f]. *Mew*, vb. to cloak up, to overwrap, to conceal or pack within layers of any material, is usually pronounced [muo'f (and) miw'].

Gl is expressed generally by [dl]. In words having the trigraph *gth*, *g* is omitted in pronunciation, as in *strength, length*.

H.

This letter is, by rule, never attempted in pronunciation, and, when heard, is due either to accident or caprice. An equivalent sound is approached when *w* is made to precede the vowel *o* initially, as in one form of each of the words *oats* and *host*, pronounced, at times, almost distinctly [whuoh'ts] and [whaoſt'], the emission of breath being abrupt, and almost amounting to a whistle.

I.

The sounds of this vowel are [aa'] (*I, rice, mind, chine, pine, lion* [laa'u'n], *kite*); [ih'] (*machine, magazine*, and other words which, in received pronunciation, have the sound of *e* long, as *seen, been, fifteen, gabardine*); [i] (*blind* [blin'], *climb* [tlim'], *swim, wind, find* [ſin'], *wind*, vb.); [ee] (*oblige, night, might, sight, right, blight, fright*); [aey'] (*fight, right* [raey't (and) reet']); [ao] (*stir, birth, mirth, firm, bird, flirt, squirt, first*); [uo] (in interchange with the preceding vowel); [u] (*miracle*); *ia* is [ee'] (*briar, liar*); [aa'] (*dialogue* [daa'luog], *diamond, Messiah*); *ie* [ih'] (*believe, sieve, grieve, shield, field*); [aa'] (*science, quiet, lie, tie*); [i] (*friend*);

io [aa'] (*lion, Sion, violet* [vaa'lut]);

iu [aa'uo] (*triumph* [t'raa'uomp]).

In the refined phase, the sounds of *i* are [ey' (and) e'y'] (*fine, fire*,

iron); [aa'] (*eight, blind*); [ao'] (*first, third, birth*); [uy'] (and) u'y'] (*fight, right*); [e] (*girl*); of *ia* [ey']; of *ie* [ey'] and [e'y']; of *io* [ey']; of *iu* [ey' uo].

L.

When this consonant immediately precedes *d* or *t*, and chiefly when the vowel is *a*, *o*, or diphthong *au* or *ou*, it is mute, as in *gold*, *moulder*, *solder* [saoh'd'ur (and) saow'd'ur], *hold* [aoh'd], *old* [aoh'd (and) uoh'd], *cold*, *salt*, *fault*, *malt*, *bolt* [baow't].

N.

When *ln* occurs immediately before the termination *er* of nouns, the *l* and *n* undergo transposition, as in *milner* [min'lu], and the proper name *Kilner* [Kin'lu].

O.

The sounds of this vowel are [e'h'] (*who, do, so, most, throne, dole, more*); [i'h'] and [ih'] (in interchange with the foregoing vowel in most of the same words); [uo] (*not, lost, scoff, animosity, apologise* [upuol'ujaa'z], *profit, lot, folly*); [ao'] (*O, lo!* (and [le'h']), *low, mow, snow*); [ao] (*post, host, whole* [waol']); [u] (of [uv'], or, nor, for); [aa] (*long, strong, throng, among, hot* [yaat']); [o] is a frequent vowel, as in *on, open* [op'un], and interchanges with [ao] in most words where this vowel obtains;

oa [oa'h'] (*coal, foal, road*); [e'h'] (*broad, toad, load*);
oe [e'h'] (*doe, toe, hoe, sloe*); [uo'y'] (*poetry* [puo'y'tri]);
oi [ao'y'] (*toil, foil, soil*); [uo'y'] (*point, anoint, joint, moist, poison*);
[uoh'] as in *quoit* [kuoh't, kwuoh't], is an exceptional vowel sound;
oo [i'h'] and [ih'], the first usually employed monosyllabically, or in pause (*proof, stool, book, door, goose, choose, moon, look, boct, booty, noon*);
[e'h'] (*room*);
ou [oo'] (*sound, hound, surround, thou, poultry, house, sour, round*);
[i'h'] (*truth, enough, tough*); [ih'] (*cough, youth, though*); [e'h'] (*fought*);
[uo] (*trouble, mourn, journey*); [aow'] (*soup, four, sought, brought, thought*);
ow is also sounded [oo'] in such words as *cow, now, bow, brown, town, shower, dowry*; but in others, as *low, bestow, snow, grow, below*, [ao'] is the vowel, to which [h'] accretes before a following consonant. Some of the words of this class, as *low, snow, below*, have the interchangeable vowel [e'h'].

In the refined phase, the sounds of O are [ao'] (*who, so, post, over, hosier* [ao'zur], *note*); [u'] (*for, torment* (sb. and vb.), *mortar, sorrow*); [u] (*not, long, on, among*); [uw'], with [aow'] in interchange, to some extent, (*do, down, cow, how*); of oa [ao']; of oe [ao']; of oi [uy'] (*poison, noise, moist, toil, soil, point*). In *quoit*, the vowel is, exceptionally, [kwao't (and) kao't]. Of oo [uw'], with [aow'] in interchange, to some extent; of ou [aow'], with [uw'] in some interchange, (*sound, flour, flower, poultry*); [u] (*tough, though*); and [u'] (*mourn, bourn, journey* [ju'nu]). The refined form of ow is [aow'], with some interchange of [uw'], in such words as *cow, now, bow, brown, town, shower, dowry*; and [uw'], in such as *low, bestow, snow, grow, below*.

P.

On the part of a class, whose use of the dialect is free, but not broad, there is a tendency to change the usual sound of *ph* for that of a simple

p. The following words are habitually subjected to this treatment by the class of people indicated: *pheasant* [piz'u'nt], *physician* [puzi..shu'n], *photograph* [paot'ugraap], *philosopher* [filo..supu], *philosophy* [filo..supi] (with a caprice of treatment), '*sumphy*' (i. e. marshy; of the nature of a quagmire) [suom'pi], *camphor* [kaam'pru (and) kaam'fru], *sulphur* [suol'pru (and) suol'fru], *blasphemy* [blaas'pumi], *orphan* [ao'h'pun (and) upun] (the first the commonest), *pamphlet* [paam'plit], *sphere* [spi'h'r], *aeraph* [sur'up], *triumph* [t'raa'uomp], *epitaph* [ip'itaap], *paragraph* [paar'ugraap (and) paar'ugraaft], *elephant* [il'ipunt]. *Philip* in familiar speech is abbreviated to [Pil'], as also *Humphrey* to [Uomp']. *Murphy* and *Morphet*, proper names, are pronounced, respectively, [Maor'pi, Muor'pi] and [Mur'pit, Muor'pit]. *Amphitheatre* is also treated in the same manner [aampiti'h'tu]. The peculiar pronunciation of the digraph *ph* in this list of words is not equally representative of southern speech; nevertheless, the last form, abbreviated to '*Ampy*' [aam'pi], was, in the dialect, the designation of a popular place of amusement at Leeds.

Q.

In the word *quaint*, there are individual speakers who, in pronunciation, elide the *q*, so as to render the word, as nearly as possible, [web'h'nt]. To *quick*, in all its parts, simple and compound, is attached the same peculiarity. But in *quilt*, the initial letter is displaced by *t* [twilt'].

R.

This letter is not often trilled, apart from an initial position, and, when heard, the trill is of a varying character, and seldom a forcible one.

A dental *r* is invariably employed in many words.

In other words, having *e*, *i*, or *u* for vowel, followed by *r*, this letter is often transposed, as in *curd* [kruod'], *bird* [bruod' (also) buor'd' (and) baod'], *sherd* [shred'], *burst* [bruost'], *grin* [gur'n, gi'r'n, (also) gɛ:n (and, but seldom), gi'n], *cistern* [sis'trun], *lectern* [lik'trun], *lantern* [laan'trun], *western* [wis'trun], and generally in this class of word which receives the accent on the first syllable. So, too, there is often a transposition in *burn*, and *burnt*, and systematically again in *furmenty* [fruom'uti], *thirty* [thruoti], *spurt* [spraot'], *camphor* [kaam'fru], *sulphur* [suol'fru], *interest* [in'truost']. The last word would, however, be spelt, by dialect speakers, '*intrust*,' and the refined pronunciations are essentially distinct from the vulgar, being [in'turist (and) in'trist].

S.

The sound of this letter in such words as *measure*, *pleasure*, *treasure* is that of *z*, and, to the ear, the termination ends with the following vowel [miz'u, pliz'u, t'riz'u]. This is the rule, also, in regard to other words which, in ordinary usage, associate the '*ts*' sound with the digraph *tu*, as in *nature* [ne'h'tu], *venture* [vin'tu], *furniture* [faon'itu], *future* [fiw'tu, fih'tu], *picture* [pik'tu], *scripture* [skrip'tu], *manufacture* [maanifaak'tu], *seizure* [si'h'zu], *rupture* [ruop'tu]. Also in other words, with a differing termination, as *punctual* [puong'tu'l], *mutual* [miw'tu'l], *righteous* [raa'tih's], *question* [kwis'tun]. In each list the *t*'s are usually all more or less of a dental character.

T.

This consonant is, also, like *d*, often heard with a slightly thick, or

semi-dental sound, as an initial and as a final letter. In other positions *t* is a distinctly dental letter.

In participles with the sound of *pt* occurring finally only the first letter is heard in dialect speech, as in *slept* [slep'], *wept* [wep'], *kept* [kep'], *swept* [swep'], *crept* [krep'], (other forms being [krip', kraop', kruop', (and) kraap']). So, also, in the past tenses of *heap*—'heapt' [ep'], and *leap*—'leapt' [lep']. When, however, the vowel proper [ou] of the last verb is employed, then the final *t* is heard in the participles ('loutp' [laow'pt]). The participles *stript* and 'grapt' (p. t. of *grip*) have also the final letter mute in pronunciation ([s'trip', graap']), but this treatment is exceptional to their class.

U.

The sounds of this vowel are [uo] (*tub*, *up*, *under* [uon'd'u], *snuff*, *stuff*, *sun*); [ih''] (*duke*, *rebuke*, *flute*, *sugar*, *sure*, *rhubarb* [rih'buob], *multitude* [muol'tituh'd], *refuse*); [i:w] (*use*; also with [i:h'] for vowel, and with initial *y* added, in each case); [ao] (*hurt*, *spurt*); [i] (*much*, *such*, *just*; and with [uo] for vowel, in the case of the last word);

ua is [e'h'] (*quart*, *persuade* (also with [i'h'] for vowel), *adequate* (not spoken), *guard*, *guardian*, *Stuart*—proper name); [aa] (*squander* [skwaan'd'u], *guarantee* [gaar'unt:i'h']);

ue [i'h'] (*true*, *flue*, *blue*, *revenue* [riv'ini'h'], *rue*, *subdue* [suobdi'h']); [i] (*quench*, *quest*, *conquest* [kuong'kwist]);

ui [aa'] (*guide*, *guile*, *disguise*); [ih''] (*suit*, *fruit*, *juice*; in other words, as *recruit*, the vowel is of a medial character); [i] (*quilt*, *built*); [uo] (*quit*, *quirk*, *squirt*, *squirrel*); but these are exceptional instances, and in the last three words the vowel is in full interchange with [ao];

uo [uo'h'] (*quote*).

In the refined phase, the sounds of U are [ao] (*hurl*, *churl*, *under*, *curse*, *humble*, *grumble*, *murder*, *stun*, *burden*, *curtain*); [uo] (*suffer*, *blunt*); [uu] (*tub*, *up*, *stuff*); [yaow'] (*use*, *union*, *universe*, and, without initial *y*, *rhubarb*); [uw] (*duke*, *flute*, *mute*, *subdue* [saobduw'], *cue*, *abuse* [ubuw'z] vb., [ubuw's] sb.); of *ua* [u'] (*quart*, *guard*, *guarantee*, with medial vowel [g'u'runtaey']), [ai'] (*persuade*, *quake*), and [aa] (*squander*, *quantity*); of *ue* [aow'] (*true*, *blue*, *rue*, *hue*, with initial *y* for *h*), [i] (*quest*, *conquest*, *quench*), and [iw'] (*revenue* [riv'iniw'] (when read, but [riv'ini'h'] when spoken), *fuel*); of *ui* [aow'] (*juice*, *bruise*), [uw] (*recruit*, *fruit*, *suit*), [a'e] (*quilt*, *built*, *guide*, *guile*, *quit*, *disguise*, *quill*), and [ao] (*squirt*, *squirrel*, *quirk*); of *uo* [ao'] (*quote*, *quorum*).

V.

In some of the commonest verbs and simple singular nouns there is a constant disposition to sound *v* for *f*, as in *calf* [kao'h'v], *half* [ao'h'v], *sheaf* [shaav'], *stave* [staav'], and though not in *safe*, yet, on occasions, exceptionally, in the compound *vouchsafe* [v:uochai'h'v]; also in *scarf* [skaa'v], unless the vowel is [e'h'], which is the commoner form; in 'neaf', *fist* [ni'h'v], *deaf*, vb. [di'h'v], *delf*, sb. [dil'v], 'thafe', p. t. of *thieve* [the'h'v], *elf* [il'v], *leaf* [li'h'v], *hoof* [uo'v, i:h'v], *scurf* [skuor'v]. In words of which the vowel is *i* or *u* there are exceptions to the rule illustrated by the foregoing words.

In two or three common nouns, *v* displaces *b*, systematically, as in *gable* [gi'h'vu'l], and *shoeband* [shuov'u'n]. In the term 'hubbleshaw' (a confused noise) *v* also, at times, takes the place of *b* [uov'u'lshoo'].

Conversely, however, there are as many instances where *b* takes the place of *v*, but the class of word varies, as in *navel*, sb. [nə'h'bu'l], *rivet*, vb. [reb'it (and) rib'it], *frivolous*, adj. [frib'lus].

In *over*, and its compounds, *v* has the sound of *w* [əw'h'].

X.

In several words, this letter has the soft sound of *s*, as in *axe* [aas'u'l], *next* [ni'st (and) nikst], *Haxby* (the name of a place), [Aas'bi], *six* [si's]; also in '*ax*' = '*aks*'—ask [aas'].

Y.

When the sound of *y* is equivalent to *i* long, it falls into the same category as this vowel, and is represented in dialect speech by [aa:], as in *rhyme* [raa'm], *sly* [slaa:], *fly* [flaa:], *justify* [juustifaa:].

This letter is, with great frequency, added initially to a word beginning with a vowel; or is put in the place of *h*, when this letter, followed by a vowel, begins the word. This is a process, however, which often entirely changes the vowel, as in *hot* [uot', yaat'], *acre* [ə'h'ku, yaak'u]. The vowels which chiefly acquire *y*, in the way indicated, are *a* and *o*. The vowel *e* also receives the form, but in a less noticeable way.

ACCENT.

The mode of accentuation in the dialect speech is not in entire conformity with modern usage.

Words of two syllables are, in all but exceptional instances, as *compound*, sb., adj., and vb. [kuompuo'nd], accented according to rule.

Words of three syllables, having a final long vowel, are commonly accented on the last syllable, as *reconcile* [rikunsaa'l], *remonstrate* (not a spoken word, but, when read, pronounced [rimuonst're'h't], *calculate* [kaalkile'h't], *celebrate* [silibre'h't], *circulate* [saokule'h't], and words generally which terminate in *ate*; *jubilee* [jiwbilee:], *distribute* [dist'ribiwt], *signify* [signifaa:], *multiply* [m:uoltiplaa:], and words generally terminating with the sound of *i* long. To a great extent, trisyllables with a final short vowel have the accent on the penult if marked by short *a*, as *relative* [rile'h'tiv], *combatant* (not spoken) [kuombaath'unt].

Words of four syllables are also, to a great extent, affected peculiarly in having the accent on the penult, as *indicative* [:indike'h'tiv], *circumstances* [s:aokumstaan'siz], *antiquary* [:aantikwe'h'ri], and, outside the vocabulary, such other words as *subsequently* [s:uobisikwin'tli], *superfluous* [si:h'pufl'i'h's], *munificent* [mih'nifis'u'nt], *infinitive* [:infinaa'tiv], *leviathan* [lih'vi-e'h'thun], *imperfectly* [:impufik'tli] (with an occasional elision of the *t*, on the part of those who are accounted bad speakers). There are exceptional pronunciations, as *iniquity* [:in'ikwiti]. Other words conform to the verb in sound, as *lamentable* [leh'min'tubu'l]. When the last syllable has *a* for its vowel, it either receives the accent alone, as in *communicate* [kuomih'nike'h't], or the accent on the proper syllable is shared in a degree by the last, as in *legitimate* [lijit'im:ə'h't], *negotiate* [niguo'h'ti:ə'h't].

Words of five or more syllables are accented according to rule,

unless terminating in *le* or *y*, or that the vowel of the penult is *a*, in which case stress and length are restricted to this syllable, as in *imaginative* [imaajine'h'tiv], *accommodating* [ukaomude'h'tin]; the words of this class which are in use in spoken speech being comparatively few. When the termination is marked by *le* or *y*, there is also a tendency to adapt the pronunciation to the indicated rule, as in *immoderately* [imuod'ureh'tli], *immensurable* [iminsureh'bu'l]; and when it occurs that both the antepenult and the penult have *a* for vowel, the accent falls on the former, as in *incomparable* [inkuompe'h'rubu'l]. But these are quite exceptional pronunciations, and, as a list, vary, as does *irrevocable* [irivuo'h'kubu'l], which, like many other words, maintains the sound of the verb.

SUBSTANTIVES.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

In the possessive case, the usual *'s* is, by rule, unheard. 'T' lad stick' [Tlaad'stik'], the lad's stick. This rule is also followed when nouns in the possessive case occur in succession. 'T' lad father stick' [Tlaad'fi'h'd'u stik'].

GENDER.

In regard to the gender of substantives, it may be stated, broadly, that there is a general disposition either to employ different words representatively, or to effect this purpose of distinction loosely by the addition of some qualifying word, as 'dam elephant,' in respect of an *elephantess*, and 'he-' and 'she-tiger,' for a *tiger* and *tigress*, respectively. In very many cases, the modern way of denoting the sex of animals and objects, by a suffix to the noun, is discarded as effeminate.

ADJECTIVES.

Not only do single syllable adjectives form their comparative by the addition of *er*, with *est* for the superlative, but those of two or more syllables also follow this rule.

To the following list of words which are compared irregularly in ordinary English, the Mid-Yorkshire dialect forms are added in glossic, within brackets.

Bad [baad']	Worse [waa's] [waa'r] [waa'sur]	} equally common	Worst [waa'st]
Far [faa'r]	Farther [faa'd'u] [faa'ru]		Farthest [faa'd'ist] [faa'rist]
Fore [fu'r]	Former [fu'mu]		Foremost [fu'must] [fu'meh'st]
			First [faost']

Good [gi'h'd]	Better [bet'ur] [gi'h'd'ur] the last in relation to sub- stance, mood of mind, or inanimate objects generally.	Best [best] [bet'u'rist] [bet'u'must] [bet'u'ru] [gi'h'dist]
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The several superlative forms are much heard. [Bet'u'ru] may, however, be more properly distinguished as a comparative of a higher degree. It is often employed in conjunction with [bet'ur] when a superlative meaning is not intended to be conveyed.

Late [li'h't]	Later [li'h't'ur]	Latest [li'h'tist] Last [laast']
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It must be noted that the definite article [t'] is always heard with *last* [laast'] and under no circumstances whatever is there a departure from this rule.

Little [laa'tu'l] [laa'l]	Less [les'] [les'u] [laa'tlu] [laa'lu]	Least [li'h'st] [laa'tlist] [laa'list] [les'ist]
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In the last case, and also in the comparative forms, the vowel [e] interchanges with [i].

Many [muoni'] Much [mich'] [mik'u'l]	More [me'h'r] [mik'ur]	Most [me'h'st] [mik'list] [ni'h'd'ist] [ni'h'd'umust] [ni'h'must]
Near [ni'h'r]	Nearer [ni'h'd'ur]	Nearest

Old [ao'h'd]	Older [ao'h'd'ur]	Oldest [ao'h'd'ist]
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When an adjective is formed by the affix *ern*, the vowel and the *r* are invariably transposed [run].

When formed by the affix *ly*, *s* is added [liz].

The demonstrative forms *the one* and *the other* contract and are in constant use as [te'h'n, ti'h'n, tao'n (ref.)] and [tuod'ur, tid'ur].

Each is not heard, the equivalent for this term being 'one and the other' [yaan' un' tid'ur], or, in some positions, 'ilka' [il'ku], which word also supplies the place of *every*.

At the has its usual form in 'at t' [aat]. *At*, as a single word, often receives the addition of *en* [aat'u'n], chiefly before a vowel, but also frequently when preceding the definite article. 'He's at the door' [I'z aat'u'n t di'h'r]. [Chaucer has *attē* before a consonant, but *atten* before a vowel. In both cases the suffix is put for A.S. *pam*, the dat. sing. of the def. article.—W. W. S.]

Where, under the ordinary rule, the termination *ish* occurs, there is in dialect speech a substitution of 'like' [laa'k].

The termination *en* is in a great measure ignored, but not to the extent usual in town dialect, in which adjectives vigorously assert substantive forms, however ungainly, unless the word may be sounded as a monosyllable. 'A wood spoon' [U wuod' spuo'yn]; 'a stown (*stolen*) coat' [U staown kaoyt].—(*Leeds*.) Alike in rural and town dialect, *y*, as an adjectival termination, is common when the sense of the word implies flavour, or mixture, and general in cases where the ordinary

equivalent is the simple substantive form. 'Tarty' [te'h'ti], tart, or acidulous; 'irony' [aa'runi], mixed with iron; 'browny' [broo'ni], of a brown colour.—(*Mid-Yorks.*)

Disyllables ending in *al* and *ble* are usually compared by *er* and *est*, and not by *more* and *most*, as ordinarily.

Note.—In Dr Murray's 'Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland,' page 186, there is a note of quotation from the Rev. J. C. Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary*, respecting the demonstrative forms current in the last-named locality. They are said to be "four forms, *theea*, *thor*, *thedse*, and *thors* or *thodse*, of which the two in *-s* are used as plurals of *this*, and the two without *-s* as plurals of *that*."

In connection with this note, it may be of use to explain the Mid-Yorkshire usage with regard to these forms, and with a little more fulness.

'*Theea*' [dhi'h] is often put in opposition with *that*, to save repetition, and is a clear gain of a word in speech. Thus, where, in received English, a meaning could only be expressed by the phrase, 'neither that one nor the other,' or by a similar one, the dialect would accomplish it by 'neither that nor there (or '*theea*') one' [ne'h'd'u dhaat nu dhi'h yaan]. The form is much heard in other ways, with an allied meaning, but it is essentially a helping form, and does not usually take the place of the simple word *that*. 'It's neither *théa* thing nor the other' [Its ne'h'd'u dhi'h theyng nu tid'u]. In this sentence, the word can scarcely be said to displace *that*. [Dhi'h] is, however, most usually heard as the pronunciation of *they*, but chiefly on the part of old people; the more general form being [dhe'h], and always, in each case, with the loss of the last element before a vowel. With quaint speakers, '*thor*' [dhaor'] takes the place of *those*; and, for *these*, the form '*thedse*' [dhi'h'z] is universally employed, north and south, in the county. For *those*, 'them' [dhim] is the more general Mid-Yorkshire equivalent, and '*thodse*' [dhuc'h'z] is a semi-refined form, restricted to a corresponding habit of speech. The *Cleveland Glossary* form '*thors*' [dhao'h'z] is also very strictly of this character, but is not readily employed. It is avoided by consistent speakers, who adopt [dhao'z], under all circumstances.

PRONOUNS.

The pronouns, with the varying forms common to Mid-Yorkshire, are as follows:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dialect Equivalent.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Dialect Equivalent.</i>
Nom. I	[Aa, I]	We	[Wey, wi, wu, uz]

[Aa] is quite often short, but in respect of this quantity is entirely dependent on position and character in a sentence.

[I] is a peculiar sound, and, as indicated, only represented by this letter as a glossic symbol. In rural and town dialect alike, the form is characteristic of interrogative sentences. 'Will Eh?'—*Shall I?* 'Mun Eh?'—*Must I?* Its use in town dialect is, however, especially restricted to sentences of the kind shown, while in rural dialect it is put to a peculiar use. In such a sentence as, *I will do that, too, while I am at it*, the form 'Eh' [I] is, in town dialect, an impossibility. In, for example, the Leeds dialect, the rendering would be [Aal diw dhaat tiw waal Aa 'aam aar it]; but in Mid-Yorkshire dialect [Aa'l di'h dhaat ti'h'

waa:l I 'iz' aat' it'] (the last pronoun being also frequently quite unheard)—'at' = at it [aatt']. There may be, too, an interchange of [Aa] with the form [I]. But the use of this form, in any degree, infallibly distinguishes rural from town dialect.

[Wi, wu]. These forms are unemphatic.

[Uz'] (the pronunciation of *us*) is occasional, and the vowel interchanges with [uo], this being always the sound when constituting part of the initial word of a sentence.

Poss. { Mine [Maa'n, muyn' (ref.)]. Our [Oo'h', wur', uz', oa'h' (ref.),
aow'h' (ref.), ao'h' (market-town ref.)].
My [Maa', mu, mi, uz', Ours [Oo'h'z, uoz'iz, oa'h'z (ref.),
aow'h'z (ref.), ao'h'z (market-town ref.)].

Occasionally there is heard a possessive suffix *-es*, namely, 'mines' [maa'nz]. The word *own*, pronounced [ao'h'n], is also frequently added to the simple form, and constitutes a compound possessive. It is chiefly employed in pet phrases. 'Thou's mine own bairn!' [Dhuo'z min' ao'h'n be'h'n!]. Or, in a more idiomatic phrase, 'Thou nown bairn!' [Dhuo' nao'h'n be'h'n!].

[Mu, mi]. Unemphatic. The first form is usually prefixed to words of endearment. 'Come, my bairn!' [Kuom' (very often with the vowel long) mu be'h'n!]. The initial letter of the noun is, by rule, a consonant. The last form is in free use.

[Uz'] (sing.). Occasional.

[Wur']. Unemphatic.

[Uoz'iz]—i. e. 'us's.' Occasional, and (but to a less extent) in town as well as rural dialect.

[Ao'h'z]. In several Yorkshire localities, a long varying vowel, without a final element, distinguishes this pronoun, as the [uz] of the extreme north, and the [aa'z] of the south.

Obj. Me [Maey', mu, uz', mee', Us [Uoz'].

mey' (and) muy' (ref.)].

[Mu]. Unemphatic.

[Mee']. Mostly heard in pause.

Nom. { Thou [Dhoo', tu, dhaow', Ye } [Yey' (also ref.), yee', yu,
dhu, dhuw' (ref.)]. You } yaow' (ref.)].
{ You [Yee', yey' (ref.),
yaow' (ref.), yuw'
(ref.)].

[Dhoo']. In emphasis. In sharp utterance, there is a distinct change of vowel to [uo], and as the quantity of [oo'], when used, is very commonly of inordinate length, the sounds contrast greatly.

The use of the nominative *thou*, for the objective *thee*, is restricted and general to rural dialect. 'He shall not go.' 'He will for *thoo*'—will in spite of *you*—will be the contradictory response of a second person, relative to a third. [Ee' saan'ut gaan'. I wil' fu 'dhoo']. *Thou*, along with the rest of the forms of the second person singular, though naturally the expression of familiar feeling, is yet associated with contemptuous treatment on the part of a speaker. When this treatment is resorted to, it would be impossible to exceed the deliberate tone and length of the vowel, and in this character the word is peculiarly

expressive. Towards superiors, the objective case of the second person plural is, as a matter of course, employed, but under circumstances of strong feeling it is apt to be changed for *thou*, and without that sense of unpardonable vulgarity which would attach to the form if used in a like manner in ordinary conversation.

[Tu]. Unemphatic, and frequently as close a contraction as [tu']. The mistake is invariably made by listeners of supposing this form to represent the objective case, and in the endeavour to render the dialect approximately, local writers resort to a variety of means in order to convey the sound indicated—one of the commonest in general conversation. On the part of others, whose object is to display force rather than accuracy in renderings of dialect, the uncontracted form '*thee*' is often written. It need only be said, that this form is never heard in the dialect in the nominative case.

[Dhuw']. Unemphatic.

[Dhu]. Occasional.

[Yu]. Unemphatic.

[Yuw']. Unemphatic.

Poss.	{	Thine [Dhaa'n, dhuyn (ref.)].	Your {	[Yoa'h', yao'h' (m. t. ref.), yur'.]		
		Thy [Dhaa', dhi, dhuyn (ref.)].				
		Your [Yoa'h', yaow'h' (ref.), yao'h' (market-town ref.), yur' (the same)].			Yours {	[Yoa'h'z, yaow'h'z, yao'h'z (m. t. ref.), yao'z].
		Yours [Yoa'h'z, yaow'h'z, yao'h'z (market-town ref.), yao'z].				

[Dhi]. Unemphatic.

[Yur'] (sing. and plur.). Unemphatic.

It must be noted that, in familiar intercourse, and in all conversation with inferiors, or equals, the second person of the possessive case is usually denoted by *thy* and *thine*, in both the singular and plural. *Your* and *yours* are relegated to refined speech.

[Yao'z] (sing. and plur.). Occasional.

Obj.	{	Thes [Dhey', dhoo', dhu, tu, dhee', dhaow' (ref.)].	You {	{	[Yey', yu, yee', yaow' (m. t. ref.)].
		You [Yey', yu, yee', yaow' (market-town ref.), yuw' (the same)].			

[Dhee']. Infrequent. Of the six forms here noted, four ([dhoo', dhaow', dhu, tu]) are resolvable into nominatives, being variations of *thou*. The right of the last two to be thus considered is made clear by a comparison of analogous forms. Neither [dhu] nor [tu] are employed emphatically.

[Yu] (sing. and plural). Unemphatic.

Nom. He [Ey', ee', i]

They [Dhe'h', dhu].

[I] Unemphatic.

The objectives *him* and *her* are often employed nominatively. Possibly this habit is a mere result of confusion, since these forms are never employed before a verb in the present or past, though frequently preceding participles, interrogatively. '*Him* bown?' [I'm boon?], 'He going?' For the plural *they*, '*them*' is employed.

Poss. His [Ee'z, iz']	Their { } [Dhe'h', dhu]
	Theirs { } [Dhe'h'z]

[Dhu]. Unemphatic. In the case of this form, and corresponding ones, *r* is added when a following word begins with a vowel.

Obj. Him [Ey'm, im']	Them [Dhim', dhem', um']
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[Um] (= 'em). Unemphatic, by rule, but in some slight use otherwise. 'Whether it's um or them there's no counting' [Wid'u'r its' um' u dhim' dhuz' ne'h' koon'tin], whether it is they or them there is no way of accounting, or knowing.

Nom. She [Shu, shao, shih', shey' (ref.)]	They [Dhe'h', dhu]
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Poss. { Her [Aor', u]	Their [Dhe'h', dhu]
{ Hers [Aoz']	Theirs [Dhe'h'z]

Obj. Her [Aor', u]	Them [Dhim', dhem', um']
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Nom. It [It']	They [Dhe'h', dhu]
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Poss. Its [It', its']	Their { } [Dhe'h', dhu]
	Theirs { } [Dhe'h'z]

Obj. It [It']	Them [Dhim', dhem', um']
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[Its']. The possessive sign 's is only employed at such times when it would be impossible to make sense without it.

The relatives *who* and *which* are frequently superseded by a contraction of *that* [ut'], a form much used, too, legitimately. The *w* in *who* (whether a simple or compound word) is not heard to any extent in refined dialect, [ao'] being the more favoured form. For *which*, 'whilk' [wilk'] is much employed interrogatively by old people.

Why [waa'] is very rarely heard, the common equivalent being 'what for' [waat' fur'].

Relative compounds take 'some' between the words, or undergo other changes, as in 'whomsomever' [w:eh'nsuomiv'u], *whoever* (also *whosoever*, and *whomsoever*), 'whosomever' [w:eh'-(and) wi:h'suomiv'u], *whosoever*, 'whichsomever' [wichsuomiv'u], *whichever*, 'whatsomever' (and with added *s*) [waatsuomiv'u], *whatever*. Also, in the case of the adverb *however*, 'howsomever', 'howsomevers' [oo'suomiv'uz].

Personal compounds have a treatment which may be exemplified in—

Myself [mis:e'l, mis:e'n].

Thyself [dhis:e'l, dhis:e'n], the first vowel in each case changing to [aa'] under stress.

One's-self [yaanzs:e'l, yaanzs:e'n].

Himself [izs:e'l, izs:e'n].

Themselves [dhus:e'lz, dhus:e'nz].

For the demonstrative *those*, 'them' [dhim'] is employed.

The indefinite pronouns are, as a class, marked by peculiar pronunciations, as seen in—

other, [uod'ur], forming [tid'ur] with the def. art. preceding.

any, [uon'i];

none, [ni'h'n];

all, [yaal'];

one another, [yaan' unid'ur], but as frequently with an increased idiom [yaan' tid'ur];

such, [saa'k];

'*one*' [te'h'n, ti'h'n, tao'n (ref.), a contraction of *the one*. 'T'ane trupp'd tither' [Te'h'n t'ruop' tid'ur], the one tripped up the other. 'T'ane' is often contracted to 'ta' [te'], acquiring [h'] before a consonant.

With the second person singular, most verbs, including the auxiliary, coalesce, and in this form are a marked feature of conversation, as in interrogative forms. 'Wilt-thou,' [wil'-tu]; 'mun-thou' (must-thou), [muon'tu]; 'does-thou,' [diz'-tu]; 'munut-thou' (must you not), [muon'ut-tu]; 'sanut-thou' (shall you not), [saan'ut-tu]; 'loves-thou,' [luovz'-tu]; 'hears-thou,' [i'h'z-tu]; 'shifts-thou' (shift you), [shifts'-tu].

VERBS.

Verbs following substantives plural in the nominative case acquire *s*. 'The most of them learns nought' [T me'h'st on' um' li'h'nz n:ao'wt].

Verbs following a pronoun singular have usually also *s* added. In the case of intransitives, this is a rule without exception. 'I gangs' [Aa' gaanz], I go. 'I rests' [Aa' rists], I rest. Among active auxiliaries, *do* and *let* likewise conform to this rule. The remainder of the verbs of this class do not.

The following illustrations example the treatment, in the dialect, of an Active Verb which, according to ordinary usage, is conjugated, according to the 'weak' form.

TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' luovz']	[Wey' luov']
[Dhoo' luovz']	[Yey' luov']
[Ey' luovz']	[Dhe'h' } luov']
	[Dhi'h' }

When employed unemphatically, the pronouns have changed quantities, in each case, and may be thus rendered, in order: [Aa, dhoo, I, wu, yee, dhu]. The stress is with the verb, the vowel of which becomes long.

Us [uoz'] is also frequently employed incidentally, or in a familiar strain of speech, in the first person singular and plural in the several tenses of the indicative mood.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' luovd']	[Wey' luovd']
[Dhoo' luovd']	[Yey' luovd']
[Ey' luovd']	[Dhe'h' } luovd']
	[Dhi'h' }

¹ Compare the verbs which in Danish and Swedish are called 'deponent'; e.g. Dan. *jeg blues*, I blush; Swed. *jag glädjas*, I rejoice;—the *s* being here not the ordinary inflectional suffix, but short for *sit* or *sig*, oneself.—W. W. S.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa·v luovd·]	[Wey·v luovd·]
[Dhoo·z luovd·]	[Yey·v luovd·]
[Ey·z luovd·]	[Dhe·h·v }
	[Dhi·h·v } luovd·]
	[Dhimz· }

In each case where the (contracted) auxiliary verb is expressed, expression is optional. Most speakers have a habit of omitting it, and it may be said that, in practice, the perfect and imperfect tenses are identical.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa·d luovd·]	[Wey·d luovd·]
[Dhoo·dzt luovd·]	[Yey·d luovd·]
[Ey·d luovd·]	[Dhe·h·d }
	[Dhi·h·d }
	[Dhimd· (or) }
	[Dhim·ud } luovd·]

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· saal·] or [wil· luov·]	[Wey·st] or [wey·l luov·]
[Dhoo· saal·] or [wil· luov·]	[Yey·st] or [yey·l luov·]
[Ey· saal·] or [wil· luov·]	[Dhe·h·st }
	[Dhe·h·su'l }
	[Dhe·h·l }
	[Dhim·su'l }
	[Dhim·u'l }

The [st] and [su'l] of the plural are really interchangeable forms of the auxiliary, but the order coincides with their customary degree of usage in speech. [Corresponding to the Mid. Eng. *suld* and *sal*.—W. W. S.]

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa·st } e luovd·]	[Wey·st }
[Aa·su'l } e luovd·]	[Wey·su'l } e luovd·]
[Dhoo·l e luovd·]	[Yey·l }
[Ey·l e luovd·]	[Yey·st } e luovd·]
	[Dhe·h·l }
	[Dhim·u'l } e luovd·]

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Lit· mey luov·]	[Lit· uoz luov·]
[Dhoo· luov·] or [Luov· dhoo·]	[Yey· luov·] or [Luov· yey·]
[Lit· im· luov·]	[Lit· um· }
	[Lit· dhim· } luov·]

When deprived of stress, the pronoun of the second person singular coalesces with the verb [Luov·stu]. The corresponding forms in the imperative mood of strong verbs also conform to this rule.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' { me'h' } mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']	[Wey' { me'h' } mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']
[Dhoo' { me'h' } mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']	[Yey' { me'h' } mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']
[Ee' { me'h' } mi'h' } } or [kaan' luov']	[Dhe'h' { me'h' } mi'h' } [Dhi'h' me'h' } [Dhim' { me'h' } mi'h' } } } or [kaan' luov']

Of the vowels [e'h'] and [i'h'], the first is the characteristic pronunciation; the last being more general northward. Many Mid-Yorkshire people, however, allow the last vowel great preponderation in their talk.

The stress being shared by the auxiliary in the tense last exemplified, it is deemed important to note that, under such circumstance, *s* is frequently added, and [me'h', mi'h'] may at all times interchange with [me'h'z, mi'h'z] with perfect propriety.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' luov']	[Wey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' luov']
[Dhoo' muodst', kuodst', waadst',] or [suodst' luov']	[Yey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' luov']
[Ey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' luov']	[Dhe'h' } muod', kuod', waad',] or [Dhim' } suod' luov']

Many old people are in the habit of employing [ih'], sometimes long, but usually short, for the vowel in *should*. The exemplified one [uo] is general to the county, and is heard, too, when the construction of the verb is altered, as in the south-west, where the retention of the liquid [suold'] is a peculiarity.

'Mought' [maowt'], for *might*, is also heard, at times, in the second and third persons singular and plural.

The above remarks have an equal application to the corresponding forms in the pluperfect tense.

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' { me'h'z } mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']	[Wey' { me'h'z } mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']
[Dhoo' { me'h'z } mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']	[Yey' { me'h'z } mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']
[Ey' { me'h'z } mi'h'z } } or [kaanz' e luovd']	[Dhe'h' { me'h'z } mi'h'z } [Dhi'h' me'h'z } [Dhim' { me'h'z } mi'h'z } } } or [kaanz' e luovd']

The pronouns of the third person singular and the first and second persons plural have [ee'] for their most usual vowel, and the exemplified one is but introduced to preserve a desirable uniformity wherever possible. In this tense, as also in the present tense of the verb, the vowel of the auxiliary only becomes [e'h'] and [i'h'] when marked by stress or emphasis. At other times, it is [u].

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' e luovd']	[Wey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' e luovd']
[Dhoo' muodst, kuodst, waadst',] or [suodst' e luovd']	[Yey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' e luovd']
[Ey' muod', kuod', waad',] or [suod' e luovd']	[Dhe'h' } muod', kuod', waad',] [Dhim' } or [suod' e luovd']

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[If Aa' luovz']	[If wey' luov']
[If dhoo' luovz']	[If yey' luov']
[If ey' luovz']	[If { dhe'h' } luov'] [If { dhi'h' } luovz'] [If { dhim' } luovz']

'An' [un', aan'] is a form of conjunction much in use, but is not employed when the stress lies on the following word. 'Gif' [gif'] is also used, under the same condition, but is rarely heard as an initial word, in which position 'an' is at all times readily placed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
[Ti'h' luov']	[Tuv' e' luovd']

The rendering of the present of *to* ([ti'h']) is as when marked by stress, or emphasis. When the stress or emphasis is with the verb alone [tu] is the pronunciation.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Compound Perfect.</i>
[Luov'in]	[Luov'u'n] [Luovd']	[Evin luov'u'n] [Evin luovd']

EXAMPLE OF THE TREATMENT OF A STRONG VERB.

TO WRITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' raa'ts]	[Wey' raa't]
[Dhoo' raa'ts]	[Yey' raa't]

Singular.

[Ey' raa'ts]

Plural.

[Dhe'h']	} raa't]
[Dhim']	

In the refined phase, the verb is [rey'ts], in the several persons, in both the singular and plural.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' re'h't]
[Dhoo' re'h't]
[Ey' re'h't]

Plural.

[Wey' re'h't]	
[Yey' re'h't]	
[Dhe'h']	} re'h't]
[Dhim']	

There is an equal interchange of [i'h'] with the vowel of the verb.

In the refined phase, the verb, in both singular and plural, is [rao't].

IMPERATIVE.

[Raa't]

INFINITIVE.

[Ti'h' raa't]

Present Participle.

[Raa'tin]

Perfect Participle.

[Ritu'n]

[Ruot'u'n] is an occasional form of the perfect participle.

The conjugation of the strong verbs is associated with a varied change of vowel, and of participial endings. To deal with these satisfactorily, they must be dealt with singly. The following list of verbs, comprising all, or nearly all, the simple ones that are strong in received speech, have their manner of conjugation in the dialect shown. The chief of the common defective verbs, and several characteristic weak verbs, are also included; together with several words peculiar to the dialect, being either equivalents, or of use in showing the assimilative character of such forms. The list has not been encumbered with these last words, which, to assist the eye, are given in small capitals.¹

Where pronunciations are more than one, they are severally placed in the order of their habitual use, though in many cases a form has not been placed without hesitation; one being almost if not equally as much used as another.

When N. follows a verb, it is meant that the pronunciation given is peculiar to Lower Nidderdale. All else are Mid-Yorkshire pronunciations.

The abbreviation *ref.* will be understood as referring to the peasants' refined phase of dialect.

¹ This list should be compared with that in Dr Morris's *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, pp. 287—313. It is hardly necessary to observe that a large number of the forms here treated as dialectal are actually found in Early English MSS. For example, six references are given in Grein's *A.S. Dictionary* to passages in which *bringan* occurs as the past participle of *bringan*, to bring.—W. W. S.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Abide	[Baa'd]	[Beh'd] [Baod'] [Baad']	[Baod'u'n] [Bid'u'n] [Buod'u'n]

The [ao] also gives place to [o], in both the past and the participle

Am	[Iz']	[Waa'r]	[Been'] [Bin']
	[Iz'] <i>ref.</i>	[Waaz'] <i>ref.</i>	[Beyn'] <i>ref.</i>

Awake	[Waa'k'u'n]	[Waa'k'u'n]	[Waa'k'u'nd]
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The peasants' *ref.* takes [e'h'] for the first vowel in the various parts;
the market-town *ref.* [ai'].

Bear (to bring forth; to carry)	[Bi'h'r]	[Be'h'r] [Baa'r] N.	[Buo'h'n] [Bao'h'n] [Bi'h'd] (occasional).
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Beat (to vanquish, or overcome)	[Bi'h'r]	[Bet']	[Bet'u'n] [Bih'tu'n]
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Begin	[Bigin']	[Bigaan'] [Biguon'] [Bigiwn'] N.	[Biguon'] [Bigh'n] [Bigiwn'] N.
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Bend (<i>weak</i>)	[Bind']	[Bint']	[Bin'did] [Bint']
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Bereave	[Biri'h'v]	[Biri'h'vd]	[Biriv'u'n] [Biri'h'vu'n]
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Beseech	[Bisi'h'ch]	[Bisaowt'] [Bisih'cht]	[Bisaowt'u'n] [Bisaowt'] [Bisi'h'cht]
	[Bisey'ch] <i>ref.</i>	[Biseycht'] <i>ref.</i>	[Biseycht'] <i>ref.</i>

Also [bisi'k], in the present. Some employ [bisey'k], but this form, though not restricted to refined speech, is looked upon as belonging to it.

Bid	[Bid']	[Baad'] [Bod']	[Bid'u'n] [Bod'u'n]
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Big (to build)	[Big']	[Bigd']	[Big'u'n]
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Bind	[Bind']	[Buon'] [Baan']	[Buon']
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Bite	[Baa't]	[Be'h't]	[Bit'u'n]
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Bleed	[Bli'h'd]	[Blid'] [Bled'] [Blaad']	[Bled'] [Bled'u'n] [Blid'u'n] [Blih'did]
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In N. the substantive has a vowel-change [bliwd'].

Bless (<i>weak</i>)	[Blis']	[Blist']	[Blist'] [Bles'u'n]
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Blow	[Blao']	[Bliw'] [Blew'] [Bli'h']	[Blao'h'n]
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Verb (pres.). *Dialect form.* *Past Tense.* *Perf. Part.*

In the present of the verb, [h'] is added in pause, and, by rule, before a consonant. In the past, the last form is, too, only employed before a consonant.

Break	[Brək'] [Brik']	[Braak'] [Brok']	[Brok'u'n]
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Breed	[Brih'd]	[Brid'] [Bred']	[Brid'u'n] [Bred'u'n]
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In N. the substantive is subject to a vowel-change [bri'w'd].

Bring	[Bring']	[Braowt'] [Braang'] [Bruong']	[Braowt'] [Bruong'] [Bruong'u'n]
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Build (<i>weak</i>)	[Bild']	[Belt']	[Belt']
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Burn (<i>weak</i>)	[Baon']	[Buont'] [Baont']	[Baont'] [Buont'] [Baond']
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In the present, [o] is frequently the vowel.

Burst	[Bost'] [Bruost']	[Braast'] [Bost'] [Bruost']	[Bruos'u'n] [Bos'u'n] [Buos'u'n] [Braas'u'n]
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Buy (<i>weak</i>)	[Baa'] [B:aa'y]	[Baowt']	[Baowt']
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Can	[Kaan']	[Kuod'] [Kiwd'] N.	[Kuod'] [Kiwd'] N.
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Cast	[Kest'] [Kist']	[Kest']	[Kes'u'n] [Kis'u'n]
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Catch (<i>weak</i>)	[Kaach']	[Kaowt'] [Kaacht']	[Kaowt'] [Kaacht']
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Not used in the sense of receiving anything thrown. See KEP.

Chide	[Chas'd]	[Che'h'd]	[Chid'u'n]
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Very seldom used in the present; there being several words in the dialect which approach to the meaning of this verb.

Choose	[Chi'h'z]	[Che'h'z] [Chi'h'z]	[Chi'h'zu'n] [Chuo'z'u'n] [Choz'u'n]
	[Chiwz] N.	[Chiwzd'] N. [Chiwz'] N.	[Chiwz'u'n] N.

CLAG (<i>weak</i> —to adhere)	[Tlaag']	[Tlaagd'] [Tlaag']	[Tlaagd'] [Tlaag'u'n]
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Cleave (to split)	[Tli'h'v]	[Tle'h'v]	[Tlov'u'n] [Tluov'u'n]
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For cleave, to adhere, see CLAG.

CLICK (<i>weak</i> —to clutch)	[Tlik']	[Tlikt']	[Tlik'u'n] [Tlikt']
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CLIM (to climb)	[Tlim']	[Tlaam'] [Tlom'] [Tluom']	[Tlom'] [Tluom']
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	[Tleym'] <i>ref.</i>	[Tleymd'] <i>ref.</i>	[Tleymd'] <i>ref.</i>
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Verb (pres.). *Dialect form.* *Past Tense.* *Perf. Part.*

[aa'] interchanges with the vowel in [tlim'], but [i] is most characteristic.

Cling	[Tling']	[Tlaang']	[Tluong']
Clothe	[Tle'h'dh]	[Tle'h'dhd]	[Tluodh'u'n]
		[Tlaad']	[Tlaad']
		[Tli'h'dhd]	
Come	[Kuom']	[Kaam']	[Kuomd']
		[Kom']	

The present of the verb has very often a long vowel, as is frequently the case with the participle.

Cost	[Kost']	[Kost']	[Kos'u'n]
	[Kaoh'st]		
	[Kos']		
	[Kuost']	[Kuost']	[Kuos'u'n]

The last form is constantly used by some old people.

Crow	[Krao']	[Kriw']	[Krao'h'n]
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In the present, there is the usual final element [h'] before a consonant.

Creep	[Krih'p]	[Krep']	[Krep'u'n]
		[Kruop']	[Krip'u'n]
		[Krop']	[Kruop'u'n]
			[Krop'u'n]

Curse	[Kaors']	[Kaost']	[Kaos'u'n]
	[Kuors']	[Kuost']	[Kaost']

In the present, the *r* is often distinctly trilled. At other times, there is no trace of the letter, even in emphasis.

Cut	[Kuot']	[Kuot']	[Kuot'u'n]
Dare (to ven- ture)	[Daa'r]	[Dost']	[Daa'd]
		[Daa'st]	[Daa'ru'n]
		[Duost']	

Some old people employ [dih'st] in the past.

Dare (<i>weak</i> —to challenge)	[Daa'r]	[Daa'd]	[Daa'ru'n]
			[Daa'd]

The *r* of the participle is often lost [daa'n], and that of the verb, though heard more frequently, is yet only a permissible letter.

Deal (<i>weak</i>)	[Di'h'l]	[Di'h'ld]	[Di'h'ld]
		[Dilt']	[Dilt']
			[Di'h'lu'n]

Dig	[Dig']	[Daag']	[Duog']
		[Duog']	[Duog'u'n]

Do	[Di'h']	[Did']	[Di'h'n]
	[Diw'] N.		[Diwn'] N.

Do, like other words, only acquires its final element in pause, or before a consonant. It is through excess of usage in these positions that [h'] is instinctively added to this and other simple verbs.

Draw	[D'rao'h']	[D'riw']	[Drao'h'n]
Dread (<i>weak</i>)	[D'rid']	[D'rid'id]	[D'rid'u'n]
		[D'raad']	

Verb (pres.). Dialect form. Past Tense. Perf. Part.
 [D'ri'h'd] (pres.), [D'ri'h'did] (past), [D'ri'h'du'n] (part.) are also heard, but are not characteristic.

Dress (<i>weak</i>)	[D'ris·]	[D'rist·]	[D'rist·] [D'ris'u'n]
Drink	[D'ringk·] [D'reyngk·] <i>ref.</i>	[D'raangk·] [D'ruongk·] [D'raongk·] } <i>ref.</i>	[D'ruok'u'n] [D'ruong'ku'n] [D'raong'ku'n]
Drive	[D'raa·v]	[D're'h·v] [D'rov·] [D'ruov·] [D'riwv·] N	[D'rov'u'n] [D'ruov'u'n] [D'riv'u'n] [D'riwv'u'n] N.
Dwell (<i>weak</i>)	[Dwil·]	[Dwilt·]	[Dwilt·]
Very rarely used in conversation.			
Eat	[Yit·] [Yi'h·t]	[Yeh't·] [Ya·t·] [Yet·] [Yit·]	[Yitu'n] [Yetu'n]
Fall	[Fao'h'l] [Fuo'h'l]	[Fel·] [Fil·]	[Fao'h'lu'n] [Fuo'h'lu'n]
Feed (<i>weak</i>)	[Feed·] [Fih'd]	[Fid·] [Fed·]	[Fid·] [Fed·] [Fid'u'n] [Fed'u'n]
	[Feyd·] <i>ref.</i>		
Feel (<i>weak</i>)	[Feel·]	[Filt·]	[Felt·]
Fight	[F:ae·yt]	[Faowt·] [Feh't]	[Fotu'n] [Faowt'u'n]
Find	[Find·] [Fin·]	[Faand·] [Fa·n·] [Fuon·] [Faa'nd] <i>ref.</i>	[Fuon·] [Fuond·] [Foon·] <i>ref.</i> [Foon'd] <i>ref.</i>

Strictly, these are not to be regarded as refined forms, but as less used common ones; the recognised refined ones being

[Feynd·] (pres.) [Fuuwnd·] } (past) [Fuuwnd·] } (part.)
 [Fuuwn·] }

The past and the part. have a yet more refined character in [faownd·]

Flee	[Flee·]	[Flid·]	[Flid'u'n]
FLIG (<i>weak</i> —to fledge)	[Flig·]	[Fligd·]	[Fligd·]
FLITE (to scold)	[Flaa·t]	[Fle'h't] [Flaowt·]	[Flaowt·] [Flaowt'u'n] [Flit'u'n]
Fling	[Fling·]	[Flaang·] [Fluong·]	[Fluong·]
FLIT (to change habitation)	[Flit·]	[Flit'id·] [Fluot·]	[Flitu'n] [Fluot'u'n]

[Fluot·] is occasionally heard in the present, but is not an established form in conversation.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Fly	[Flaa'] [Flee'] [Flih']	[Fliw']	[Flaown'] [Flih'n]
The last form of the present is very casual.			
Forsake	[Fusi'h'k] [Fuse'h'k]	[Fusi'h'k] [Fusaak'] [Fusiwk']	[Fusaak'u'n] [Fusi'h'kt] [Fuse'h'ku'n] <i>ref.</i> [Fusiwk'u'n] N.

The vowel of the prefix interchanges with [ao].

Freeze	[Fri'h'z] [Free'z]	[Fre'h'z] [Fraaz']	[Fruoz'u'n] [Froz'u'n] [Freh'zu'n]
Get	[Git']	[Gaat']	[Git'u'n] [Get'u'n] <i>ref.</i>
Gild (<i>weak</i>)	[Gilt']	[Gil'did]	[Gil'did] [Gil'du'n]

'Gold' [Goold'] is also used in the same sense, with [gool'did] as the past, and [good'u'n] as the participle.

Gird	[Gurt'] [Guord']	[Gur'did] [Guort']	[Gur'dun] [Guor'dun] [Gu'tu'n]
Give	[Gi']	[Gaav'] [Gi'h'v] <i>ref.</i> [Ge'h'v] <i>ref.</i>	[Gi'n] [Gin'] [Gih'n]

In the present, the vowel is often long even when employed connectedly in speech, but when this is the case a consonant follows. The use of the vowel in extreme length or shortness in the participle is remarkable in conversation.

Go	[Gaangg'] [Gaan'] [Ge'h'] [Gi'h']	[Gaang'd] [Gaand'] [Wint']	[Ge'h'n] [Gi'h'n]
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In the past [ge'h'd] and [gi'h'd] are of very casual occurrence. They are hardly recognised. The present participle is singularly varied in pronunciation [gaa'in (and) gaay'n].

Grave	[Gri'h'v]	[Gre'h'v] [Gri'h'vd]	[Gri'h'vu'n]
GREET (to weep)	[Greet']	[Graat'] [Greh't] [Gruot'] [Gret']	[Grit'u'n] [Gruot'u'n]

The two last forms of the past are much less employed than the two first.

Grind	[Gruond'] [Graa'nd]	[Groond'] [Gruond']	[Gruon'] [Gruon'did]
Grip	[Grip']	[Graap'] [Gruop']	[Grip'u'n] [Gruop'u'n] [Graapt']
Grow	[Graow'] [Gri'h'] [Grao'h'] <i>ref.</i>	[Griw'] [Graew']	[Graown'] [Grih'n] [Graoh'n] <i>ref.</i>

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Hang (to execute)	[Aang']	[Uong'] [Aangd']	[Uong'] [Aangd']
Hang (used of things)	[Ing']	[Aang'] [Uong']	[Uong']
Have	[Ev'] [Ae']	[Ed'] [Aad']	[Ed'] [Aad']

The use of the last past and participial forms is distinctive of rural dialect.

Hear	[Yi'h'r]	[Yi'h'd]	[Yi'h'n] [Yi'h'd]
Heave	[Yi'h'v]	[Yi'h'vd]	[Yi'h'vu'n] [Yi'h'vd]
Hew	[Yiw']	[Yaew']	[Yiwn'] [Yaewn']
Hide	[Aa'd] [Id'] [Id']	[Aa'did] [Id'id]	{ [Aa'did] [Aa'du'n] [Id'id] [Id'u'n]
Hit	[It']	[Aat']	[It'u'n]
Hold	[Aoh'd] [Od']	[Od'id]	[Od'u'n] [Aoh'du'n]
Hurt	[Aot']	[Aot'] [Aot'id]	[Aot'u'n]

Some speakers (old people) invariably substitute [uo] for [ao].

Keep	[Keep']	[Kept']	[Kept']
KEP (to catch, or receive)	[Kep'] [Kip']	[Kept'] [Kipt']	[Kep'u'n] [Kipt']
Kneel	[Nae'l] [Nee'l]	[Ney'ld] [Nee'ld] [Nilt']	[Nilt'] [Nee'ld] [Nee'lu'n]

There is also a substitution of [ih'] for the vowel.

Knit	[Nit'] [Net']	[Nit'id] [Net'id]	[Nit'u'n] [Net'u'n]
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The last vowel is habitually heard among old people.

Know	[Nao'h']	[Niw'] [Naew']	[Nao'h'n]
Lade	[Le'h'd]	[Le'h'did]	[Le'h'du'n]
Lay	[Lig']	[Ligd'] [Li'h'd] [Le'h'd] <i>ref.</i> (peasants')	[Li'h'n] [Le'h'n] <i>ref.</i>
Lead	[Li'h'd]	[Lid']	[Lid'u'n]
Leave	[Li'h'v]	[Lift']	[Lift']
Lend	[Lin'] [Len']	[Lint'] [Lent'] [Lend']	[Lint'] [Lent']

Some people invariably employ the last form of the past.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Let	[Lit']	[Lit'] [Let']	[Lit'u'n]

Lie	[Lig']	[Ligd']	[Lig'u'n]
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[Li'h'n] and [le'h'n] *ref.*, are occasional participial forms.

Light	[Leet'] [Laa't'] <i>ref.</i>	[Let'] [Lit']	[Let'u'n] [Lit'u'n]
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The last form of the past is not often heard.

Load	[Le'h'd]	[Le'h'did]	[Le'h'du'nd] [Le'h'du'n]
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Lose	[Los'] [Luos'] [Luoh'z'] <i>ref.</i>	[Luost'] [Los']	[Luost'] [Lost'] [Luos'u'n] [Los'u'n]
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LOWP (to leap)	[Laowp']	[Lep'] [Laowpt']	[Laowpt']
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[Le'h'p] in the present, [lip'] in the past, with [lipt'] as the participle, are casual forms, among old people.

Lowz (to loose)	[Laow'z'] [Le'h'z] [Li'h'z]	[Laow'zd'] [Le'h'zd] [Li'h'zd]	[Laow'zu'n] [Le'h'zd] [Li'h'zd]
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Make	[Maak']	[Mi'h'd] [Me'h'd'] <i>ref.</i>	[Mi'h'd] [Me'h'd'] <i>ref.</i>
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May	[Me'h']	[Muod']	[Muod']
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[Maowt'] is also used in the past, by individuals speaking the dialect broadly. The vowel in [muod] (past) is often heard long. When short, and associated with an unemphatic delivery, the mute becomes sharp, but, in pause, not to the extent of a well-defined *t*.

Mean	[Mi'h'n] [Mi-yu'n]	[Mi'h'nd] [Mi'h'nt]	[Mi'h'nd] [Mi'h'nt]
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Meet	[Meet'] [Mey't'] <i>ref.</i>	[Met'] [Mit']	[Met'u'n] [Mit'u'n]
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[ih'] is often heard for the vowel in the present among mannered old people.

Mow	[Mao'h']	[Miw']	[Mao'h'n]
Must	[Muon']	[Muod']	[Muod']

In the past of this verb, too, the last letter has often the *t* sound. See MAY. In the present, as well as the past, the vowel is at times heard long. In running, unemphatic conversation the [uo] is displaced by [u].

Pay	[Pe'h']	[Pe'h'd] [Pih'd']	[Pe'h'd] [Pe'h'n]
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The short vowel in the past, where its accompanying form is long, is a singularity. But the form [pih'd], being more associated with quaint speech, and least heard, is, as indicated, got rid of quickly, in many positions. The vowel [e] in the several forms is also sometimes heard short.

Pen	[Pin']	[Pind']	[Pind']
Plead	[Pli'h'd]	[Plid'] [Pled']	[Plid'u'n]

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Prove	[Pri'h'v] [Priwv'] N.	[Pri'h'vd] [Priwvd'] N.	[Pri'h'vu'n] [Priwv'u'n] N.
Put	[Puot'] [Pit']	[Puot'] [Paat']	[Puot'u'n]
Quit	[Kwit']	[Kwaat'] [Kwuot']	[Kwit'u'n] [Kwuot'u'n]
Read	[Rih'd]	[Rid']	[Rid'u'n]
RED (to unravel; to unriddle)	[Red'] [Rid']	[Red'] [Rid']	[Red'u'n] [Rid'u'n]
Rend	[Rind']	[Rint']	[Rintu'n]

A word that does not belong to the dialect, but may be heard at chance times in refined speech. *Rive* and *Tear* are used in its stead. See these verbs.

Rid	[Rid']	[Red']	[Rid'u'n]
Ride	[Baad']	[Re'h'd]	[Rid'u'n]
[Buod'u'n] is sometimes heard for the participle among old people.			
Ring	[Ringg']	[Raangg']	[Buongg']
Rise	[Raa'z]	[Re'h'z] [Ri'h'z]	[Riz'u'n]

There is always a disposition among old people to sound [uo] for the [i] in the participle. The habit is a pronounced one on the part of individuals.

Rive	[Raa'v]	[Re'h'v] [Ri'h'v]	[Rov'u'n] [Riv'u'n] [Ruov'u'n]
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The three participial forms are in strictly equal use. The verb is much used, and in broad dialect takes the place of *tear*, as well as of *rend*.

Rot	[Rot'] [Ruot']	[Ruotid] [Ruot'u'nd] [Raat']	[Ruot'u'n] [Rot'u'n]
Run	[Ruo'n] [Rin']	[Raan']	[Buond'] [Ruon']
Saw	[Sao'h'] [Suo'h']	[Siw']	[Sao'h'n] [Suo'h'n]
Say	[Se'h']	[Sed'] [Sid']	[Se'h'n] [Sed']
See	[See'] [Si'h'] [Saey'] <i>ref.</i>	[See'd] [Sao'h'] [Seyd'] <i>ref.</i>	[See'n] [Si'h'n] [Seyn'] <i>ref.</i>

After the pronoun of the first person, the verb has *s* added very frequently.

Seek	[Seek'] [Si'h'k] [Saey'k] <i>ref.</i>	[Saowt']	[Saowt']
Seethe	[Si'h'dh]	[Si'h'dhd]	[Suodh'u'n]

Not much used, there being an equivalent in SUTHER. See.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Sell	[Sil·] [Sel·]	[Sild·] [Seld·]	[Seld·] [Sil·u'n] [Sel·u'n]
Send	[Sen·] [Sind·] [Send·]	[Sint·] [Sent·]	[Sint·] [Sent·]
In dialect speech, the final <i>d</i> 's are naturally lost before a consonant.			
Sew	[Saow·]	[Siw·]	[Saow·n] [Saow·d]
Set	[Sit·] [Set·]	[Set·]	[Sit·u'n] [Set·u'n]
Shake	[Shaak·]	[Shaakt·] [Shiwk·] [She·h'k]	[Shaak·u'n] [Shaakt·]
In this word [ih·'] and [eh·'] are accounted refined; the last most so.			
Shall	[Saal·]	[Suod·] [Sih·d]	[Suod·]
Shape	[Shaap·]	[Shaapt·]	[Shaap·u'n]
The note on 'Shake' applies equally to this verb.			
Shear	[Shi·h'r]	[She·h'r]	[Shao·h'n] [Shi·h'n] [Shi·h'ru'n]
Shed	[Shid·]	[Shid·]	[Shid·u'n]
Shine	[Shaa·n]	[She·h'n] [Shuon·] [Shaon·] [Shuo·h'n] <i>ref.</i>	[Shaa·nd]
Shoe	[Shi·h']	[Shod·] [Shuod·] [Shih·d]	[Shod·u'n] [Shuod·u'n]
Shoot	[Shuot·]	[Shuot·]	[Shuot·u'n]
Show	[Shaow·] [Shao·] <i>ref.</i> [Shiw·] N.	[Shaowd·] [Shiwd·] N.	[Shaown·] · [Shiwn·] N.
Shred	[Shrid·]	[Shred·] [Shrid·]	[Shrid·u'n] [Shrid·id]
Shrink	[Shringk·]	[Shraangk·]	[Shruongk·] [Shruongk·u'n]
Shrive	[Shraa·v]	[Shre·h'v]	[Shraa·vu'n] [Shraa·vd]
Shut	[Shuot·]	[Shuot·]	[Shuot·u'n]
Sing	[Sing·]	[Saang·]	[Suong·]
Sink	[Singk·]	[Saangk·]	[Suongk·] [Suongk·u'n]
Sit	[Sit·]	[Saat·]	[Sit·u'n]

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Slay	[Slih·']	[Sliw·]	[Sli·h'n]
Sleep	[Slih·'p] [Sleyp·'] <i>ref.</i>	[Slep·] [Slipt·]	[Slip·u'n] [Slep·u'n] [Slipt·]
Slide	[Slaa·d]	[Sle·h'd] [Sled·]	[Sled·u'n]
Sling	[Sling·']	[Slaang·]	[Sluong·]
Slink	[Slingk·']	[Slaangk·] [Sluongk·]	[Sluonk·u'n] [Sluongk·]
Slit	[Slet·]	[Slet·]	[Slet·u'n]
SMIT (to infect)	[Smit·]	[Sme·h't] [Smaat·] [Smit·id]	[Smit·u'n]

To SMITTLE [smit·u'l] is also a verb with the like meaning; ([smit·u'ld] p. t., and perf. part.); but the form is more characteristic of southern dialect.

Smite [Sm:aa't] [Sme·h't] [Smit·u'n]

Not much used, nor is the vowel in the present ever long.

Snow [Snao·h'] [Sniw·] [Snao·h'n]

In the present and participle, [i·h'] is employed occasionally by old people.

Sow [Sao·h'] [Siw·] [Sao·h'n]

It may again be repeated, that the final element in the present of the verb is, in conversation, lost before a vowel; and the only value of the symbol in place here is to indicate its proportionate, accidental use.

Speak [Spi·h'k] [Spaak·] [Spok·u'n]
[Spe·h'k] *ref.* [Spuok·u'n]

Speed [Spi·h'd] [Spid·] [Spid·u'n]

SPELDER (to spell) [Spel·d'ur] [Spel·d'ud] [Spel·d'ud]

Spell is also in use, ([spel·] pres., [speld·] p. t., [spelt·] part. perf.)

Spend [Spind·] [Spint·] [Spint·]
[Spin·tu'n]

The vowel is in some interchange with [e]. For to *expend*, another verb is usually employed. See WARE.

Spill [Spil·] [Spild·] [Spil·u'n]
[Spilt·]

Spin [Spin·] [Spaan·] [Spuon·]

Spit [Spit·] [Spaat·] [Spit·u'n]
[Spuot·] (casual) [Spaat·u'n]
[Spuot·u'n] (caa.)

Split [Splet·] [Splet·] [Splet·u'n]
[Splaat·]

Spread [Sprī·h'd] [Spraad·] [Sprī·h'du'n]
[Spraod·]

[Sprī·h'dh] [Spre·h'dh] [Spruod·u'n]
[Spre·h'd]

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Spring	[Spring']	[Sprang']	[Spruong']
Stand	[Staan']	[Sti'h'd] [Stiwd'] N.	[Sti'h'du'n] [Stuod'u'n] <i>ref.</i> [Stiwd'u'n'] N.
Steal	[Sti'h'l]	[Ste'h'l]	[Staow'n]
Stick	[Stik']	[Staak']	[Stuok'u'n] [Stuok'] [Stik'u'n] <i>ref.</i>
Sting	[Sting'] [Staang']	[Staang']	[Stuong']

Also without initial *s* in the present and past of the verb.

Stink	[Stingk']	[Staangk']	[Stuongk'u'n] [Stuongk']
Strew	[St'ri'h'] [St're'h']	[St'ri'h'd] [St'reh'd] [St'riw'] N.	[St'ri'h'n] [St'riwn'] N.
Stride	[St'raa'd]	[St're'h'd] [St'ri'h'd]	[St'rid'u'n] [St'ruod'u'n] [St'rod'u'n]

The past forms of the verb are in equal use.

Strike	[St'raa'k] [St'raay'k]	[St're'h'k] [St'ri'h'k] [St'raak'] [St'riwk'] N.	[St'ruok'u'n]
String	[St'ring']	[St'raang']	[St'ruong']
Strive	[St'raa'v]	[St're'h'v] [St'ri'h'v] [St'riwv'] N.	[St'ruov'u'n] [St'rov'u'n] [St'riwv'u'n] N.

[St'rov'] is also in some use in the past, as is [st'ruov'], to a less extent, but this latter form is accounted refined.

SUIT (to please; to satisfy; to fit, or adapt for)	[Sih't] [Siwt']	[Si'h'tid] [Si'wtid]	[Si'h'tid] [Si'h'tu'n] [Siwt'u'n'] N.
SUTHER (to seethe)	[Suod'ur]	[Suodh'ud]	[Suodh'run] [Suodh'ud]
Swear	[Swi'h']	[Swe'h'r] [Swu'r] (<i>ref.</i>)	[Swao'h'n] [Swu'n] (<i>ref.</i>) [Swu'ru'n] (<i>more ref.</i>)
	[Swaa'r] N.	[Swaa'r] N.	[Swaa'n] N. [Swaa'ru'n] N.
Sweat	[Swi'h't]	[Swaat] [Swuot']	[Swi'h'tu'n] [Swit'u'n] [Swet'u'n] [Swuot'u'n]

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Sweep	[Sweep'] [Swih'p]	[Sweep'] [Swip'] [Swaap'] (casual)	[Sweep'] [Sweep'u'n]

The last participle is an occasional form.

Swell	[Swel']	[Sweld']	[Sweld'] [Swel'un] [Swuol'un] [Swuo'h'lun] <i>ref.</i>
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With some speakers, there is a constant inclination to make the vowel [i] in the past.

Swim	[Swim']	[Swaam'] [Swom']	[Swuom']
Swing	[Swing']	[Swaang']	[Swuong']
Take	[Taak']	[Te'h'k] [Ti'h'k] [Tiw'k] N.	[Te'h'n] [Ti'h'n]

When [eh'] and [ih'] are in interchange, there is a constant want of correspondence in the quantity of the vowels. While [eh'] is invariably sounded long, the tendency is to make [ih'] a medial, or a short vowel. When old people wish to employ as refined a pronunciation as is possible to them, with their ingrained habit of speech, they have recourse to [ti'h'k] in the present. Under the same circumstances, younger people employ [te'h'k]. The verb is conjugated with *s* added in the first and second persons sing., present tense, [Aa' taaks', Dhoo' taaks'], &c.

Teach (<i>weak</i>)	[Ti'h'ch]	[Taowt']	[Taowt']
Tear	[Ti'h'r] [Tao'h'r] <i>ref.</i>	[Te'h'r] [Tu'r] <i>ref.</i>	[Tao'h'n] [Tu'n] <i>ref.</i>

In the pres. refined, the vowel is often without the final element. In common speech there is in the participle a distinct interchange of the vowel with [uo'].

Tell (<i>weak</i>)	[Til']	[Tild']	[Tild']
Thaw	[Thaow']	[Thaowd']	[Thaown'] [Thaowd']
Think	[Thingk']	[Thaowt'] [Thuongk']	[Thaowt'] [Thuongk']

The last form is less employed participially than in the past, in which tense it is of constant occurrence.

Thrash (<i>weak</i>)	[Thresh'] [Thrish'] [Thraash']	[Thresht'] [Thrisht']	[Thresht']
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In the participle, [i] is sometimes the vowel, but the very usual one is [e]. Southward, this is the vowel in all the parts; [aa] being characteristic of northern dialect.

Thread	[Thri'h'd] [Thrid'] <i>ref.</i>	[Thred'] [Thrid'] <i>ref.</i>	[Thred'] [Thri'h'did] [Thrid'u'n] <i>ref.</i>
Thrive	[Thraa'v]	[Thre'h'v] [Throv'] [Thriwv'] N.	[Thriv'u'n] [Throv'u'n] [Thruov'u'n]

Individual old people persist in employing [thraav'] in the past, with

an occasional use of [thraav'u'n] as the participle. Locally, this habit is regarded as an eccentricity.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Throw	[Thrao']	[Thriw'] [Thraew']	[Thrao'h'n]
[Thrao'] acquires the usual [h] before a consonant.			
Thrust	[Thruost'] [T'ruost']	[Thraast']	[Thruos'u'n]
Toss	[Tuos']	[Tuost']	[Tuost'] [Tuos'u'n]
Tread	[T'ri'h'd] [T'rid'] <i>ref.</i>	[T're'h'd] [T'raad'] [T'rid'id'] <i>ref.</i>	[T'rod'u'n] [T'ruod'u'n] [T'rid'u'n]

There are other refined forms. [T'ruo'h'd] is employed in the past as a refined form by both old and young among the peasantry; and [trao'd] is employed in the past in the refined dialect characteristic of the market-towns.

Treat	[T'ri'h't]	[T'rit'] [T'ret'] [T'reh't] (casual) [T'ri'h'tid] [T'ret']	[T'rit'u'n] [T'ret'u'n] [T'ri'h'tu'n] [T'ri'h'tid] [T'ret']
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These various forms are all employed conversationally.

Twine	[Twaan']	[Twaand'] [Twuon'] [Twaan']	[Twaand'] [Twuon']
WARE (to expend)	[We'h'r] [Waa'r] N.	[We'h'd] [Waa'd] N.	[We'h'd] [We'h'ru'n] [Waa'd] N. [Waa'ru'n] N.
Wash (<i>weak</i>)	[Wesh'] [Waesh'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wesht'] [Waesh't] <i>ref.</i>	[Wesht'] [Waesh't] <i>ref.</i>
Wax (<i>v. a. weak</i>)	[Waaks']	[Waakst']	[Waakst']

In a neuter sense, the participle may also be formed by the usual addition of *en* to the verb [waaks'u'n].

Wear	[Wi'h'r]	[We'h'r] [Waa'r] N.	[Wao'h'n] [Waa'n] N.
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There is also a distinct interchange of [uo'] with [ao'] in the participle, and, in characterised speech, the former vowel is invariably alone heard in such words as the one exemplified.

Weave	[Wi'h'v]	[We'h'v] [Wuo'h'v] <i>ref.</i>	[Wuov'u'n] [Wov'u'n] [Wey'u'n] (cas.) [Wuo'h'vu'n] <i>ref.</i>
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Weep	[Wep']
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This is the usual form of the past of this verb. *Weep* has its dialect equivalent in 'roar' [ruo'h'r].

Wet	[Weet'] [Wit'] [Wet']	[Weetid'] [Wit'id'] [Wetid']	[Wet'u'n] [Wit'u'n] [Weet'u'n]
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The forms are in the order of their commonest use. [Waat'], in the past, is also occasionally heard.

<i>Verb (pres.).</i>	<i>Dialect form.</i>	<i>Past Tense.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Will (<i>weak</i>)	[Wil'] [Waeyl'] <i>ref.</i>	[Waad']	[Waad']
The verb is also further refined in [weyl'].			
Win	[Win']	[Waan'] [Waand']	[Wuon']
Wind	[Wind'] [Win'] [Waad'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wuon'] [Waan'] [Win'did'] [Woond'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wuon'] [Win'did'] [Woond'] <i>ref.</i>
Wish (<i>weak</i>)	[Wish'] [Weysh'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wisht'] [Weysh't'] <i>ref.</i>	[Wisht'] [Weysh't'] <i>ref.</i>

Certain individuals, amongst the most old-fashioned in manners, occasionally substitute [uo] for [i]. Before and after a pronoun, the participle may also be [wish-u'n]. A peculiarity of rural dialect is that in the first person singular of the present tense the verb takes *es*—'I wishes' [Aa' wish'iz]. The vowel of the pronoun may also be short.

Work (<i>weak</i>)	[Waa'k']	[Raowt'] (wrought)	[Raowt']
	[Waork'] <i>ref.</i>	[Waa'kt'] [Wao'kt'] <i>ref.</i>	[Waa'kt'] [Wao'kt'] <i>ref.</i>

Although nearly always heard in the refined form of the present, the *r* is rarely heard either in the past or the participle.

Wor (to have knowledge of)	[Wao't']	[Wist'] [Wuost'] [Wuot']	[Wis'u'n'] [Wuos'u'n'] [Wuot'u'n']
Wring	[Ring']	[Raang']	[Ruong']
Write	[Raa't']	[Re'h't'] [Ri'h't']	[Rit'u'n']
	[Reyt'] <i>ref.</i>	[Rao't'] <i>ref.</i>	[Ret'u'n'] <i>ref.</i>
Writhe	[Raa'dh'] [Ri'h'dh']	[Re'h'dh'] [Ri'h'dh']	[Ridh'u'n']

*. In the foregoing list of verbs, the following ought also to have been distinguished as *weak* ones:—

Have,	Make,	Send,
Hear,	May,	Shall,
Keep,	Must,	SPELDER,
KEP,	Pay,	Spend,
Kneel,	Pen,	Spill,
Leave,	Seek,	SUIT.
Lend,	Sell,	

AUXILIARY VERBS.

It may be sufficient to remark generally of verbs of this character, that, in their unemphatic forms, whether full or contracted, in any degree, the quantity of the pronominal vowel is dependent upon stress. If this is acquired by the auxiliary, then the vowel is long; but if it is only upon a following ordinary verb, it is short,

TO BE,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' iz']
[Dhoo' iz']
[Ey' iz']

ref. { [Aa' iz']
[Dhuw' iz']
[:E'y iz']

Plural.

[Wey' aa'r]
[Yey' aa'r]
[Dh:e' aa'r]
[Dhim' iz']

ref. { [Wey' u'r]
[Yuw' u'r]
[Dh:e' u'r]
[Dhem' iz']

For the first person plural, 'we 's' [wiz'] is in frequent use, in familiar conversation. The verb is never fully sounded, in connection with the pronoun, but on all occasions coalesces with it.

IMPERFECT TENSE,

Singular.

[Aa' waar']
[Dhoo' waar']
[Ey' waar']

ref. { [Aa' waaz']
[Dhuw' waaz']
[:E'y waaz']

Plural.

[Wey'] or [wih'
waar']
[Yey' waar']
[Dhe'h']
[Dhi'h']
[Dhim']

ref. { [Wey' waaz']
[Yuw' waaz']
[Dhe' waaz']
[Dhem' waaz']

In unemphatic character, the vowel of the verb in the vulgar phase also changes to [u].

In the same phase, the vowel of the pronoun, first person plural, invariably tends to [ih'] when a consonant follows.

INFINITIVE.

Present,

[Tu bi'h'] { [Tu bey'] *ref.*

Perfect,

[Tu e' bin'] { [Tu e' bey'n] *ref.*

Present Participle,

[Bi'h'n'] { [Bey'n] *ref.*

Perfect Participle.

[Been']
[Bin'] } [Bey'n] *ref.*

Compound Perfect.

[Evin bi'h'n'] { [Uvin bey'n] *ref.*

d.

MAY.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { mi:h', mi:h'z' me'h', me'h'z']	[Wey· { mi:h', mi:h'z' me'h', me'h'z']
[Dhoo· { mi:h', mi:h'z' me'h', me'h'z']	[Yey· { mi:h', mi:h'z' me'h', me'h'z']
[Ey· { mi:h', mi:h'z' me'h', me'h'z']	[Dhe'h', dhim· { mi:h', mi:h'z' me'h', me'h'z']

The forms set forth are equally common.

In the first and second persons plural, the vowel is also [ee'], and in the speech of many there is the tendency to [ih'] already noted.

The usual negative form is [mi:h'zu'nt], but there is the additional frequent one [mi:h'zu'nt]. 'I may not go, after all' [Aa· mi:h'zu'nt gaan', ef'tu yaal']. This form is considered somewhat refined.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { muod·' muodz·']	[Wey· { muod·' muodz·']
[Dhoo· { muod·' muodz·' maowt·']	[Yey· { muod·' muodz·' maowt·']
[Ey· { muod·' muodz·' maowt·']	[Dhe'h' { muod·', muodz·', maowt·' Dhim·']

Interrogatively, the verb and pronoun of the three persons, singular and plural, coalesce. This is a rule applying to most verbs, auxiliary or otherwise. When in this character, the idiom is chiefly apparent in the second person singular, as in the above case, the pronoun becoming the contraction [tu]—[muod·tu, muodz·tu, maowt·tu].

CAN.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { kaan·' kaanz·']	[Wey· { kaan·' kaanz·'] (occ.)
[Dhoo· { kaan·' kaanz·' kaanst·'] (occ.)	[Yey· { kaan·' kaanz·'] (occ.)
[Ey· { kaan·' kaanz·']	[Dhe'h' { kaan·' Dh:i'h' { kaan·' Dhim·' { kaanz·'] (occ.)

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { kuod·' kuodz·']	[Wey· { kuod·' kuodz·']

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Dhoo' { kuod' } { kuodz' }]	[Yey' { kuod' } { kuodz' }]
[Ey' { kuod' } { kuodz' }]	[Dhe'h', dhim' { kuod' } { kuodz' }]

MUST.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' { muon' } { muonz' }]	[Wey' { muon' } { muonz' }]
[Dhoo' { muon' } { muonz' } { muot' }]	[Yey' { muon' } { muonz' } { muot' }]
[Ey' { muon' } { muonz' } { muot' }]	[Dhe'h', dhim' { muon' } { muonz' } { muot' }]

When the verb alone has stress [aoh'] is a frequent vowel, but in this case final *s* is not heard.

The negative forms are [muon'ut] and [min'ut].

HAVE.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' ev']	[Wey' ev']
[Dhoo' ez']	[Yey' ev']
[Ey' ez']	[Dhe' ev']

Besides the common negative 'havn't' [ev'u'nt], there is an additional form in 'ha'nut' [en'ut]. 'Ha'' [e], long and short, as a contraction of *have*, is in common use before other words. 'I has' [Aa' ez'] is also frequently heard, for the first person singular. Some people constantly affect this form, and employ 'hasn't' [Aa' ez'u'nt] for the negative.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa' { ed' } { aad' }]	[Wey' { ed' } { aad' }]
[Dhoo' { ed' } { aad' } { edst' } { aadst' }]	[Yey' { ed' } { aad' }]
[Ey' { ed' } { aad' }]	[Dhe' { ed' } { aad' }]

The second vowel [aa] is distinctive of rural dialect, being common to this, and quite unheard in town dialect, as a constituent of the verb exemplified.

IMPERATIVE.

[Ev']

INFINITIVE.

[Tu' ev']

Present Participle.

[Ev'in]

Perfect Participle.

[Ed']
[Aad']

SHALL.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' saal']
[Dhoo' saal']
[Ey' saal']

Plural.

[Wey' saal']
[Yey' saal']
[Dhe'h' saal']

The negative forms are several, namely, [saal'ut], [saal'unt], [saa'nt], [saan'u], and [saan'ut], the two last being essentially the most characteristic of rural dialect. [Saan'u], however, is but an occasional form. These forms, further coalescing with pronouns, constitute set phrases which are very convenient to the reticent, inasmuch as they may take the place of direct responses in conversation. When the verb, or the verb and pronoun together are unemphatic, the form contracts to *st*, and, as frequently, to *s*, in both the vulgar [yey's, (e. g.)] and the refined [yaow's (e. g.)] phases alike.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]
[Dhoo' { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]
[Ey', ee' { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]

Plural.

[Wey', wee' { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]
[Yey', yee' { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]
[Dhe'h' { suod', suodz', suodzt' }
{ si'h'd, sih'dz, sih'dzt }]

WILL.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' { wil' }
{ wilz' }]
[Dhoo' { wil' }
{ wilz' }]
[Ey' { wil' }
{ wilz' }]

Plural.

[Wey' { wil' }
{ wilz' }]
[Yey' { wil' }
{ wilz' }]
[Dhe'h' { wil' }
{ wilz' }]

The negative forms have a correspondence with those of *shall*, and are [wil'ut], [wil'unt], [wi'h'nt], [win'u], and [win'ut], the first and the two last being most in use.

In both a simple and a compound relation, the [i] gives place to [ae'] in the refined phase of the dialect.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

[Aa' { waad' }
{ waadz' }]
[Dhoo' { waad' }
{ waadz' }]
[waadzt']

Plural.

[Wey', wee' { waad' }
{ waadz' }]
[Yey', yee' { waad' }
{ waadz' }]

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Ey, ee' { waad· waadz·}]	[Dhe'h', dhim· { waad· waadz·}]

DO.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { di'h' di'h'z' diz· duov· div·}]	[Wey· { di'h' Wee· } di'h']
[Dhoo· { di'h'z' diz·}]	[Yey· { di'h' Yee· } di'h']
[Ey, ee' { di'h'z' diz·}]	[Dhe'h' { di'h' Dhim· } di'h']

'Duv' [duov·] is also heard in connection with the first and second persons plural, but only very occasionally.

The negative forms are as follows:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Person { [di'h'nt] [diz'u'nt] [duov'u'nt] [div'u'nt] [din'ut] [duon'ut]	{ [di'h'nt] [dih'zu'nt] [duov'u'nt] [div'u'nt] [din'ut] [duon'ut]
2nd Person { [diz'u'nt] [dih'zu'nt]	{ [di'h'nt] [din'ut] [duon'ut]
3rd Person { [diz'u'nt] [dih'zu'nt]	{ [di'h'nt] [duon'ut] [din'ut] [dih'zu'nt] [duov'u'nt] [div'u'nt]

They, and not *them*, is the usual pronoun before a negative.

The imperative forms of the negative are [di'h'nt], [duon'ut], and [din'ut].

Interrogatively, and suasively, the pronoun, and not the adverb, is last in order. [Duov'u'nt Aa·?], Do I not? [Duon'ut tu!], Don't thou (you)!

IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
[Aa· { did· didz·}]	[Wey· { did· didz·}]
[Dhoo· { did· didz·}]	[Yey· { did· didz·}]
[Ey· { did· didz·}]	[Dhe'h' { did· didz·}]

In all cases, when there is a shift of stress from one word to another,

there is a diminished and, often, an entirely changed vowel-sound. In the present case, if the stress laid with the verbs, the value of the pronouns, singular and plural, would be respectively, [Aa, dhno, e, es (or) ee', wu, yee', dhu].

The refined form of the vowel of the verb is [ae'].

IMPERATIVE.

[Di'h']

INFINITIVE.

[T'u' di'h']

Present Participle.

[Di'in]

Perfect Participle.

[Di'h'n]

ADVERBS.

EXAMPLES OF FORMS PECULIAR TO THE DIALECT.

I. ADVERBS OF TIME.

<i>Presentlys</i>	[Priz'u'ntliz]	Presently
<i>At-after</i>	[Ut':e'ft'u]	Afterwards
<i>Alreadys</i>	[Yaalrid'iz]	Already
<i>Afore</i>	[Ufuoh'r]	Before
<i>To-days</i>	[Tu-di'h'z]	To-day
<i>To-morn</i>	[Tu-muoh'n]	To-morrow
<i>Neest</i>	[Neest']	Next
<i>Soonwards</i>	[Si'h'nudz']	Soon; in a little time
'Which is the <i>soonwardseest</i> gate?' [Wich' iz' t si'h'nudzist gih't?],		
Which is the nearest way?		

<i>I'now</i>	[Inoo']	Soon; by and by
<i>I'nowards</i>	[In:oo'h'dz]	
<i>Atweenwhiles</i>	[Utwi'h'nwaa'iz]	Betweenwhile; in the mean time
<i>Alwayses</i> (comp.)	[Yaal'usur]	The more always
<i>Alwayses</i> (superl.)	[Yaal'usist]	The most always
<i>Ofens</i>	[Uof'u'nz]	Often
<i>Ofensers</i> (comp.)	[Uof'u'nzu]	Oftenest
<i>Ofenses</i> (superl.)	[Uof'u'nzist]	
<i>Mostlings</i>	[Me'h'stliz]	Mostly
<i>Mostlys</i>	[Me'h'stliz]	

In town dialect, with a particular reference to that of the Leeds district, the affix 'lings' is a general adverbial form for most derivatives.

<i>Sin</i>	[Sin']	Since
<i>Latelys</i>	[Li'h'tliz]	Lately
<i>To now</i>	[Tu noo']	Until now
<i>Formerlys</i>	[Fu'muliz]	Formerly
<i>Nevers</i>	[Niv'uz]	Never

The *s* is also an occasional addition to *ever*.

<i>Sometimes</i>	[Suomtaa'mz]	Sometime
<i>Longwhiles</i>	[Laang'waa'iz]	Eventually; in the end
Often preceded by <i>at</i> .		

<i>Awhiles</i>	[Uwaa'lz]	<i>Awhile</i>
<i>Rarelys</i>	[Be'h'liz]	<i>Rarely</i>
<i>Freshlys</i>	[Frish'liz]	<i>Afresh</i>
<i>Whiles</i>	[Waa'lz]	<i>Whilst</i>
<i>Whilst</i>	[Waa'lst]	

II. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

<i>Everywheres</i>	[Iv'riwi'h'z]	<i>Everywhere</i>
<i>Herewheres</i>	[I'h'wi'h'z]	<i>Here; in close proximity</i>
<i>Somewheres</i>	[Suom'wi'h'z]	<i>Somewhere</i>
<i>Nowheres</i>	[Neh'wi'h'z]	<i>Nowhere</i>
<i>Anywheres</i>	[Aon'-(and)uon'iwi'h'z]	<i>Anywhere</i>
<i>Heres</i>	[I'h'z]	<i>Here</i>
<i>Theres</i>	[Thi'h'z]	<i>There</i>

The last two are occasional forms.

<i>Aboonards</i>	{ [Uboon'udz] [Ubi'h'udz] }	<i>Above</i>
<i>Backly</i>	[Baak'li]	<i>Backward</i>
<i>Thereby</i> (and with s [z] added)	[Dh:ih'baa']	<i>Thereabouts</i>
<i>Somegates</i>	[Suom'gih'ts (and) -gih'ts]	<i>Some way, or, where</i>
<i>Nogates</i>	[Ne'h'guts (and)-gih'ts] Also [neh'gih'ts]	<i>No way, or, where</i>
<i>Anygates</i>	[Aon'-(and)uon'igih'ts]	<i>Anyway</i>
<i>Allgates</i>	[Yaal'gih'ts]	<i>All ways; or, in every direction</i>

The last four forms are also heard without the final s, but not so commonly.

<i>Athin</i>	[Udhin']	<i>Within</i>
<i>Athinwards</i>	[Udhin'udz]	<i>Inwards</i>
<i>Athout</i>	[Udhoot']	<i>Without</i>
<i>Athoutwards</i>	[Udhoot'udz]	<i>Outwards</i>
<i>Ahint</i>	[U-int']	<i>Behind</i>
<i>Forwards</i>	[Fur'udz]	<i>Forward</i>
<i>Aforeanent</i>	[Ufuo'h'runint']	<i>Opposite before</i>
<i>Whoor</i>	[Wuo'h'r]	<i>Where</i>
<i>Hoor</i>	[Uo'h'r]	<i>Wherever</i>
<i>Hoore'er</i>	[Uoh'ri'h']	<i>Away</i>
<i>Aways</i>	[Uwi'h'z]	
<i>Tuv</i>	[Tuov']	} <i>To</i>
<i>Tiv</i>	[Tiv' (and) tih'v]	
<i>Til</i>	[Til']	
<i>Tëa</i>	[Ti'h']	
<i>Frev</i>	[Frev' (and) friv']	} <i>From</i>
<i>Frëe</i>	[Fre'] (and with added [h'] before a con- sonant)	
<i>Roundwards</i>	[Roo'ndudz]	<i>Round</i>
<i>Aboutwards</i>	[Uboot'udz]	<i>About</i>
<i>Wheresomevers</i>	[Wih'suomiv'uz]	<i>Wheresoever</i>
<i>Thruf</i>	[Thruof']	<i>Through</i>

III ADVERBS OF PLACE—QUALITY—QUANTITY—MOOD.

<i>Of</i>	[Uv']	<i>On</i>
<i>Again</i>	[Ugi'h'n]	<i>Against</i>
<i>Among</i>	[Umaang']	<i>Amongst</i>
		<i>Among</i>

III. ADVERBS OF QUALITY.

<i>Weel</i>	[Wee'l (and) wae'l]	<i>Well</i>
<i>Thunwards</i>	[Thuos'udz]	<i>Thus</i>
<i>Surelys</i>	[Siw'h'liz]	<i>Surely</i>

A great proportion of the adverbs ending in *ly* take 's' additionally, and some few 'ings' [ingz].

<i>Yamost</i>	[Yaam'ust]	<i>Almost</i>
<i>Hardlys</i>	[Aa'dliz (and) e:h'dliz]	<i>Hardly, scarcely</i>
<i>Varra</i>	[Vaar'u]	<i>Very</i>

As an isolated affirmative, the word often takes 's' additionally.

<i>Ginner</i>	[Gin'ur]	<i>Rather</i>
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<i>Nought but</i>	[Naob'ut]	}	<i>Only</i>
<i>Nought buts</i>	[Naob'uts]		
<i>Nought bud</i>	[Naob'ud]		
<i>Nought buds</i>	[Naob'udz]		

<i>Nearlys</i>	[Ni'h'liz]	<i>Nearly</i>
<i>Fair</i>	[Fe'h']	<i>Quite</i>
<i>Willings</i>	[Wil'inz]	<i>Willingly</i>
<i>Rathere</i>	[Re'h'dhuz]	<i>Rather</i>

'T' ginner o' t' two' [T' gin'ur ut' twi'h'], 'The *rathereest* of the two'—a peasant's rendering of the phrase;—i. e. the best of the two; but the word is not by rule permissible at the end of a sentence, as is 'rathereest' [re'h'dhu'rist].

IV. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

<i>Mich</i>	[Mich']	}	<i>Much</i>
<i>Mickle</i>	[Mik'u'l]		
<i>Muckle</i>	[Muok'u'l]		
<i>Lahl</i>	[Laa'l]		
<i>Lahtle</i>	[Laa'tu'l]	}	<i>Little</i>
<i>Anéaf</i>	[Uni'h'f]		

V. ADVERBS OF MOOD.

<i>Aye</i>	[Aa', Aa'y, (and the refined forms [Ae'y, aey', e'y, ey'])]	Yes
<i>Vahly</i>	[Vaa'li]	Verily
<i>No doubtings</i>	[Ne'h'doo'tinz]	Doubtless, undoubtedly
<i>Aye</i>	[Aa'y, Ae'y, Ey]	Indeed
<i>Whya</i>	[Waa'yu, (and) waay'u (ref.)]	} Well (in assent).
<i>Wah</i>	[Waa']	
<i>Happen</i>	[Aap'un]	} Perhaps
<i>Happens</i>	[Aap'unz]	

And with initial *y* supplanting *h* in the last two forms.

<i>Belikes</i>	[Bilaa'ks]	<i>Probably</i>
<i>Hap-chance</i>	[Aap'chaans]	<i>Perchance</i>

And with initial *y* in place of *h*. The word is usually preceded by *by* [bi].

<i>Likelys</i>	[Laa'kliz]	Likely
<i>What for</i>	[Waat' fur']	Why?
<i>Whethers</i>	[Widh'uz]	Whether
<i>Whitherwards</i>	[Widh'u'rudz]	Whither (occ.)

PREPOSITIONS.

'On' is in occasional use for *of*, chiefly before personal pronouns, but is not a distinctive form, the common one being [uv']. Nor is 'on' habitually abbreviated, as in town dialect, in which the consonant is usually subjected to elision. In rural dialect, *of* [uv'] is also frequently employed for *on*. 'He is *of* horseback' [Lz' uv' aos'baak]. 'One must not depend *of* him' [Yaan' muon'ut dipin'd uv' im'].
Other peculiar forms are,—

<i>Again</i>	[Ugi'h'n]	Against
<i>Tuv</i>	[Tuov']	To
<i>Tiv</i>	[Tiv']	
<i>Til</i>	[Til']	
<i>Tē</i>	[Ti']	

These are employed before words beginning with vowels. When a consonant is the initial letter, [tu] is resorted to. The first two forms make an exception of initial *t* in the definite article.

<i>Intuv</i>	[In'tuv (and) in'tuov]	Into.
<i>Intiv</i>	[In'tiv]	
<i>Intil</i>	[In'tu'l]	
<i>Inte</i>	[In'ti]	

These forms also precede words beginning with vowels; the first form being occasionally heard before *t*, generally as the initial letter of the definite article. The last form is so heard, also. The usual one before consonants is [in'tu].

<i>Until</i>	[Uon'tu'l]	Unto
<i>Biv</i>	[Biv']	By

Rigorously employed before a vowel, and frequently before words with initial *t*,

<i>Tuward</i>	[Tuov'ud]	Towards, toward
<i>Tivard</i>	[Tiv'ud]	
<i>Tilard</i>	[Til'ud]	
<i>Téard</i>	[Ti'h'd]	

And with added *s* ([z]), in each case.

<i>Frev</i>	[Frev']	From
<i>Friv</i>	[Friv']	
<i>Fra</i>	[Fre']	
<i>Fruv</i>	[Fruov']	

The last form is employed in the past tense, before a vowel. The rest of the forms are in excessive use, and are familiar to the ear in every position. The two first, however, are those chiefly used before vowels. 'Fra' [fre'] is quite as frequently heard before words beginning with a vowel, as before those beginning with a consonant, and, in respect of these last, with the addition of the final element [h'].

<i>Frevard</i>	[Frev'ud]	'Fromward,' away from, — in antithesis with toward.
<i>Frivard</i>	[Friv'ud]	
<i>Fruvard</i>	[Fruov'ud]	

And with added *s* ([z]), in each case.

<i>Over</i>	[:Ao'wh', ao'h' (ref.)]	Over
<i>Unther</i>	[U:o'nd'u (and often) uo'nd'u]	Under
<i>Thruf</i>	[Thruof']	Through
<i>Thra</i>	[Thre'] (and with [h'] before a consonant)	

Of derived prepositions, those which in ordinary speech are formed by employing the prefix *be*, in dialect speech employ 'a' for the purpose, as in the following :—

<i>Afore</i>	[Ufuo'h'r]	Before
<i>Ahint</i>	[U-int']	Behind
<i>Atween</i>	{ [Utwee'n] [Utwih'n] }	Between
<i>Aneath</i>	[Uni'h'dh (and) uni'h'th]	Beneath
<i>Aside</i>	[Usaa'd]	Beside
<i>Asiden</i>	[Usaa'd'un] }	
<i>Ayond</i>	[U-yuond']	Beyond
{ <i>Amang</i> <i>Mang</i>	{ [Umaang'] [Maang'] }	Among, amongst
<i>Amung</i>	[Umuong'] }	
<i>Aboon</i>	[Uboo'n]	Above
<i>Athin</i>	[Udhin']	Within
<i>Off of</i>	[Of uv']	Off

The last idiom usually occurs when the word to follow is a pronoun. 'Off on' [of' u'n] is also employed, but this form is more characteristic of town dialect.

<i>Sin</i>	[Sin'] }	Since
<i>Sen</i>	[Sen'] }	
<i>Wio</i>	[Wiv'] }	With
<i>Wid</i>	[Wid'] }	

Chiefly employed before vowels, as is 'wi' [wi:] before consonants.

<i>Through</i>	[Throo']	{ From
<i>Thra</i>	[Thre'] (and with added [h'] before a consonant)	
<i>Thruf</i>	[Thruof']	
<i>Astêad</i>	[Usti'h'd]	Instead
<i>Anent</i>	[Unint']	Concerning, touching
<i>Iv</i>	[Iv']	In

Chiefly (but without restriction) employed before vowels. Before consonants, 'i' [i] is most usual.

<i>Athout</i>	[Udhoot']	{ Without
<i>Adout</i>	[Udoot']	
<i>Avout</i>	[Uvoot']	
<i>Bithout</i>	[Bidhoot']	
<i>Bidout</i>	[Bidoot']	
<i>Bivout</i>	[Bivoot']	
<i>Without</i>	[Widhoot']	
<i>Widout</i>	[Widoot']	
<i>Wivout</i>	[Wivoot']	
<i>'Dout</i>	[Doot']	
<i>'Bout</i>	[Boot']	
<i>'Thout</i>	[Dhoot']	
<i>'Vout</i>	[Voot']	

Of these, 'athout,' 'adout,' 'without,' 'widout,' 'dout,' 'thout,' and, occasionally, 'bout,' acquire the ending 'en' customarily.

<i>While</i>	[Waa'l]	}	Till
<i>Whiles</i>	[Waa'lz]		
<i>Nearhand</i>	[Ni'h'raand·]	}	Near
<i>Nearhands</i>	[Ni'h'raanz·]		
<i>Nears</i>	[Ni'h'z]		
<i>At-after</i>	[Ut·e'ft'u]		After

The present of participles are not employed as prepositions.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The following are the most usual forms:—

I. COPULATIVE.

<i>An</i>	[Un']	And
<i>An' all</i>	[Unao'h'l]	'And all' = also
<i>Both</i>	[Be'h'th, bi'h'th]	Both

[Bao'th], the refined form, is heard from many who do not habitually employ dialectal pronunciations, and who are supposed to have received a fair education for the demands of middle-class society.

<i>Likewise</i>	[Laa'kw:aaz]	Likewise	
<i>Farder</i>	[Faa'd'u]	Farther	
<i>Moreovers</i>	[Meh'raow'h'z]	Moreover	
<i>Afore</i>	[Ufuo'h'r]	Before	
<i>Sin</i>	[Sin·]	}	Since
<i>Syns</i>	[S:aa'yn, saa'n]		
<i>Sen</i>	[Sen·]		
<i>Ere</i>	[I'h']	}	Ere
<i>Eres</i>	[I'h'z]		
<i>At-after</i>	[Ut·e'ft'u]		After
<i>When</i>	[Wen·, w:ae'n]		When
<i>While</i>	[Waa'l]	}	Until
<i>Whiles</i>	[Waa'lz]		
<i>Anever</i>	[Uni·i'vur]	}	Whenever
<i>Anevers</i>	[Uni·i'vuz]		
<i>Ansomer</i>	[Unsum·i'vuz]		
<i>Whensomever</i>	[Wensum·i'vur]		
<i>Whensomevers</i>	[Wensum·i'vuz]		
<i>Whoor</i>	[Wuo'h'r]	}	Where
<i>Hoor</i>	[Uo'h'r]		
<i>Whither</i>	[Wid'u]	}	Whither
<i>Whuther</i>	[Wuod'u]		
<i>Acasse</i>	[Ukaos·]		Because
<i>Gin</i>	[Gin·]	}	If
<i>An</i>	[Un·]		
<i>If</i>	[If·]		
<i>Gif</i>	[Gif·]		

The last form, with 'givt' [gift·], are most usual in Nidderdale.

<i>That</i>	[Dhaat·]	That
<i>'Cept</i>	[Sipt·]	Except

<i>How'er</i>	[Oo-i'h']	}	However
<i>Howevers</i>	[Oo-iv'uz]		
<i>Howsome'er</i>	[Oo'suomi'h']		
<i>Howsomevers</i>	[Oo'suomiv'uz]		
<i>As if</i>	[Uz if']	}	As if
<i>An' if</i>	[Un if']		
<i>So 'at</i>	[Se'h't, seh't]		So that
<i>Thuf</i>	[Dhuof']	}	Though
<i>Thof</i>	[Dhaof']		
<i>Tha</i>	[Dhe']		
<i>Then</i>	[Dhen']		Than
<i>Hed</i>	{ [Ed']; (also [Aad'], distinctively) }		{ Had

II. DISJUNCTIVE.

<i>U</i>	[U]	Or
<i>Nu</i>	[Nu]	Nor

Though the *r* has not been rendered in the above forms, yet it is much heard in connection, and is never omitted before a vowel.

<i>Still</i>	[Stil·]	}	Still	
<i>Aither</i>	[E·h'd'ur]		}	Either
<i>Owther</i>	[Ao·wd'ur]			
<i>Eather (ref.)</i>	[I'h'dhur]			
<i>Naither</i>	[Ne·h'd'ur]	}	Neither	
<i>Nowther</i>	[N·ao·wd'ur]			
<i>Nêather (ref.)</i>	[Ni·h'dhur]			
<i>However</i>	[Oo·iv·u]	}	However	
<i>Howsomever</i>	[Oo·suomiv·u]			
<i>Yet</i>	[Yit·]		Yet	
<i>Howbeit</i>	[Oobit·]		Howbeit	

The refined [ao'h'bey't] is also much heard generally.

<i>Bud</i>	[Buod', bud']	}	But
<i>Bod</i>	[Baod']		
<i>But</i>	[Buot']		
<i>Leastways</i>	[Li'h'stwe'h'z, li'h'stuz]		Lest
<i>Nê'ersome'er</i>	[Nih'sum:i'h']	}	Nevertheless
<i>Nê'ersomevers</i>	[N:ihsumiv'uz]		

The middle vowel is, in each case, in interchange with [uo].

When conjunctions are employed correlatively with an adverbial form, there is, very often, the change of a word, an insertion, or a contraction not recognised in modern speech. In the phrase, *more or less than*, the last word is displaced by *nor*, [nu]. In, *though yet*, the word *as* must necessarily come between the words, [dhuof uz' yit']. In, *so that*, the *th* is never heard, [se'h't].

Only the simplest construction of illatives are employed, such as, *and so*, [un' se'h']; *then*, [dhin']; *for*, [fur']. Words like *whence*, *hence*, *thereupon*, *therefore*, *consequently*, are entirely unfamiliar to dialect speakers. *Accordingly* is heard, but this is not a genuine dialect form. The pronunciation is [uk:uoh'dinlaa'].

INTERJECTIONS.

The interjections which are not orthographically distinct from those in ordinary use, are yet so phonetically. To these are added, in the following list, the forms peculiar to the dialect.

1. EXPRESSIVE OF BOISTEROUS FEELING. { *Hurrah!* [Uo're!] with the second vowel greatly prolonged.

Yuck! [Yuok!] Those of this class are numerous, the word proper being usually followed by a noun or pronoun. *Examples:—*

Nay, bairn! [Ne'h' be'h'n!] the first word having the force of, *Nay, indeed!*

Aye, bairn! [E'y be'h'n!] *Yes, indeed, bairn!* a phrase occurring constantly in the conversation of adults.

2. EXPRESSIVE OF SORROW, OR PAIN.

Wae for us! [We'h' fur' uz!] *Woe for us!*
Wae, bairn! [We'h' be'h'n!]

Other forms, not of this character, are

Oh! [Ao'!]

Ooh! [Oo'!]

Ha! [He'!] A rough breathing invariably accompanies the vowel.

He! [I'!] A sound usually elicited by a twinge of acute pain.

3. EXPRESSIVE OF PAINFUL SURPRISE.

{ *Oh!* [A:o']

Oh! [Ao'!] of extreme length.

Hee! [Ee'!]

Ay! [Ai'!]

My song! [:Maa' 'saang'!] (Also used in mock-anger.)

By! [Baa'!]

Zounds! [Z:oo'nz!]

Zookerins! [Zook'rinz!]

Woonkers! [Wuo'ngkuz!]

4. EXPRESSIVE OF WONDERMENT.

Odsart! [:Ao'dz-, aodz-, aoh'dz-(and) odz'aa't! (and also, in each case) eh't'!]

Hew! [I'w'!]

Gow! [Gaoh'!]

Lors! [Lao'h'z!]

Holloa! [Aolao'h'!] (Expressive of pleased surprise.)

Also, with the addition of s [Aolao'h'z!]

Expressions of displeasure are chiefly represented by contractions, or full forms, of an imprecatory character, but without force of meaning. *Examples* :—

5. EXPRESSIVE OF ANGER, IN VARIOUS DEGREES.

Od rabit! [Ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od-raab'it!]
Od zounds! [:Ao'dz-, aodz-, aoh'dz-, (and) odz'oondz'!]
Drat! This form has various vowel changes, being heard as [D'raat! d'ruot! d'raot! d'rot! d'ruoh't! (and) d'riht! (long and short)].
Od rat! [Aod-, aoh'd-, (and) odraat! (together with the additional variations of the last vowel as noted in *Drat!*)]
Blame! [Blih'm!]
Dash! [Daash'!]
Burn! [Baon'!]
Deng! [Deng'!]
Zolch! [Zaolsh'!]

6. EXPRESSIVE OF CONSTERNATION.

Mercy! [Maas'i!] also, as frequently, [Maas-aa'y! (and, on occasions), Maassaa'y!]
Save! [Si'h'v!]
Oh! [Ao'!]
Wounds! [W:oo'ndz! w:ao'wndz! (*ref.*)].

Experiences of this kind are least open to categorical treatment, for the reason that they in some measure depend on the object for character, and, moreover, are a variety. Thus, e. g., for a male person to see an acquaintance, or relative, under circumstances of imminent peril, would occasion the impulsive cry: 'Lad!' [Laad'!] or, 'Lass!' [Laas'!], as the case might be.

7. OF CONTEMPT OF SPEECH.

Posh! [Paosh'!]
Tuash! [Tuosh'!]
Pouse! [Paow's! p:oo's!]
Chut! [Chuot'!]

8. OF GREETING. { *What cheer!* [Waat' chi'h'!]

OF GREETING, IN SURPRISE.

{ *Holloa!* [Aolao'h'! uolao'h'!]
 Also with *s* [z] added.

9. TO SUMMON, OR ATTRACT ATTENTION.

{ *Hey!* [E'y!]
Holloa! [Aol'ao'h'! uol'ao'h'!] (and with the accent upon the last syllable alone, in each case).

10. TO DIRECT ATTENTION. {
- Looks!* [Li:h'ks!]
 - See!* [Si'h'!]
 - Harks!* [E:h'ks!]
 - Look you, buds!* [Li'h'k yu, buodz'!]*—(Look you, but! Only look!)*
 - Look, buds!* [Li'h'k, buodz'!]
 - See you, buds!* [Si' yu, buodz'!]
 - See, buds!* [Si'h', buodz'!]
 - Hark you, buds!* [E:h'k yu, buodz'!]
 - Hark, buds!* [E:h'k, buodz'!]
 - Hear you, buds!* [I'h' yu, buodz'!]
11. USED TO SILENCE, OR SURDUE SPEECH. {
- Hush!* [Uo'sh!]
 - Whisht!* [Whi'sht! wh:ae'sht! wh:uo'sht!]
 - So!* [Se'h'! sao'h'! (*ref.*), sao'! (*more ref.*)].

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A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE

DIALECT OF MID-YORKSHIRE.

[The part of speech is not added in the case of substantives.]

Abuseful [ubiw'sfuol], adj.
abusive; Mid.

Ache [e'h'k], v. a. to annoy by
complaint, entreaty, question-
ing, or mischievous talk. *Wh.*
Gl.; Mid.

Acker [aak'ur], sb. and v. n. a
flowing ripple; gen. In Mid-
Yorkshire, the hair is said to
acker [aak'ur], v. n. and v. a.
when in wavy outline.

Adash [udaash'], v. a. to put to
shame; Mid. 'I felt fair (quite)
adashed' [Aa' felt 'fe'h'r
udaash't].

Addle [aad'u'l], v. a. to earn.
'Addlings' [aad'linz], earnings.
Wh. Gl.; gen.

After-temsins [eft'utem'-zinz],
sb. pl. the roughly-dressed flour
commonly known as 'sharps',
gen. The sieve used in the
dressing of this meal, at the
stage indicated, is called a 'tems'
[tem'z].

Ag [aag'], v. a. to complain con-
tentiously; Mid.

Agate [uge'h't, ugi'h't], one of
those compendious terms, vary-
ing in meaning, which cannot
be properly appreciated but
through examples. It may be
taken to signify, widely, in the
act of doing anything, and is gen-

eral to the county. 'Get *agate*
o' going' [Git' uge'h't u gaa'n],
begin to go. 'He's been *agate*
o' him again' [Eez' bin' uge'h't
u im' ugi'h'n], has been beating
him again. Or the phrase may
apply to any other act, however
diverse in character, if repre-
sented by a participi, expressed
or understood. 'They're *agate*,
the one at the other' [Dher
uge'h't, te'h'n ut idh'ur], they
are kissing each other. 'He's
agate o' breaking sticks' [Eez'
ugi'h't u brek' instiks']. 'He's
agate' [Eez' uge'h't], in the act
of doing. 'Been *agate* o' nought
all the morning' [Bin' uge'h't
u noaw't yaal' t muoh'n], been
doing nothing all the morning.
'He's always *agate*' [Iz' yaal'us
ugi'h't], always teasing, or doing
whatever else may be the sub-
ject of allusion. 'He was set
agate of it' [Ee wur set'u'n
uge'h't on't], was incited to the
act. 'Get *agate* of framing' [Git'
ugi'h't u fre'h'min], prepare to
begin. '*Agate* o' sleeping'
[Uge'h't u shih'pin], in the act
of sleeping.

Agee [ujee'], adv. awry. *Wh.*
Gl.; gen.

Aggerheads [aag'uri'h'dz], sb.
pl. loggerheads; Mid.

Agin [ugin'], conj. as if. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ahew [ui'w], adv. askew; gen.

Ahint [u-int'], prep. behind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also 'Behint' [bi-int']; gen.

Aim [aam', e'h'm, i'h'm, yaam', ye'h'm, yi'h'm], v. n. to intend. These are all general. [Yaam'] is the commonest form among old people. [E'h'm], as at Whitby, is the refined form.

Aimsome [yaam'sum], adj. ambitious; Mid.

Airt [e'h't]; or **Airth** [e'h'th], sb. quarter, or direction. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Aither [e'h'dhur], sb. furrowed ground. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

All-heal [ao'h'l ih'l], a miner's term for a new working; Nidd.

Allkins [yaal'kinz], sb. pl. and adjectival sb. all kinds; Mid.

Also [aals']; or **Ailse** [e'h'ls], Alice; gen.

Amang-hands [umaang'-sanz], adv. conjointly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

An [un'], conj. if. *Wh. Gl.*; casual to Mid-Yorkshire and the north.

An' a'll [un ao'h'l], adv. too; gen. [Aa'z gas'in un ao'h'l], I am going too.

Ananthers [unaan'dhuz]; or **Anthers** [aan'dhuz], conj. lest. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Anenst [unen'st], adv. against. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Anent** [unen't] and **Agean** [ugi'h'n] are as commonly heard, too, but the former with two other variations of meaning—*near* and *opposite*.

Angle [aang'u'l], a small hook, as a fishing-hook. A large one is a cruke [kriw'k], or crukle [kriw'ku'l]; gen. The pronunciation of the last forms varies, being quite as often [kri'h'k] and [kri'h'ku'l].

A'not [aan'ut], employed in the place of the verbal and adverbial phrase *are not*; but very casually. The common form is, *is not* [iz'u't]; Mid.

Anotherkins [unuodh'ukinz], adj. another kind. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The plural is usually employed, but the singular occurs occasionally, and each form is often heard in tautology. 'That plum's of *anotherkins* sort' [Dhaat' pluomz uv unuodh'ukinz suo'h't].

A'oot [u'oot']; or **Adoot** [ud'oot']; or **Avoot** [uvoot]; or **Athoot** [udhoot]; or **Bi'oot** [bi-oot']; or **Bidoot** [bid'oot']; or **Bivoot** [bivoot]; or **Bithoot** [bidhoot]; or **Wi'oot** [wi-oot']; or **Widoot** [wid'oot']; or **Wivoot** [wivoot]; or **Withoot** [widhoot'], prep. without; gen. The last syllable also gives way to a refined form [oa'w(and) oaw'] in broad dialect. The dental d forms are especially employed by those who speak the dialect broadly, and all the above are generally heard over the greater part of the north.

Apparently [upi'h'ru'ntli], adv. *apparently*, but in freer use as an affirmative response than is usual in ordinary speech; gen. 'We's ganging to t' feast, ye see, *apparently*' [Wiz' gaan'in tit' fi'h'st yi sae'y. Upi'h'ru'ntli]. 'It's boon to weet, *apparently*' [Itz' boon. tu weet. upi'h'ru'ntli] is going to wet (or rain), *apparently*.

Aramastorky [aar'umustao'h'ki], a long name for an awkward female of some size; Mid.

Arf [aa'f], adj. afraid, reluctant. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ark [aa'k, e'h'k], a chest; gen.

Armshot [eh'mshaot], arm's-length. There is also a tendency to make the last vowel [uo], but this usage is somewhat of an individual characteristic; gen.

Arr [aɑːr], a scar, after a wound or an ulcer. **Pock-arr'd** [pɒk-aɑːd], marked with the small-pox. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Arridge [aɑːrij], a light edge or ridge, as of wood or stone. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Arvil-cake [aɑːvil-ki'h'k], a spiced cake, prepared for funeral occasions; gen. In localities southward, *arvil* is applied to the tea, which forms a sequence to these occasions, though the more common name of this time of refreshment is 't' drinking' [t'd'ringk'in] or 't' tēa-drinking' [t'i'h'd'ringk'in], the usual term for a tea-party of any kind.

Asiden [usaa'du'n]; or **Aside** [usaa'd], prep. beside; near to; gen. The last form has commonly s added.

Ask [aaskː]; or **Ai'ak** [e'h'ak]; or **Askerd** [aas'kud], a water-newt; gen. In use for the several species of lizards.

Ask [aaskː], v. a. To be asked at church is to have the marriage banns published. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He's agate o' reading t' askings' [Eez' ugi'h't u rih'din t' aas-kinz], in the act of publishing the banns. **Ax** [aaksː] (vb.) and **Aaxin's** [aak'sinz] are employed too.

Aas [aas], ash, and ashes. **Aas-card** [aas-ke'h'd], the fire-shovel. **Aas-hole** [aas-uo'h'l]; or **Aas-midden** [aas'midin], the dust-heap. **Aas-riddling** [aas-ridlɪn], a St Mark's Eve custom of riddling the ashes on the hearth, to find, by a shoe-print, on the following morning, which of the family is to die during the year, or, if there be no mark, to be sure that no death will occur. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The singular and plural are usually alike, but a plural form is used occasionally: [aas'iz].

Astrut [ust'ruotː] adv.; or **Astride** [ust'raa'd]. One word is as much in use as the other, and equally in the present and past tenses; gen.

At after [ut eft'ur (and) ift'ur], adv. afterward, afterwards. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Atter [aat'ur], v. a. to entangle; gen.

Atter [aat'ur], v. n. to be busy in a trifling manner; Mid. 'He was *attering* about it, doing nought' [Ee wur aat'rin uboot it, diin noawtː].

Atter [aat'ur], v. a., v. n., and sb.; or **Atteril** [aat'ril], the matter of a sore, or an excreted appearance of any kind, as an *attered*, or furred tongue. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

At-under [ut:uo'nd'u], adv. under control. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

And-farrand [aoh'd-faar'und], adj. old-fashioned. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

And Soss [aoh'd Sosː], the devil; Mid.

And Stock [aoh'd stokː], a familiar term employed towards old acquaintance or old native residents. It is used in reference as well as in salutation; Mid. 'He's one of the *old stock*' [Eez' yaan' ut' aoh'd stokː], one of the oldest inhabitants. 'What cheer! *and stock*, what cheer!' [Waat' chi'h'r! aoh'd stokː, waat' chi'h'r!], How now, old friend, how now!

Anght [aow't], ought, anything. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Naught** [naow't], nought, nothing.

Ann [aoh'm], elm; Mid.

Au maks [aoh'maaksː], sb. and adjectival sb. all makes, every kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'I went in to buy a bonnet-shape, and he showed me *au maks*' [Aa' wint in tu baa' u buon'it-shaap, un' i shi'h'd mu yaal' maaksː]. The form is very liable to assume

this shape, *au* being indeed in singular character. In the mining-dales the *u*'s of such words are frequently dropped, but not in Mid-York., or in the strictly rural parts anywhere; nor in southern Yorkshire, except to the south-west. All *manthers* [ao'h' maan'dhuz] and [ao'h' maan'd'uz] are forms with the same meaning, heard in Nidd and the north.

Aumas [ao'h'mus], *almas*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Ao'h'mus - oo's], almshouse. The word has also the meaning of *portion*, sb., and, in this sense, is most frequently on the lips. 'There, that's *thy aumas*; thou'll get no more' [Dhi'h'r, 'dhaats' dhaa' aoh'-mus; dhoo'l git' nu me'h'r]. One holding a sack to be filled, will cry out when the sack is full, 'Hold on! I've gotten my *aumas*' [Ao'h'd aon! Aav git'u'n mi ao'h'mus]. 'He'll do with a bigger *aumas* than that' [Ee'l di'h wi u big'ur ao'h'mus un-'dhaat], with a larger portion than that. On 'Pancake,' or Shrove-Tuesday, the poor people go from house to house, begging flour and milk; and employ the formula, 'Pray you, mistress, can you give me my *aumus*?' [Prey' h', mis't'ris; kaan' yu gi mu mi ao'h'mus?]

Aumry [ao'h'mri], a cupboard; *Mid.*

Aund [ao'h'nd], past part. fated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Awnd [ao'h'nd], v. a. to own. The use of this form is very common. 'He'll ne'er own it' [Ee'l ni'h'r ao'h'nd it]. 'That strickle I found goes *unawnded* yet' [Dhaat' st'rik-u'l Aa' faand' gaanz' uon'-ao'h'n'did yit]. The last form is employed with increased idiom. 'Has he got back yet?' 'Nay, he's never *awnded*' [Ee' i git'u'n baak' yit? Ne'h', ee'z niv'ur

ao'h'n'did]. 'Our's (*lad* being understood) has ne'er *awnded* yet, neither' [Ooh'h'z ez' ni'h'r ao'h'n'did yit, ne'h'dhur].

Awe [ao'h'], expressive of control; *Mid.* 'The father has him in good *awe*, and it's very well' [T fi'h'd'ur ez' im' i' gi'h'd ao'h', un' its' vaaru wee'l].

Awebun [ao'h'buon], adj. orderly, or under authority. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*

Awes [ao'h'z], v. a. own; *Mid.* This word makes idiom of a sentence. [We'h'z ao'h'z dhis'?, Who owns this? or, [We'h'z ao'h'z iz' dhis'?, Who's own is this?

Awesome [ao'h'sum], adj. awful; *Mid.*

Awvish [ao'h'vish], adj. halfish, neither one thing nor another. Also half-witted. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Backbearaway [baak'bi'h'r-uwe'h'], the bat; gen.

Back-kest [baak'kest], a cast backwards; a sudden retrograde movement, or relapse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Backlings [baak'linz], adv. backwards; *Mid.*

Backmost [baak'must]; or **Back-ermost** [baak'umust], adj. hindmost; gen.

Backwatch [baak'waach], a reserve fund for exigencies; *Mid.* 'There's nought-but poor addings (There are only poor earnings) now-a-days, but *somewhat* must be laid by for a *backwatch*' [Dhuz' naob'ut puo'h'r aad'linz noo-u-di'h'z, bud' suom'ut mun' bi li'h'd (or [li'h'n]) baa' fur' u baak'waach']. The term is not restricted in application.

Badger [baad'jur], a miller; also, a huckster; *Mid.* 'Hungry! Thou's always hungry; thou'd eat a *badger* off hishorse' [Uong'-

uri! Dhoo'z yaal'us uong'uri
—dhoo'd yih't u 'baad'jur ih'f
iz: aoe'].]

Baff [baaf], v. n. a suppressed bark; Mid. A dog *baffs* when it dares not bark, though it may happen that it commits itself in the latter way at intervals.

Baffound [baaf'und], v. a. to stun and perplex; Mid. Exemplified as a pp. in the *Wh. Gl.* 'Thou 'd *baffound* a stoop!' (post) [Dhoo'd baaf-und u sti'h'p!]

Bagnit [baag'nit], bayonet; gen.

Bailier [be'h'lih'r, bi'h'lih'r], a bailiff; gen.

Bairn [be'h'n], child, variously employed, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is the northern form generally, as *barn* [baa'n] is the southern.

Bairn-bairn [be'h'n-be'h'n], literally, a child's child, or grand-child. A term often used in Mid-Yorkshire. Leeds people employ the compound [baa'n-baa'n] now and then, but with some vulgarness of feeling, and not in that sincere way of its use among country-people, whose own the word is, or has come to be. In each case, the plural is formed by the addition of *s* to the last word. But these are not the common forms of the name *grandchild*, which are respectively [graon-be'h'n] and [graa'n-baa'n], the [ao] of the first interchanging with [aa], and, in a slight way, with (mostly) [u], and [uo]. When the vowel is [aa] it is impossible not to recognize distinctly the dental character of the preceding *r*.

Bairn-fond [be'h'nfaond], adj. child-loving; gen.

Bairn-lai'kins [be'h'n-le'h'kinz], sb. pl. playthings. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Common also in the singular, as is 'Lai'kins,' sb. pl.

Bairnpart [be'h'npeh't]; or **Bairndole** [be'h'ndih't], a child's portion, or inheritance; Mid.

Bairnteam [be'h'nt'i'h'm], the children of a household; gen.

Bakston' [baak'stun], a round slate or plate of iron, hung by an iron bow, to bake cakes upon. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Bakston'*-cakes are baked over the fire, in the way indicated, and also by laying an oven-plate on the top of the 'end-irons,' placed on each side of the grate for the purpose; but a *bakston'* proper is often seen as a feature of an old brick oven, and consists of a slab of metallic stone, placed over a limited aperture, and is removable at pleasure. An old oven was never complete without a reserve of these stones, and often baking would be going on over the fire at the same time as in the oven

Balk [bao'h'k]. This word is very generally used, in various compounds, peculiarly. *Rafters* are *house-balks*. A *scale-beam* is a *weigh-balk*. The iron bar used in suspending pans over the fire is the *rannel*, *reckon*, or *gally-balk* [raan'u'l, rek'u'n, gaal'i]. The ground a scythe has swept at too great an altitude is a *swathe-balk* [swe'h'dh-bao'h'k]. A *perch* of any kind gets the name of *balk*, as a *hen-balk*. It is applied to the *ceiling*, too. Of a room that has been 'underdrawn,' i. e. where a roof of laths and plaster has been constructed below the rafters—it will be said, 'The walls must be white-washed, but the *balk* will have to hold for another day' [T wao'h'lz mun' bi waa't-weesh't but' t baoh'k ul' ev' tu ao'h'd fur-unuodh'u di'h']. The shoulder-piece of wood, from the ends of which depend straps and hooks for the carrying of pails, or cans, is also called a *balk*. The word

is used in town dialect, too, for the top of a room of any kind.

Balks [baoh'h'ks] is especially applied to that part of a house immediately under the roof, and which is usually entered by a man-hole. This part of any building gets the name, as a barn-loft; gen. 'Go away to the barn-balks and fetch me an armful of straw-bands' [Gaang' uwi'h'z ti t baa'n-bao'h'ks, un-fech' mu u e'h'm-fuol u st'ri'h'-bunz].

Ballit [baal'it], ballad; Mid.

Bam [baam'], a joke; a counter-feit. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ban [baan'], v. n. and v. a. to curse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Band [baand'], a hinge. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Bane [be'h'n], adj. near; gen. 'It's as bane again that gate' [Itz' uz' be'h'n ugi'h'n dhaat' gi'h't], as near again that way, or in that direction. The *Wh. Gl.* examples the superlative form, also in use.

Bang [baang], v. a. and sb. to beat with the fists, or to knock any object about violently. The verb is, too, a familiar substitute for to *thrash*, in farming operations; gen.

Bannock [baan'uk], a water-cake; gen. Made of coarse meal, rolled out thinly, and hung upon cords, or on a rack, among the rafters, to dry and harden.

Barf [baaf'], a low ridge of ground. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Barguest [baa'gest]; or **Bargiss** [baa'jis], a goblin, or frightful phantom; gen.

Barkum [baa'kum] a barfan, or horse-collar; Mid. *Barfan* is in use, too. 'Bumble-barfan' [buom'u'l - baa'fu'n], a collar having a rush or reed casing, as in the *Wh. Gl.*

Barrow [baar'u], a tumulus. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Barzon [baa'zun], *Wh. Gl.*; Mid; but not commonly employed in the way indicated in this glossary. It is applied in respect of immoderation in the conduct of a person. 'A greedy barzon' [U greed'i baa'zun]; 'a good-to-(for)-nothing barzon' [u gi'h'd tu naowt' baazun]; 'a bonny (fine) barzon' [u baoni baa'zun]. When tawdriness or a ridiculous appearance is implied, blossom is used. 'I never saw such a blossom in all my born days' [Aa' niv'u see'd say'k u blos'um i' yaal' maa' baoh'n do'h'z].

Bass [baas'], any kind of mat; gen. Door-bass [di'h'r - baas; diw'r-bass]. Pan-bass [paan'-baas'], a feature of the kitchen supper-table, in a farm-house; the article being laid for the usual pan of boiled milk set before the datal-men. A *hassock* is a *bass*, too.

Bat [baat'], a blow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bat [baat']; or **Batten** [baat'u'n], a bundle of straw, consisting of two sheaves; gen. Also, the portion of ground swept by one stroke of a scythe; Mid.

Batch [baach], a set company; a sect. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Bauf [baoh'f], adj. well-grown, lusty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bawson [bao'h'sun], a badger.

Baxter [baak'stu], a baker. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Beadle [bi'h'du'l], a person receiving pariah-pay, or alms. Allusion is, at times, made to the workhouse as the *bead-house* [bi'h'dus]; Mid.

Beagle [bi'h'gu'l], a hound. Also, a tawdry or strangely-dressed person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Beal [bi'h'l], v. n. to bellow.
Wh. Gl.; gen.

Bean-day [bi'h'n-di'h'], a given day; gen. These days have a casual occurrence. When a new-comer enters late upon the occupancy of a farm, the rest of the farmers of the village will unite in doing him a good turn. If it is ploughing that requires to be done, they will go on to the land with their teams, and plough all in a day, without un-yoking, thus enabling the late-comer to 'overtake the season.' The evening of such a day is spent in a festive manner; the neighbours, generally, enjoying the farmer's hospitality. At times of push, as during rape and mustard - thrashing, there are *bean-days*, when neighbours assist each other, by hand and implement, with a merry evening to follow. If a person allows a foot-path across any part of his land, this act of suzerainty is recognized by a *bean-day*, when the farmers render suit and service for the concession. *Boon, soon, moon*, and words of this class generally, have [i'h'] for their vowel.

Beant [bi'h'nt, bi'h'nt]; or **Bai'nt** [beh'nt], be not, is not. *Wh. Gl.* This is a general form, but infrequently used. It is hardly to be recognized either as a Nidderdale or a Mid-York. form. The three Whitby pronunciations are given above, and these accurately indicate the pronunciations general to Nidd and Mid-York., the short [e] being rarely used alone in a word, as in the last form. **Beant** is occasionally employed in the clothing - district, south-west.

Bear [bi'h'r], a lode; Nidd.

Beaslins [bi'h'slinz]; or **Beastlings** [bi'h'st'linz]; or **Bialings** [bis'linz], the first milk of a

newly-calven cow, usually reserved for puddings. *Wh. Gl.* These forms are heard generally, but a more common one is **beeslins** [bee'slinz], and in all the [g] is very frequently heard.

Beb [beb']; or **Bezzle** [bez'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to be constantly imbibing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last term usually implies avidity. In each word there is an occasional vowel-change from [e] to [i].

Beck [bek'], a brook. **Beckstones** [bek'sti'h'nz]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Usually applied to a shallow natural stream. A spring *beck*; a running *beck*.

Beclarted [bi'tlaa'tid]; or **Beclamed** [bi'tle'h'md], adj. splashed, or bemired. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb, in each case, is also in use actively.

Bedstocks [bed'stoks], bedstead. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Beeskep [bee'skep], a straw or basket bee-hive. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a *bee-hoppit* [bee'-opit].

Beggar-face [beg'ufi'h's (and) fe'h's (ref.)]; or **Beggar-lug** [beg'uluog'], terms applied, in mock-anger, to children; Mid. A child will make the following insidious proposition, in colloquy, so as to be heard by a parent: 'I've a good mind to go aways and see how our peaches is getting on' [Aa'v u gi'h'd ma'nd tu gaang' uwi'h'z un' sey' oo' uo'h'r pi'h'chiz iz git'in aon']. At which there is the quick rejoinder, on the part of the parent, half angry and half amused: 'I lays (wager) thou won't, thou young *beggar-face*' [Aa' le'h's dhoo' wi'h'nt, dhoo' yuong' beg'-ufi'h's].

Beggarstaff [beg'urstaaf'], beggary. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Beha'vor [biye'h'vur], the pronunciation of *behaviour*. *Saviour*

- (as the one other word of the class immediately occurring to memory) is similarly treated by many people [Se'h'vur]; gen.
- Be-awes** [bi-ao'h'z] v. n. belongs; Mid. 'Who *be-awes* this barn (child)?' [We'h' bi-ao'h'z dhis' be'h'n?].
- Behint** [bi-int'], prep. behind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Behodden** [bi-aod'u'n], pp. or adj. the pronunciation of *beholden*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Belanter'd** [bilaan't'ud]; or **Lanter'd** [laan't'ud], adj. belated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Belantren'd** [bilaan't'rund]; or **Lantren'd** [laan't'rund]; or **Belantern'd** [bilaan't'rnd]; or **Lantern'd** [laan't'und], are also Mid-York. forms.
- Belder** [bel'd'ur], v. n. bellow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A child that cries noisily *belders*.
- Belike** [bilaay'k, bilaa'k], adv. probably; likely. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Belk** [belk'], condition, of body or temper; gen. 'In great *belk*' [I gri'h't belk'], in a robust state of health. 'He's in great *belk* about it' [Eez' i gri'h't belk' uboot' it'], in great spirits about it.
- Belk** [belk'], v. a. and v. n. to bask; Mid. 'I saw a hag-worm, out of the dike, *belking* in the lane' [Aa seed' u aag'waom oot' ut' daa'k bel'kin i t' luoh'n].
- Belk** [belk'], v. n. belch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also [bilk].
- Bellaces** [bel'usiz'], sb. pl. the tongues of lace-up quarter-boots; Mid.
- Bellaven** [bel'e'h'vu'n], expressive of violence in concussion; Mid. 'Thou gives that door *bellaven*, going in and out' [Dhoo giz' dhaat' di'h'r bel'e'h'vu'n, gaan'in in' un' oot']. 'Give him *bellaven*—he deserves it' [Gi im' bel'e'h'vu'n—i di-zaa'vz' it'], give him a sound beating, &c.
- Bell-horse** [bel'ao'h's], a familiar title bestowed on any one in the position of leader of a party, literally or figuratively; Mid. In the days of packhorses, the horse that went first, and which wore bells, was called by this name.
- Bell-house** [bel'oo's], belfry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bellkite** [bel'kaat (and) ka'y't]. The usual application of this term is in the way of good-humoured reproach; Mid. 'Thou little *bellkite*, get out o' t' road' [Dhoo' laa'l bel'ka'y't, git' oot' ut' ruo'h'd].
- Bellock** [bel'uk], v. a. to devour; gen.
- Belloking** [bel'ukin], adj. used in respect of anything very great in size; Mid. The object described is a *belloker* [bel'ukur].
- Bellos** [bel'us]. 'As dark as *bellos*' [Uz' daa'k uz' bel'uz] is a proverbial expression; Mid. Probably the indefinite article is to be understood before the word. *Bellos* is the pronunciation of *bellows*.
- Belly-timber** [bel'itimur], food, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Bellywark** [bel'iwaak'], the belly-ache, or cholic. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Belt** [bel't], p. part. of *build*; gen.
- Berril** [bur'il], a wasp-like insect, very troublesome to horses in the field; Mid.
- Bessybab** [bes'ibaab], one fond of childish amusements. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Best-like** [bes'tlaak'], adj. a superlative signifying comely, or good-looking. 'That's good-

like; that's t' better-like; but that's t' *best-like* [Dhaats' gi'h'd-laa'k, dhaats' t bet'u laa'k, buod-dhaats' t bes'tlaa'k]; gen.

Better [bet'u], adv. in a better manner; with increased pains; gen. 'That dress has been washed, and washed, and *better* washed, and it still looks well.' An illustration of the word furnished from York, by a lady-correspondent, but heard generally. [Dhaat' d'ris' ez' bin' wesht, un' wesht, un' bet'u wesht, un' it' still' li'h'ks weel.]

Betterin's [bet'urinz], sb. pl. superiors; spoken of persons; Mid. 'He's none so keen of going among his *betterin's*' [Eez' ne'h'n su kee'n u gaang'in umaang' iz' bet'urinz].

Bettermost [bet'umust'], the comparative of *better*. Used, also, in the sense of *better-to-do*; gen. 'Are they well off?' 'Aye (yes), they are of the *bettermost* sort' [Aa dhu weel' aof' dhen'p' Aay', dhur' ut' bet'urmus' suo'h't].

Bettermy [bet'umi]; or **Bettermore** [bet'umuoh'], adj. of a better class. 'A *bettermy* body,' a superior person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Betterness [bet'unus], amendment. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Betweenwhiles [bitwee'nwaa'lz], in the mean time. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, **Atweenwhiles** [Ut-wee'nwaa'lz], and [ih'] is in interchange with [ee']. In each case, the singular form is common, too.

Bough [bi'w] or **Bow** [boo']; or **Bea** [bi'h]; or **Beaf** [bi'hf], bough; gen. *Bow* and *Bough* are the usually spoken forms, and the refined one [buuw']. Old people cleave to the last two examples, of which [bi'hf] is mostly heard before a consonant.

Beyont [Bi-yuoh'nt, bi-yaont', bi-yaant'], prep. and adv. beyond. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last pronunciation is nearly confined to Mid-York. *Ayont* is also generally employed as a preposition. 'He's *ayont* yonder' [Eez' yuaont' yuoh'nd'ur].

Bezom [bi'h'zum], a birch, or moor-heather broom. 'He's as fond as a *bezom*' [Eez' uz' faond' uz' u bi'h'zum], or *besom*-headed [bi'h'zum-i'h'did], very foolish. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Bezom* is applied, too, to a dirty person.

Bid [bid'], v. a. to invite; pp. *bidden*, *bodden* [bid'u'n, baod'u'n]. *Bidder* [bid'ur], the person who *bids* to a funeral. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Badden* [baad'u'n], p. t. also; Mid.

Bide [baa'd], v. a. and v. n. to abide, or endure; gen. 'I've *bidden* and *bidden* it while I can *bide* it no longer; I've swallowed the kirk, but I can't swallow the steeple' [Aa'v bid'u'n un' baod'u'nt waa'l Aa kun' baa'd it' nu langur—Aa'vswaal'ud t kaork' bud' Aa' kaa'nt swaal' u t sti'h'pu'l]. Many of these verbs have various vowel-changes, as this one, for example, with [beh'd], [baod'], and [baad'] in the past; and [bid'u'n], [baod'u'n] and [buod'u'n] as perfect participles. In each case, the vowel [ao] is also clearly [o] at times.

Bide [baayd, baa'd], v. a. and v. n. to rest, dwell, or tarry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bidest'e [baa'dstu], an example of the ending common to verbs, the *s* being always added. The sense here is *bide*, or *stay thou*, imperatively; the association of the pronoun begetting the idiom. So *gangst'e* [gaan'stu], for *go thou!* *walkst'e* [waoh'kstu], for *walk thou!* i. e. *go thy way!* 'Tremblest'e always in that way when

- there's a whewt (a slight whistle —one with breath in it) besides the house-door?' [Trim'u'lztu yaal'us i dhaat' wi'h win' dhuz' u whiwt' usaa'dz t oo's di'h'r]. Do you always tremble in that way? &c. The idiom is often increased in the construction of sentences. 'If thou will gan, e'en ganst'e, but, pray thee now, *bidest'e* a bit' [If dhuo 'wil' gaan' een' gaan'stu, bud' pridh' u noo' baa'dstu u bit']; Mid.
- Bield** [bih'ld], a cattle or fother-shed, out in the fields. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Big** [big'], v. n. build. **Biggin** [big'in], a building. **Bigger** [big'ur], to grow larger. 'It *biggers* of it' [It' big'uz ont]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bilk** [bilk'], v. a., v. n., and sb. belch; gen.
- Bilking** [bil'kin], adj. huge; gen.
- Bill** [bil'], v. n. to labour incessantly; Mid. '*Billing* at it' [bil'in aat' it].
- Billybiter** [hili-ba'y't'ur], the bluecap; gen.
- Bing** [bingg']; or **Beng** [bengg'], v. a. bang; gen. The first form is usually employed after an auxiliary verb. **Bang** [baangg'] is also in use, and is the substantive form. **Bing** and **Bang** are the rural forms, **Beng** being the common one in town dialect.
- Bing** [bingg']. A *bing* of ore contains eight weighs, a weigh being a hundredweight; Nidd.
- Bink** [bingk'], bench. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Bench* is heard occasionally, too, as [binch'].
- Binwood** [bin'wuod'], woodbine; Mid.
- Birk** [bu'k], birch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bit** [bit'], adj. little; Mid. 'T
- bit* bairns' [T bit' be'h'az], the little children.
- Bittle and Pin** [bit'u'l un pi:n], a hand-substitute for the rolling-press, or mangle, for small articles; the *bittle* being an instrument of battledore shape; the *pin* a roller; the work being done on a table. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Battle** [baat'u'l] is as much-used a form in Mid-York.
- Biv** [biv'], prep. by; gen. Used before a vowel, or silent *h*, and terminating an interrogative sentence when there is an understood personal pronoun in connection. 'Thou's going to get called over t' rolls, called to account. 'Who *biv*?' [Dhoor' gaa'in tu git' kaoh'ld aowr t' raowl'z. We'h' biv'?] And so *without* becomes [bivoot']. The usual form of the preposition is [baa'].
- Blackaviz'd** [blaak'uviz'd], adj. dark-visaged. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Blade** [bli'h'd], leaf; Mid. Often heard in this sense, referring to the leaf of a tree. This seems to be the case, too, in the common saying, during winter,— 'Now, that there's neither a *blade* up nor down' [Noo' ut' dhuz' naow-dh'ur u bli'h'd uop' nur doo'n].
- Blair** [ble'h'r], v. n. to bellow, or squall. Also as a v. a. to protrude the tongue; gen. A person is said to *blair*, too, who protrudes the eyes. 'Don't *blair* your eyes out at me' [Din'ut ble'h'r dhi een' (or [ih'n]) oot' ut' mey]. The *Wh. Gl.* has *blairing*, part. a. in the sense first indicated. See *Bleat*.
- Blake** [ble'h'k], adj. of a yellow colour. 'As *blake* as butter' [Uz' ble'h'k uz' buot'ur]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Blanch** [blaansh], a large ball-shaped mass of ore; Nidd.
- Blash** [blaash'], v. a., v. n., and

sb. to splash; gen. to the county. The word has also a figurative use, in the sense of toiling slavishly. 'I'll *blash* no more for nobody' [Aa'l blaash nu' me'h'r fur' ne'h'bdi'], will work no more for anybody. Of a hard-working person it will be said, that she is '*blashing* at it from morn to night' [blaash-in aat it' fre'h' muoh'n tu' nee't]; and the woman herself will declare, that she may *blash* herself 'to pieces and be no better thought of' [Aa' mu blaash' misen' tu' bit's un' bi nu bet'ur thaowt' on']. A southern Yorkshire woman would utter the same sentence, in her own way. *Blash* is applied to water, familiarly, or to anything of a watery nature. Weak tea, or poor ale, is *blash*, or *blashy*, adj. Wet weather is said to be *blashy*, too. Nonsense is *blashy* talk, *blash*, or *blish-blash*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*

Blate [ble'h't], adj. bashful; gen.

Blay [ble'h'], v. n. to bleat; Mid.

Blea [bli'h'] (i. e. *blue*), adj. a livid colour, as the face with cold. 'He looks as *blea* as a whetstone' [Ee li'h'ks uz' bli' uz' u wet'stun]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. So, also, [bli'h'buri] for bilberry. In the south, too, the phrase, 'As *blue* [bli'w (and) bl'e:w] as a whetstone,' is common.

Bleak [bli'h'k], v. n. to talk in an empty, noisy way; Mid.

Bridge [brij'], v. a. to bate. 'I never go to that shop; they *bridge* nought' [Aa' niv'ur gaans' tu dhaat shop; dhe brij' naowt'] —bate, or *abridge* the price of nothing.

Blear [bli'h'r], v. n. the participial form *blearing* is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; meaning, exposing one's-self to cold without necessary apparel. This form is in general use in Nidd, and Mid-

York; the verb is not heard. But *blairing* is used with the same meaning, and the words merely suggest a difference in pronunciation. The word, too, conveys the idea of wilful exposure, or protrusion. A child might run out on a summer's day in full winter costume, to see some unusual object, and the word would be applied just the same—that is, to the wilful, exposed act of quitting the house. See *Blair*.

Bleazewig [bli'h'zwig], applied, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, to one whose habits do not befit his years; gen.

Bleb [bleb']; or **Blob** [blob'], sb. and v. n. a bubble; a blister. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *bliib* [bli'b']; Mid. Town dialect has *blob*, with an occasional form in *blub* [bluob'] (v. n.).

Bleck [blek'], the oleaginous matter at the friction points of machinery. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Blen'corn [blen'kuoh'n], wheat mixed with rye. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Blendings [blend'inz], sb. pl. beans and peas together. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Blethering [bledh'urin], loud, vulgar talking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The neuter verb *blethur* [bledh'ur] is in common use, too.

Blin [blin'], adj., v. a., and sb. blind. A pronunciation general to the county, and applicable, not to a class, but to other similar words — *find*, *behind*, *bind*, *climb*, *rind*, *wind*, and more, in which *i* short is heard.

Blindybuff [blin'dibuof], the wild poppy; gen. Called, also, a 'popple' [pop'u'l].

Blink [blingk'], v. n. and sb. wink. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bliss [blis'] v. a. and interj. bless; Mid. But more used as an interjection than as a verb, and

not usually adopted in the participial forms.

Blunder [bluon'd'ur], v. a. to render thick and muddy, as liquids appear when the sediment is disturbed. *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-York. the term is of wider application, in the sense of mixing, or disarranging. To mix liquors wrongly is to *blunder* them. When unskilful hands have thrown a clock out of order, in interfering with its mechanism, they have *blundered* it. Of small shot, of different sizes, it will be said, 'Don't go and *blunder* them pellets' [Din'ut gaan' un' bluon'd'u dhem' pel-its], don't go and mix them.

Blunten [bluon'tu'n], v. a. blunt; past part. *bluntened* [bluon't-und]; Mid.

Blustering [bluost'trus]; or **Blustery** [bluost'tri], adj. blustering. A weather term. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Bluster** is also used as an impersonal verb. 'How it does *bluster* and blow' [Oo' it' 'dis' bluost'tur un' blaoh'n].

Blether [bledh'ur]; or **Bluther** [bluodh'ur]; or **Blither** [blidh'ur], v. n. *Wh. Gl.* To weep, in a noisy sobbing way; to blubber. Also, used substantively, in a jocular manner; gen. 'Thou is making a *bluther* of it!' [Dhoo' 'i:z maak'in u bluodh'ur on't]. Also with [d'] in place of [dh] in each case.

Bluthermint [bluodh'urment], mud, slime. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also figuratively, for unconnected or ridiculous talk.

Bob [bob'], v. a. and sb. to surprise; Mid.

Bo'den [baow'dun], v. n. bolden, to go boldly. 'Bo'den to him' [baow'dun tiv' im-], go boldly to him. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Boggle [bog'u'l]; or **Boggart** [bog-ut]; or **Boggard** [bog-ud],

a hobgoblin. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In this word [ao] may sometimes be distinguished, but [o] is usually employed.

Boily [baoy'li], babies'-food, of flour and milk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Usually applied to boiled milk. 'What's thou going to have for supper?' 'I think I'll have some *boily*' [Waats' tu boon' tu e fu' suop'ur? Aa' thingk' aal' e suom' baoy'li]. When containing broken bread, the mess becomes 'pobs' [pobz', paobz].

Boken [buoh'ku'n], v. n. to strain, as **Boak** [buoh'k], in sickness; gen.

Bollar [bol'ur], boulder; Mid.

Bollas [baol'us]; or **Bullas** [buol'us], a small wild plum, the fruit of the sloe, or black-thorn. The last form is general; the first a Mid-Yorkshire. The word is the synonym for what is *bright*, *black*, or *sour*. 'As bright as a *bullas*' [Uz' bree't' uz' u buol'us], &c.

Bolt [bolt-] (short o), a walled passage, open at the top; Mid. In town dialect, *ginnil* [gin'il]. In the north, [guon'il].

Bonnyish [baon'i-ish], adj. comparatively bonny. Also, ironically, — 'A *bonnyish* lot' [U baon'i-ish lot'], a fine lot. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Bool [boo'l], v. a., v. n., and sb. the general northern pronunciation of *bowl*. The refined form is [boaw'l] and [buuw'l] (peasants' refined). These pronunciations are, too, those of *bowl*, a *vessel*, and are common to both phases of dialect. [Boo'l, boaw'l] with [boaw'l] and [buuw'l] reff'd., are also employed substantively for a *hoop*. The general town or southern form of the verb is [baa'l], refined [baaw'l]. In these respective phases, the word is only used substantively of a

- hoop*, and not of a wooden ball, as in rural dialect. *Bowl*, a vessel, is [baow'l].
- Boon** [boon']; or **Bun** [buon'], bound, i. e. *going*, in an understood direction. Employed as an active participle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'I's (I'm) *boon* myself to-day' [Aa'z boon' mis:e'l tu di'h'], *going* myself to-day.
- Bore-tree** [bot'ri, baot'ri], the elder; *Mid. Wh. Gl.* I follow the spelling of this glossary, but the Mid-Yorkshire *Bottery*, as pronounced, and above rendered, would not be taken for the same word.
- Botch** [boch', baoch'], a cobbler, familiarly. *Botch*, v. a. to patch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Can you manage to *botch* my boots to-morrow?' [Kaan'yi maan'ish tu boch' maa' bi'h'ts tumuoh'n?]
- Botchet** [boch'it], honey-beer. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Botherment** [baod'ument], a trouble, or difficulty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bottery**. See *Bore-tree*.
- Bottle** [bot'u'l], applied to a large bundle of short straw; gen. An old-fashioned portion, enough to bed a horse up to its knees.
- Bouk** [buo'k], bulk; size. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Mostly in use with the last meaning, though frequently with the first. A person is described as being of '*bouk* an' bane' [buo'k un' be'h'n], of bulk and bone—big and strong.
- Bounder** [boon'd'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to bounce. 'Don't fling it—*bounder* it' [Di'h'nt fling'g: it' boon'd'ur it'], don't throw it—make it bounce; *Mid.* Exemplified as a sb. in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Bounder** [boon'd'ur], a landmark, boundary, wall, or fence. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Boundsey** [buo'nsi], the designation of a person, of either sex, who combines a rotund appearance with an unusually active gait; gen.
- Bow** [boo'], v. a. and sb. to bend; gen. 'Bow me that bough' [Boo' mu dhaat' bi'h'f], bend me that bough, or branch. [Boo'] is also the pronunciation of *bow*, a weapon; and of *bow*, to bend, as in ordinary use. This form is, however, in its several senses, the commonly spoken one, used in courteous conversation, and old people invariably employ [bi'h']. *Bough* has, too, both these pronunciations, and usually requires the help of a sentence, or of an understood relation, to distinguish it from *bow*. See *Beugh*. When *bend* is employed, the vowel is supplanted by [i]. The refined form of *bow* is not much used, but when used is [buuw].
- Bowdykite** [boaw'dika'yt' (and) kaa't], a forward, or saucy young person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bowkers**! [boaw'kuz], an interjection of mock or real wonder; *Mid.* Also joined to the pronoun *me*. [Boaw'kuz-mey'!]
- Bowzy** [boaw'zi], adj. of a jovial, liquor-loving appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Braew** [braiw'], p. t. of *brew*; *Mid.*
- Brai'd** [bre'h'd], v. a. to resemble. Usually associated with *on*; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* 'Thou *brai'ds* o' my Lord Mayor's fool; thou likes aught that's good' [Dhoo' bre'h'dz u mi Luoh'd Me'h'z fi'h'l: dhoo laa'ks aow't utz' gi'h'd].
- Brander** [braan'd'ur], v. n. to broil. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Brant** [braant']; or **Brent** [brent'], adj. steep. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brash** [braash'], rubbish. *Brashy*,

- poor, or inferior. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Braahling** [braash'lin], a weakling. Said of a child, or animal; gen.
- Brass** [braas'], money, coin of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bratted** [braat'id], pp. slightly curdled. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Brat** [braat'] also, v. n.
- Braunging** [brao'h'n'jin], adj. of a huge, coarse appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brave** [bre'h'v], adj. fine, excellent, well-looking. **Bravely** [bre'h'vli], very well—the reply to the customary 'How do you do?' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, substantively.
- Brawn** [brao'h'n], boar; Mid.
- Bray** [bre'h'], v. a. to beat, or chastise; to pound, as wheat is *brayed*, to prepare it for boiling. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.
- Bread** [bri'h'd]; or **Braid** [bre'h'd], v. a. to resemble; gen. The last is the refined form. Both forms are associated in use with *on*, as a following word.
- Bree** [bree']; or **Brew** [briw']; or **Brea** [bri'h'], brow, as in *eye-brow* [ee'bri'h']. The first and last forms are general; the second is a Nidderdale form. The pronunciation of *brow*, in pause, is [broo'], generally.
- Breed** [bree'd], breadth. **Breeds** [bree'dz], breadths. 'It's about the size of my thumb, and the *breed* of my hand' [Its' uboo't t' buo'k u mi thuom' un't bree'd u mi aan']. 'A brick o' *breed*' [U bri'k u bree'd], a brick of (in) breadth. The swathes made by mowers are called *breeds*. [Bri'h'd] is also occasionally heard from old people, the vowel in this case being short; gen.
- Brecks** [breeks'], breeches. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brekin** [brek'in], a portion of a tree with diverging branches, such as is often to be found on the ground; Mid. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'Breekin, the natural forked division of a tree,' which seems to imply merely the natural appearance of the lower part of the tree itself.
- Brekly** [brek'li], adj. brittle; Mid. Poor, dry straw is said to be mushy and *brekly* [muoah'i un' brek'li], friable and brittle.
- Brekens** [brek'u'ns], ferns; gen.
- Brian** [braay'un]. When it is necessary to clean out a fire-place, and yet to retain a residuum of the burning fuel, this residuum is called the *brian*; gen. Boilers, 'set-pots' (open boilers, set in brick), and large ovens, with the fire-grate underneath, are usually *briained*, for convenience.
- Brig** [brig'], bridge. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Brist** [brist'], breast; gen. Not pronounced according to rule in relation to this class of word.
- Brizzle** [briz'u'l]; or **Brusale** [bruoz'u'l], v. a. to scorch, near to burning; to broil; **Brusale** [bruos'u'l], to burn slightly, or singe; Mid.
- Broach** [bruo'h'ch], a steeple, or spire. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Brock** [brok'], a badger; gen.
- Brock** [brok'], the cuckoo-spit insect found on green leaves in an immersion of froth. 'I sweat like a *brock*' [Aa' swi'h't laa'k u brok']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. It is usual, but optional, to add the *s* to *sweat*, as to all common verbs, by rule.
- Brog** [brog'], v. n. and v. a. to browse, from place to place, as cattle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is also personal in application. 'I shall go to no more

- statiss (statute-hirings); I shall brog at home' [Aa' sul' gaan' tu nu me'h'r staat'iz; Aa' sul' brog' ut' yaam'].
- Brogwood** [brog'wuod], brushwood; but more particularly the undergrowths on which cattle feed, or browse; Mid.
- Brou** [bruo']; or **Brea** [bri'h'], brother; gen. 'He's going to Thirsk, to see his *brea*' [Eez' gaa'in tu Thuosk', tu see' iz' bri'h'].
- Brow** [bri'h', broo'], a hill; gen.
- Browl** [braow'l], a lack-manners; Mid.
- Browl** [broo'l, braow'l], sb. and v. n. Applied to a gruff, noisy state of temper; gen. 'Going *browling* about in that ga'te (way)—t' man's no hold of himself' [Gaan'in broo'lin uboot' i 'dhaat' gi'h't—t' maan'z ne'h' 'aoh'd u izzen']. Here there are two forms suggestive of the distinctive character of town and rural dialect. The two pronunciations indicated obtain in rural dialect; and in town dialect there are two others—[braaw'l] and [braa'l]. These distinctions are localized in their pairs, and remain a hard-and-fast feature of respective phases.
- Brudder** [bruod'ur]; or **Brithrer** [bridh'ur], brother. The first form is general, and the last an occasional Mid-Yorkshire one. **Brou** (see), however, is the familiar one, generally.
- Brummels** [bruom'ulz]; or **Bummelkites** [buom'ulka'yts], hedge blackberries. **Brumel-nosed** [bruom'ul-nuoh'z'd], said of a person who has the toper's purple nose. *Wh. Gl.* Both these terms are heard in Mid-York., but only *brummelkites* in *Nidderdale*, and in each locality the substantives have a singular form.
- Brun** [bruon'], adj. brown; Mid.
- Brunt** [bruont'], adj. precipitous. Also, in regard to personal address. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'A *brunt* hill' [U bruont' ill']. 'He is over *brunt* for some folk (too abrupt for some people), but one likes him no worse for it' [Eez' aow'h'r bruont' fu suom' fuo'h'k, but' yaan' laa'ks im' nu waa's fut'].
- Bruntling** [bruont'lin], adj. applied to a robust, brisk person, with manners which are greatly in one's way; Mid. 'A great *bruntling* fellow—he'd shift a horse, by the look of him' [U gri'h't bruont'lin fel'u, ee'd shift' u 'aos' bi t' li'h'k on' im'].
- Brus'enhearted** [bruos'u'naa'tid (and) e'h'tid], adj. heart-broken. Also **heart-brus'en** [aa'tbruos-u'n]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Brus'en**, *burst*, is a constituent of many compounds, and is more employed in a simple form than the common verb.
- Brus'enkite** [bruos'u'nkaa't (and) ka'y't (ref.)]; or **Brus'enguts** [bruos'u'nguots], a glutton; gen.
- Brust** [bruost'], v. a. and v. n. burst; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* **Brus'en** [bruos'u'n] is also put to the use of an active verb. The past tenses, in each case, are [bruost'] and [braast']; [bruos'u'n] and [bros'u'n]. In rural dialect [brost'] and [braas-u'n] are additional past forms.
- Bruz** [bruoz'], v. a. and sb. bruise; gen. 'Thou's gotten a bonny ("fine," or "sad") *bruz*' [Dhooz' git'u'n u baoni' bruoz'].
- Bub** [buob']; or **Bubs** [buobz']; or **Barebubs** [be'h'buobs'], a young naked bird of any kind; gen.
- Buck** [buok'], a roe; gen.
- Buck** [buok'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to butt; Mid.

- Bucker** [buok'ur], an ore-crushing, or sand-hammer; Nidd.
- Budge** [buoj'], v. imp. to swell; Mid. 'Look how it's *budging* up!' [Li'h'k oo' its buoj'in uop'].
- Bulls** [buolz'], sb. pl. the spiked timbers of a harrow; gen.
- Bullseg** [buol'seg], a castrated bull. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bullspink** [buol'spink], the chaffinch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bullstang** [buol'staang], the dragon-fly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **Builtang** [buol'taang]; Mid.
- Bulsh** [buolsh'], v. a. and sb. to indent, or bruise, without making a breach, as a plastered wall may be *bulsh'd*, or *bulshed in*, by a blow of the foot; Mid.
- Bumble-bee** [buom'u'l-bee'], the wild hornless bee. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Bum'le** [buom'u'l], a state of awkward bustle; Mid.
- Bun** [buon'], a reed growing in hedgerows, and used for candle-spells; gen.
- Bunch** [buonsh'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to kick. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Limited in application to persons, and not employed figuratively, as a simple verb.
- Bunchelot** [buonsh'tlaot], a clod-hopper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Not much used, but known quite well. A 'gauvey,' or gawky specimen of rusticity, is a *lôan-gaper* [luo'h'n-geh'pur], lane-gaper; Mid.
- Bur** [buor', baor'], v. a. and sb. to maintain an object in position by blockage or leverage, as the wheel of a vehicle is *burred* with a stone, or a partially raised weight is *burred* up from the ground with a crowbar; gen.
- Burdenband** [baod'unbaan], a hempen hay-band. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Burl** [bu'l], v. a. and v. n. to pour; gen. At a tea-table, it will be asked: 'Who's going to be the burler-out?' [We'h'z gaa'in tu bi t bu'lur-oot' ?] A.S. *byrelan*.
- Burn** [baorn', buorn'], a considerable brook, or stream. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The verb *to burn* is pronounced [bon' (and) baon'], but in the substantive exemplified the [r] is invariably heard.
- Burn-fire** [bu'n-faayr, bun-faayr], bon-fire. One or other of these forms would be what a stranger's ear would encounter in South Yorkshire. But the form proper to the dialect due south is *bone-fire* [buo'h'n-faayr]. In the south-west, the term is, in the Halifax district, *bun-fire* [buon-faayr]; and in the Huddersfield [buon-faoyr]. In Mid-Yorks, and generally north, the terms are *bun-fire* [buon-faa'r] and *bon-fire* [baon-faa'r]. 'Baon', in the last word, at once suggests *burn*, [ao] short displacing the [u] in words of this class, by rule. In the north-west of the county, the form is *béan-fire* [bi'h'n-faa'yr]. 'Bi'h'n' is the pronunciation of *bone*, as in the north generally. In refined rural dialect, there is a change again to [baon-feyr].
- Burn-lit-on't!** [baon'litont'], an imprecation, usually without more meaning than is associated with a passing ebullition of temper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Busk** [buosk'], v. n. to hurry a departure; Mid. 'Now, come, *busk!*' [Noo, kuom, buosk'], be off!
- Busk** [buosk'], bush; Nidd.
- Butter-bump** [buot'u-buomp], a buttercup; gen.
- Butterscot** [buot'uskaot], a sweetmeat, compounded of treacle, sugar, and butter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Buzzard [buoz'ud], one addicted to a state of cowardly affright; gen.

Bychance [baa'chaans], an unexpected occurrence; gen.

Byelaw [baa'lao'h', baa'lao'']. Some years ago, an old bellman and his wife were wont to perform the round of a north-riding village (Tollerton, near Easingwold), and make the following announcement, in giving notice of a parish-meeting, where the overseers' business was transacted. But, first, the man rang his bell, after which proceeding the old lady blew a horn, and then came the announcement, made by the former: 'O, yes! O, yes!—this is to gi'e nôtatidge! Awe', away to t' Bahlaw, to t' Skéal-hoose, at seven o'clock to-neet' [Ao'h' yis', ao'h' yis'!—dhis' is' tu gi' nuoh'tij! Uwi', uwi'h' tu t' baa'lao'h', ti t' ski'h'l'oos', ut' siv'u'n utlok' tu neet'], O, yes! O, yes! this is to give notice! Away, away to the *Byelaw*, to the School-house, at seven o'clock to-night.

Bygang [baa'gaang, baay'gaang], bypath. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

By Gok [baa' Gok' (and) Gaoh'k'], a petty oath; gen. in the two forms. **I Gocks** [I Gok's] is also heard, less frequently, with the occasional emphatic rendering of the pronoun [Aa'y].

Bynames [baa'ni'h'mz], sb. pl. These, attaching to persons, are a feature of the manufacturing district, and especially of the clothing-villages. But the practice of conferring *bynames* prevails more generally in the rural localities. Indeed, almost everything and everybody is made subject to custom in this way, but with no harmful feeling. The village is known by a *byname*; the church, chapel, or meeting-barn, have their homely equiva-

lents in such phrases as 't' and hoose,—the old house; 't' and pléace,—the old place; and others less favourably expressive: the hall, and various particular dwellings, have their *bynames*; the fields about have all names of their own, expressive of situation, size, character, or, what is most common, some traditionary association; the people collectively have their *byname* to others of the neighbouring villages; and very many people are known individually by other names than those their sponsors in baptism may be considered as accountable for. There is an authentic and curious list of old rural *bynames* preserved in connection with the muster-rolls of the Dales' Volunteers, who were up in arms at the beginning of the present century, for some account of which see the PREFACE, where further illustrations of *bynames* will be found.

By now [binoo'], adv. by this time. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

By-past [baay' (and) baa'paast], adj. bygone. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Byre [baay'h'r], a cowhouse, or 'mistal'; Mid.

Bystêad [baa'sti'h'd], usually applied to a distinctively-featured byway, as one which is paved, used by vehicles, or flanked at intervals by some kind of structure; gen.

Cadge [kaaj'], v. a. and v. n. to beg; Mid. A word used peculiarly. One going with corn to grind, is taking it to *cadge*. A 'cadging-mill' is a miller's, or flour-mill, and a *miller* not only a 'badger', but also a 'cadger.' In the Leeds dialect *cadge* has a primary meaning, to beg, and a secondary one, to steal. The country word 'cadger,' for *miller*, may be of recent and per-

- haps a humorous origin. It is erroneous to suppose that a vocabulary is never added to. See *Bellos*. Words descriptive of character, and especially words describing the movement of objects, sometimes seem to be evolved in common conversation.
- Caff** [kaaf-], v. n. to rue; gen. 'Caff - hearted' [kaaf - aa'tid (and) e'h'tid], chicken-hearted.
- Cagmag** [kaag-maag], sb. and adj. refuse; any worthless material. Used, also, of persons, contemptuously; gen.
- Cagment** [kaag-ment (and) mint], sb. sing. and plur. Applied to people who are in any way of a disreputable character; Mid.
- Cai'njy** [ke'h'nji], adj. discontented; sour; cross-tempered. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Cake** [keh-'k], v. n. cackle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Call** [kao'h'l], v. a. to abuse; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* The word means, also, to *scold*. A sentence of interrogative and reprimand, such as is on the lips of mothers many times a day, is regarded as a '*calling*' medium. This form becomes a substantive, and has often *s* added when directly signifying a *scolding* or *abuse*. So, too, with *call*, a children's substantive, which is heard as *calls* [kao'h'lz].
- Callin'-band** [kaal-in-baand]; or **Cal-band** [kaal'-baand], the guard or safety-band attached to young children; gen.
- Callit** [kaal'it], sb. and v. n. gossip; Mid.
- Cam** [kaam-], a rise of hedge-ground; gen. 'Cam-side' [kaam'-saa'd].
- Canny** [kaan-i], adj. exact; methodical; careful; fair-dealing; nice in appearance; or nicely proportionate; gen. *Cunny* individuals are little, brisk, and clean - looking. Among the crockery kept for show in a parlour cupboard, a sugar-basin is sometimes met with, having the jocular inscription, 'Be *canny* with it.'
- Canty** [kaan-ti], adj. brisk, lively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Cap** [kaap-], v. a. to surprise; to crown, or consummate; gen. 'I was fair *cap*' [Aa- wur fe'h'r kaapt-], quite surprised. 'Well, now, that's a *capper*' [Wee'l, noo, dhaats u kaap-ur], a thing to be surprised at. 'That's a *capper*' [Dhaats u kaap-ur], a crowner, in the way of argument. 'That *caps* him' [Dhaat-kaaps im-], surprises him. 'That's the *capper* of the lot, however' [Dhaats t kaap-ur ut lot, oo-iv-ur], must bear the palm for size, quality, disposition, or whatever is under allusion.
- Capper** [kaap-ur], an extinguisher; Mid.
- Card** [ke'h'd, kaa'd] (ref.), v. a. To '*card* up' a hearthstone is, in a strict way of speaking, merely to separate and remove the ashes and cinders, and involves no further labour. A mother will tell a child to '*card* up, ready for sweeping;' and when the refuse is raked up, although the floor be covered with dust, the '*carding*' is completed. This limited sense of the word is quite understood, although it is expanded in common use, and to '*card* up' a room means, to put it generally to rights. It is usual to associate the adverb with the verb, but the latter is often used alone; gen.
- Ca'ker** [kaa-kur], the binding of iron on a clog-sole. A miners' term; Nidd.
- Carl** [kaa-l], a foolish, ignorant

- person. *Wh. Gl.* Chiefly heard in Mid-Yorks.
- Carl** [kaa'l], v. n. and sb. gossip; Mid.
- Carlings** [kaa'linz], sb. pl. grey peas. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Carly** [kaa'li], adj. unmannered; Mid.
- Carny** [kaa'ni], v. n. and v. a. to entreat; gen. One of the saying class of words. Where, in ordinary English, it would be said, that a person 'lingered in the endeavour to persuade' another to some act, the words between inverted commas are, in the past of the verb, understood. 'He *carnied* about him for ever so long' [Ee kaa'nid uboot'im fur' iv'ur su laang].
- Carr** [kaa'r], a low-lying place, usually land between ridges; *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Cat-collop** [kaat'kaolup], the in-meat belonging to a pig; gen.
- Cathaws** [kaat'ao'z, kaat'ao'h'z], sb. pl. the fruit of the hawthorn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Catjug** [kaat'juog], the berry of the wild, or dog-rose tree; Mid.
- Cat'whelp** [kaat'welp], a kitten. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. And, **Kitling** [kit'lin] generally.
- Catwhin** [kaat'win], the herb 'setwall,' or valerian; gen.
- Caumeril** [kao'h'mu'ril]; or **Gaumeril** [gao'h'mu'ril], a crooked stick, having a series of notches at each end, and used for expanding the legs of slaughtered animals. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Cauve** [kao'h'v], v. a. to gravitate in mass, as a bank of soft lumpy soil will do; gen.
- Cav'** [kaav'], cave, cavern; Mid.
- Cave** [ke'h'v, ki'h'v], v. a. to tilt, or overturn; gen.
- Caw** [kaoh'-], v. n. and sb. to breathe hard and imperfectly, as when contending with internal pain; gen. 'He suffers a deal; he can't get his breath; he does nought but *caw*' [Ee suofuz u di'h'l; i kaa'nt git' iz' bri'h't'h; i diz' naowt bud' kao'h']. 'One can hear his *caws* all over the house' [Yaan'kun' i'h'riz' kao'h'z' yaal' aowh' t'oo's].
- Cazsons** [kaaz'unz], sb. pl. dried cow-dung; gen. It is used as fuel by the very poor. Where peat can be had, as on the moors, it is in very general use, and its cutting, drying, and stacking forms a chief occupation in the summer-time.
- Cess** [ses'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to rate, or assess. In very common use, and general to the county.
- Cess** [ses', sis'], v. a. and sb. to chastise vigorously. 'I'll *cess* thee!' [Aa'ses' dhu]. I'll give it you! 'Thou'll get some *cess* yet!' [Dh:uo'l git' suom' ses' 'yit'], a threatful intimation of deservings; gen.
- Cess** [ses'], a disturbance; gen.
- Chaff** [chaaf'], v. n. and v. a. to choke up, with reference to the respiratory organ; Mid. An asthmatical person will say, 'The bit of fog this morning fair *chaffed* me up' [T bit' u faog' dhis' mao'h'nin fe'h'r chaaft' mu uop']. The figure is intelligible enough inside a barn, where a flail is at work.
- Chaff** [chaaf']; or **Chaft** [chaaft']; or **Caff** [kaaf']. The upper jaw, or chap, of an animal; gen. 'Pig-*caff*' [pig'-kaaf].
- Chaff** [chaaf'], v. a. to chafe, or gall. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chander** [chaan'd'u], chaldron; Mid.
- Channels** [chaan'ulz], a distortion of *challenge*; Mid.
- Chap** [chaap'], v. n. and v. a. to buy and sell, in a chance way;

- Mid. 'The last I saw of him he was chipping and chapping about at Barnaby' [T laast' Aa' seed' on' im' i wur' chip'in un' chaap'in uboot' ut' Baa'nubi], was jobbing about at Barnaby, the great Fair held at Boro'bridge, commencing on St Barnabas' day.
- Chass** [chaas'], hurry. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chat** [chaat'], ore and stone together; Nidd.
- Chatter** [chaat'ur], a tatter. 'Her gown was all in *chatters*' [Ur' goon' wur' yaal' i chaat'uz].
- Chavvle** [chaav'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to chew imperfectly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. A horse is also said to *chavvle* when biting the bit.
- Cheat** [chi'h't]; or **Sly-cake** [slaay' (and) slaa' - ki'h'k (and) ke'h'k], cakes consisting of an upper and lower portion, with fruit between. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chet** [chet'], breastmilk. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chevy** [chiv'i], sb. and v. a. to chase; Mid. 'He led me a bonny (fine) *chevy*' [Ee led' mu u baon'i chiv'i]. '*Chevy* - chase' [Chiv'i-chih's], a running pursuit.
- Chimla** [chim'lu], chimney; gen.
- Chimpings** [chim'pinz], sb. pl. applied to grain in its earliest stage of dressing, but most usually to oatmeal. Also, to cumbersome particles of any kind, as to wood when hacked or minced on the surface; Mid.
- Chip** [chip'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to trip, or cause to stumble. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, to step along nimbly, 'Yonder she goes, *chip-ping* along' [Yaoh'n'd'u shu gaangz' chip'in ulaang].
- Chip** [chip'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to chap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. **Chop** [chop'] is, too, very generally 'heard in rural dialect.
- Chizzel** [chiz'il], bran. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Chock** [chok'], v. a. and sb. to wedge; gen.
- Chub** [chuob'], sb. and v. n. a wood-log; gen. The lads of a village go 'a-chubbing' [u-chuob'in] in preparation for bonfire night, the fifth of November. So, too, before Christmas, for the wood which is to make the Yule-log.
- Chubs** [chuobz'], sb. pl. briar-fruit, of the hard berry kind. A generic term; Mid.
- Chuff** [chuof'], adj. expressive of a state of hilarious satisfaction, whether outwardly exhibited or not; to be gratified at the bottom of one's self; gen. to the county. In connection with proverbial phrases, the word is, in many instances, meaningless. In such as, '*As chuff* as a cheese,' '*As chuff* as an apple,' '*As chuff* as two sticks,' and in the coarse-mouthed person's '*chuff* as blazes,' there is nothing more than vulgar humour, which was never meant to be understood.
- Hunter** [chuon't'ur], v. n. to murmur. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Cinderwig** [sin'd'uwig], a name bestowed upon an ill-natured, niggardly person; Mid.
- Cleg** [tlaag'], v. n. to adhere, to cling, or cleave to. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Cleg** [tleg'] is the name of a large grey fly, which torments cattle. 'Sticks like a *cleg* of (on) a windy day' [Stiks' laa'k u tleg' uv' u win'd'i di'h']. In town dialect, the verb acquires the pronunciation of this substantive very generally.
- Claggum** [tlaag'um], treacle-toffee; Mid. When rolled into sticks, for sale, they are 'treacle-sticks' [t'ri:htu'l - stiks]. The Leeds

- juvenile calls them 'rolls of sucker' [r:ao'wls u suok'ur].
- Clai'k** [tleh-'k], the pronunciation of cloak; Mid.
- Clai'ke** [tle'h'k], v. a., v. n., and sb. to claw, or 'clawk'; Mid.
- Clam** [tlaam-], v. n., v. a., and sb. to hunger; gen. Only in very occasional use in this sense, and, substantively, very slightly. The usual meaning of the word is, to be parched with thirst. With this meaning there is, too, a slight substantive use of the word.
- Clame** [tle'h'm], v. a. to cause to adhere; to spread, or smear. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Clammy** [tlaam'i], adj. sticky. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Clamorous** [tlaam'usum], adj. clamorous. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Clamp** [tlaamp-]; or **Clomp** [tlaomp-], v. n. to pace with a clattering noise; gen.
- Clamper** [tlaam'pur], v. a. and sb. to claw. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Clan** [tlaan-], a cluster, or gathering; a large group. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Clart** [tlaa't], v. a. and sb. to smear. Also, figuratively, for deceit, or hollow talking. Applied, also, to a worthless article, or person. **Clarty**, adj. dirty, or slatternly. A housewife is in the midst of 'clarty deed' when at work on the fire-irons with greasy cloths and polishing dust. An assembly of disreputable persons is referred to as a clartment [tlaa'tment]; gen.
- Clash** [tlaash-], a heavy fall. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Clash**, also, meaning common or newsey talk, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, and employed as a sb. and v. a.; Mid. **Clashing**, sb. a severe shaking, or concussion, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Clat** [tlaat-], sb. and v. n. to prate noisily; gen. 'None of thy clat, there, lass.' 'I wasn't clatting' [Ne'h'n u dhi' tlaat' dhi'h', -lass. Aa' 'waaz'u'nt tlaatin].
- Clatter** [tlaat'ur], v. a. and sb. to beat with the open hands; gen. to the county.
- Clau'm** [tlaoh'm], v. a. to seize, and cling to. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Clavver** [tlaav'ur], v. n. and v. a. to clamber; Mid. 'Clamber' [tlaam'ur] is also employed, generally.
- Clavver** [tlaav'ur], sb. A rabble-like heap of people. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Speaking of a procession, it will be said, that the persons composing it went orderly to begin with, but 'were i' clavvers at t' end on t' [wur i tlaav'uz ut' t ind' ont-], became a rabby throng at the end of it.
- Clawt** [tlaoh't], v. a. to claw in an indecisive quick manner; Mid.
- Cléats** [tli'h'ts], sb. pl. coltsfoot; gen.
- Cléaz** [tli'h'z]; or **Cláaz** [tle'h'z]; or **Clóaz** [tluoh'z]; or **Clau'z** [tlaoh'z], sb. pl. clothes; gen. The first is strictly the northern, and the third the southern form. The second is most used. The last is the refined form in use.
- Cled** [tled-], pp. clad. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Cletch** [tlech-]. A brood, as of chickens; also, a section of a party. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Cleugh** [tliw-]; or **Clufe** [tliwf-], a narrow rocky pass, or glen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Cléaf** [tli'h'f] is also a general form.
- Click** [tlik-], v. a., v. n., and sb. to snatch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'It's bad clicking butter out of a dog's throat' [It's baad' tlik'in buot'ur oot' uv' u dogz' thri'h't]. 'Ragged folks and fine folks

there's always a *clicking* at' [Raagd' fuo'h'ksun' faa'n fuo'h'ks dhuz' yaal'us u tlik'in aat'].

Click [tlik'], a familiar term amongst miners for money earned or gained in addition to regular wages; Nidd.

Click [tlik'], v. imp. to shrivel. But usually employed with the adverb 'up'—to 'click up,' as in the *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Clicket [tlik-it], a large wooden salt-box, with a sloping lid, on hinges, and made to hang against the wall; gen.

Clinch [tlinsh'], v. a. clutch. Also, in the sense of sudden contact, as in the *Wh. Gl.* 'I clinched wi' him anent t' fold-gate' [Aa' tlinsh't wi im' unent' t' fao'h'd-yaat'], I came in contact with him against the fold-yard gate; Mid.

Clipper [tli'p'ur], one of the best. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. Not much used by old people, but always on the tongues of the younger. 'A clipper to go' [U tli'p'ur tu gaang'], a fine one to go. 'He has got a clipper for his gaffer' [Eez' gitu'n u tli'p'ur fur' iz' gaaf'ur]; which may be taken to mean, either that he has got the best or the worst of persons for his master; but the term does not usually convey irony. **Clipping** [tli'pin'], adj. 'A clipping lot,' a fine lot.

Clippers [tli'p'uz], scissors. Also, occasionally denoting shears; gen.

Clivvis [tli'vis], a spring-hook. A miner's term; Nidd.

Clock [tlaok'], the downy head of a dandelion. Possibly a figurative appellation, having its origin among children, who, in their play, pluck the plant, at this stage of its growth, to blow away the down, in order to tell 'what o'clock' it is. This is done

by repeated efforts, and the time of day is reckoned by that last breath which releases the last particle of down; gen.

Clock [tlaok']; or **Clocker** [tlaok'-ur], a beetle; gen. The *watchman-beetle* gets the name of 'flying-clocker' [flee'in-tlaok'-ur].

Clodder [tlot'-ur]; or **Clotter** [tlot'-ur], a stiff curdle; gen. 'That's cruddled (curdled), but this is all of a clotter' [Dhaat's 'kruod'id, bud' dhis' iz' 'yaal' u u 'tlot'-ur]. Clod and Clot are employed as verbs neuter with this meaning.

Cloddy [clod-i], adj. applied to living objects with a short, thick-set, fleshy appearance; Mid.

Close [tluo'h's] adj. near, or parsimonious; gen. **Close-néaved** [tluo'h's-ni'h'vd], *close-fisted*. This is the common pronunciation, but old people invariably employ [tli'h's] generally, and [tle'h's] in Mid-York.

Clot [tlot'], clod; gen. In the common proverbial phrase, 'As cold as a clot' [Uz' kao'h'd uz' u tlot'], the article is often dispensed with, [Uz' kao'h'd uz' tlot'].

Clour [tluo'h'r], a swelling on the head, raised by a blow of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Clout [tloot'], v. a. and sb. to beat. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. Usually restricted in meaning to beating with the hand, and about the head. An angry mother often pounces on the dishcloth, as the likeliest thing to hand, wherewith to chastise a child, and, when this is the case, it is permissible to say that the child is being 'clouted all over' [tloot'id yaal'-aow'h'r], the cloth being a *clout*. Or, when a mother snatches the cap off the head of her offspring, for an angry purpose, then the *clouting* may be of a general

character too. A mother's liberal but precise instructions to the village pedagogue, with respect to a 'tarestril' of a child—one of an incorrigible disposition—are, that the child 'may be *clouted* well, but not hit with anything' [mu bi tloot-id wee'l, but nit 'it-u'n wi naowt'].

Clow [tlaow'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to work at a pressure, toiling with the hand. **Clower** [tlaow'ur], a vigorous worker with the hands. There is always implied, in the verb and substantive alike, a scrambling, well-meant activity—an industrious 'tooth-and-nail' attack upon the work in hand. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clowclash [tloo' (and, ref.) tlaow'tlaash'], a state of confusion of things. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cloy [tlaoy'], 'As drunk as *cloy*' [Uz' d'ruongk uz' tlaoy']. *Wh. Gl.* An expression constantly heard in Mid-York, too, and also in the Leeds district.

Clubby [tluob-i], a short or clubstick; Mid.

Clue [tliw'], a ball of string. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Clum [tluom'], adj. moist and adhesive, as old moss in a flower-pot; Mid.

Cluther [tluodh'ur]; or **Clodder** [tloed'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to cluster. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Clutherment** [tluod'ument], a collected rabble, or throng, about any object. **Cludder** [tluod'ur] is also a form of the verb, used generally. 'There wur (was) a bonny (fine) *cludder* of folks' [Dhu wur u baon-i tluod'ur u fuo'h'ks].

Co' [kuo'], v. n. come. This usage, frequent in the mining-dales, in respect to this and other different words, as *wool* [wuo'], *all* [aoh'], *wall* [waoh'], *call* [kaoh'], &c., is unknown in

Mid-Yorkshire, and the south, apart from Craven.

Côat [kuoh't, kwuoh't]. Old people frequently use this word for *gown* [goo'n], the more general term. The younger generation consider the usage droll; Mid.

Cobble [kaob'u'l]; or **Cob** [kaob'], sb., v. a. and v. n. A paving-stone gets one or other of these names (also cob-, or cobble-stone [kaob'-ste'h'n, kaob'u'l-ste'h'n]), but these are commonly applied to stones naturally rounded, and of which, indeed, country paving-stones usually consist. **Cobble**, v. a. and v. n. to stone. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cobble-tree [kaob-ul'tree' (and) 'trih-'], a trace-rod of any kind; gen.

Cobby [kaob-i], adj. healthy and cheerful; in good spirits. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cob-hole [kaob'uo'h'l], a place too small for any ordinary purpose is so stigmatized; Mid. 'It's such a little *cob-hole* as never was seen, and fit for nobody to live in' [Its' saa'k u laa'tu'l 'kaob'uo'h'l uz' niv'u waa sih'n, un' fit' fur 'neh'-bdi tu liv'in].

Cocklight [kok'leet'], used, familiarly, to denote the dawn of day, or the time of cock-crowing. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cod [kaod'], pod. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Coddle [kaod'u'l], v. a. to roast fruit, &c., as apples, and shelled beans. When the latter crack, they are *coddled*; Mid.

Coddy [kaod-i], adj. applied to any little thing; gen. A '*coddy-féal*' [kaod'ifh'l] is a little foal. In Nidderdale, a '*coddy-céak*' [kaod'ikih'k] is a child's cake. Called also a '*curr'n-coddy*' [kuor'n-kaod-i], from the usual

sprinkling of currants it is favoured with.

Codgy [kaod'ji, kuod'ji], adj. applied to anything very little in size, or quantity; gen.

Coif [kaoyf], a woman's cap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The common kind of *coif* is made of plain or worked lawn, with a frilled 'screed,' or border, of an outstanding aspect. That worn as a superior kind is usually of lace, even to the 'screeds,' which overlay each other as a border. The affluent among the farmers' wives go the length of silk trimmings, the flat looped style of which is unalterable, and the colour of the ribbon must be white, even to wear on funeral days. *Coif*, like many other terms, is used only in household talk, and among the people themselves; and 'lawnd cap' and 'net cap,' for the one or the other kind, are terms always in readiness, to save the appearance of vulgarity.

Colloge [koluo'h'g], an assembly of persons; *Mid.* The term usually implies some element of disorder. As a *verb* and *adjective* it is in very general use, but its substantive employment is rare.

Collop [kaol'up], a slice of meat; but most usually applied to meat of one kind. 'A ham-collop' [U aam' kol'up], 'A bacon-collop' [U be'ku'n kaol'up]. The word is used figuratively. 'A dear collop,' or bargain. 'Collop Monday,' in Shrove week, a day on which rashers of bacon form the staple article of dinner-tables, and are begged as an 'aumas' by the poor people, who go about in beggar character on this day.

Coney [kuo'h'ni], usually applied to a young rabbit; gen.

Conny [kon'i, kaon'i], interj. an expression of mock-bewilderment; gen. 'Conny, bairns!'

[Kaon'i be'h'nz], Bless me, children!

Conny [kon'i, kuoh'ni, kaon'i], adj. a diminutive expressive of endearment, and usually joined to *little*; gen. 'A larl (little) conny thing' [U laa'l kuoh'ni thingg'], 'A conny wee thing,' a very little thing.

Consate [konse'h't], v. n., v. a., and sb. to fancy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. 'I can't consate that man's face, somehow' [Aa' kaa'nt konse'h't dhaat' maanz' fi'h's, suom'oo'], said in respect of a face exciting antipathy. 'A consated body' [U konse'h'tid baod'i], a vain person. 'I consates he'll come this way again' [Aa' konse'h'ts il' kuom' dhis' wi' ugi'h'n], I should think he'll come this way again. Of a poorly person, who has no appetite for anything, it will be said, that he 'consates nought' [konse'h'ts naowt'], can fancy nothing; or that he has 'no consate for nought' [ne'h' konse'h't fu naowt']. The moonlight is said to put the light of street gas-lamps 'out of consate.'

Coom [koom'], an edge of anything, as of dirt, or sand; gen. It is used in a petty sense.

Coop [koo'p], a coal-scuttle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Corn [kuo'h'n], a grain, or particle; gen. A 'corn of tobacco' [baak'u]; a 'corn of powder' [poo'd'ur]; a 'corn of rice' [raa'a]. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'sand-corn' [saan'kuo'h'n], also common.

Corncrake [kuo'h'nkreh'k]; or **Drakerhen** [d'ri'h'kur:e'n], the landrail; gen.

Corpse-yat [kaoh'ps-yaat], a lighthouse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cote [kuo'h't], a shed for small cattle, or fowls. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cot-house [kaot'oos], a very small cottage. 'Gang to t' cot-house,

i' t' wood, an' ax t' and deame whether she's heard any tell of her lad yet' [Gaang' tit' kaot'oos it' wuoh'd (also [wih'd]) un'aaks' t' aoh'd di'h'm wid'ur shuz' yi'h'd aon'i til' uv' aor' laad' yit'], whether she has heard anything of her son yet; Mid.

Cotten [kot'u'n], v. a. and v. n. to be adapted; to fit, or agree with. *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-Yorkshire this word is not altogether of that abstract character noted in the *Gl.*, but is freely applied to persons and things. A coat 'cottens well,' fits well. 'Cotten thyself up, and then cot t' house up a bit' [Kot'u'n dhisen' uop', un'dhen' kot t' oos' uop' u bit']. **Cotten** also, v. a. to chastise.

Cotter [kot'ur], v. a. and v. n. to entangle; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Cot** [kot'] is also used. Bad fleeces of wool are chiefly faulty in being *cotted*, or 'run up to felt' compactly.

Cotterils [kot'rilz (and) kaoh't'rilz], sb. pl. materials; property in general. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Coul [koo'l], a swelling on the head, produced by concussion; Mid. [Kaow'l] is also heard, and is employed as an *active verb*. This form has an identical usage in the Leeds district, but has a commoner form in [k'aaw'l], vulgarly [kaa'l]. These two last forms are general in the south. In Nidderdale, usage corresponds to that of Mid-York., in restriction to a substantive form [ki'h'l].

Coup [kaow'p], v. n. and v. a. to fall and overturn. Usually employed with *over* as an adverb. 'He *couped over*' [Ee kaow'pt aowr']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Coup [kaow'p], v. a. and v. n. to exchange. **Couping-word** [kaow'pin-waod], the last word at a bargain. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Swap** [swaap']; or **Sôap** [suh'p]; or

Swôap [swuoh'p]. The two last are additional forms. **Swap** and **swôap** are the more usual forms in Mid-York., *coup* being confined in usage to old people. This word is much used in Lower Nidderdale. **Sôap** is, too, more of an Upper Nidderdale than a Mid-York. form. **Horse-couper** [Aos' kaowp'-ur], horse-dealer.

Courting [kuo'h'tin], courtyard; Mid.

Couther [kaow'dhur], v. n. and v. a. to recover; to reinvigorate. The past participle is given in the *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-York. the verb is also in common use. A person thinking of going to the sea-side, for the recovery of health, will be greeted with the question, 'Then you are going to *couther* up a bit?' [Dhen' yi'h'r gaa'in tu kaow'dhur uop' u bit?]

Cow [kaow'], v. n. and v. a. to walk with the feet sideways—not to lay them flatly. A 'cow-heeled' boot is one having the heel worn down on one side only. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cow [kaow'], v. n. go, imperatively. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'Thou's going to go!' [Dhooz' gaa'in tu kaow']. 'Cow-away!' [Kaow'-uwe'h'l], Be off!

Cow-clag [koo'-tlaag], sb. and v. a. the caked matter usually seen fast or *clagged* to the hair of sheep and cattle; cow-dung; gen. 'Thou must not lie thee down in the cow-pasture or thou'll get *cow-clagged*' [Dhoo' muon' ut lig' dhu doon' it' koo'-paast'ur, u dhool' git' koo'-tlaagd]. In this word the pronunciation is always [koo'], as is that of *cow*.

Cow-gate [koo'gih't], a pasture, or 'gateage' [gih'tij], for one cow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In many parishes, a large pasture (the one, it often happens, most

difficult to cultivate) is usually allotted to the poor by the owner of the soil, at a nominal rental, or otherwise. The 'gates' are, in most cases, imaginative areas, and the cows feed in common.

Cow-soot [koo'skaot, skuot, and skut]; or **Cow-sort** [koo'suoh't]. The cushat, or ring-dove; gen.

Crackey [kraak-i], a soft-brained person; gen.

Cracks [kraaks], news. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crake [kre'h'k, kri'h'k], crow, or rook. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'As black as a *crake*'. [Uz' blaak' uz' u kre'h'k]. Also as a v. n. to talk in a blatant manner; and, to boast.

Cramble [kraam'u'l], v. n. to walk in a cramped or spasmodic manner, as through pain, infirmity, or exhaustion. **Cram'elly** [kraam'uli], adj. in a cramped state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cramp-ring [kraamp-ring], a ring made out of old coffin-lead, and worn as a preservative against cramp. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Old coffins, of lead, or stone, are 'troughs' [t'ruofs, t'ri'h'fs].

Cransh [kraansh-], v. a. and sb. to crunch, or craunch; to crush gritty matter underfoot. **Cranshy**, gritty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is also used in a peculiar way. 'Give over (up) eating that apple; thou *cranshes* my teeth with it' [Gi aow'h'r yi'h'tin dhaat: aap'u'l; dhoo kraan'shiz maa: ti'h'th wi t], sets my teeth on edge with it. *Tôth* [tuoh'th], the pronunciation of *tooth*. Also [ti'h'th] (sing. and plur.), [Ti'h'dh], v. a. to *tooth*.

Cratchet [kraat'chit], the crown of the head. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, **Cratch**.

Crattle [kraat'u'l]; or **Cruttle** [kruot'u'l], a crumb; Mid.

Crazler [kraaz-lur], of the nature

of a severe task; Mid. The word is sometimes joined to *up*. In allusion to having caught a very bad cold, a person will say, 'I got a *crazler* on Saturday, with going to the market' [Aa: gaat' ukraaz-lur u Set'urdu wi gaang'in ti ti meh'kit]. Of a difficult task imposed on one, it will be said, 'I've gotten a *crazler-up* this time' [Aa'v git'un u kraaz-lur-uop' dhis' taa'm].

Crazzlety [kraaz'u'lti], adj. rickety; gen.

Crëak [kri'h'k], a pot or pan-hook; gen.

Creaker [kri'h'kur], a spring-rattle, from a child's plaything, to the article carried by a night-watchman. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Créal [kri'h'l], v. a. to wind twine, or anything of the kind, is to *créal* it. 'Who's is this ball?' 'Let thou it alone; it was *crealed* for t' larl un' (the little one). [We'h'z iz' dhis' bao'h'l? Lit' dhoo' fu' ule'h'n; it' wur kri'h'ld fu' t' laa'l un']. The process of doing samplers, or other worsted needle-work, is spoken of as *crealing*; Mid.

Cree [kree], v. a. to parboil, or seethe, as wheat which, after being bruised, is prepared for 'frumity,' on 'Yule-eeen.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Creepings [kri'h'pinz], sb. pl. the cold shivery sensations attending colds newly caught. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Cremlin [krem'lin, krim'lin], the tub or trough used in preparing leavened bread; Mid.

Crewel [kriw'il], a reel, or bobbin; Mid.

Crewtle [kriw'tu'l], v. n. to regain strength; gen. 'Then, you've *crewttled* up a bit?' [Dhen' yiv' kriw'tu'ld uop' u bit' ?], are recovering a little?

Cricket [krek'it], a stool, usually with unshaped upright ends as supporters, in place of legs; Mid.

Crinkle [krin'ku'l], v. n., v. a., and sb. to bend tortuously; Mid. Of a twisting pathway, it will be said: 'It *crinkles* round, but goes straight at after' (afterwards). [It' krin'ku'ls roo'nd, but' gaangz' st'ri'h't ut' if't'ur]. The last word also changes the initial vowel to [e].

Creb [kraob'], v. a. to rebuke, in a short, rough manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crockenly [kruoh'kunli], crockery; Mid. The right pronunciation of such words as this one is not easy to the illiterate, and the endeavour to pronounce them at all is a mark of the character of rural dialect, which does not exhibit the variety of contractions observable in town dialect. Some of these are gross, to eye and ear alike, and only because, as the speaker is wont to say, he 'can't lap t' tongue round 'em.'

Crook [kri'h'k]; or **Cruke** [kriw'k], the wry-neck disease, in cattle or sheep. Also, as in *Wh. Gl.*, a cursory term for 'the *crook* in the leg when it stands out in a twisted form, from the effects of *fellon*;' gen.

Crook [krih'k]; or **Cruke** [kriw'k], a crotchet, or whim. A 'fond *cruke*' [faond' krih'k], a foolish whim. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The first form is most frequently used in Mid-York., as the last is in Nidderdale. This note applies, too, to the respective forms immediately preceding these.

Crop [krop], applied to the throat, or locality of the windpipe; gen. One who manifests hoarseness is alluded to as having a 'reasty *crop*.' See *Réast*.

Cross [kruos' (and) kros']. 'He

begged like a cripple at a *cross*' [Ee begd' laa'k u kripul ut' u kruos']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Like a cripple at a gate' [Laa'k u kripul ut u yaat']; Mid. 'His way is a long one, but there's a staff and a *cross* at the end of it' [Is' wi'h'z u laang' un', bud' dhuz' u staa'v un' u kruos' ut' t ind' ont'], beggary at the end, said of a youthful prodigal.

Cross-gaang [kruos' (and) kros-gaang]; or **Cross-gate** [kruos' (and) kros-ge'h't, (or) gi'h't], a cross-way. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crowdle [kroawd'u'l]; or **Cruddle** [kruod'u'l], v. n. and v. a. to huddle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **crouther** [kroodhu'r]; Mid. The neuter verb **croudle** [kroo'du'l] is also in use generally, signifying the position of kneeling and stooping together.

Crowdy [kroaw'di], a preparation of oatmeal and water, usually 'lined' with milk, when in a parboiled state, and afterwards eaten with salt, or treacle and milk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crowp [kroaw'p], v. n. creep. An odd form of the present tense of the verb, in occasional use; Mid.

Crowp [kroaw'p], v. n. to grumble, in a subdued tone. Also applied to the rumbling noise of the stomach when flatulent. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Crowse [kroaw'z], adj. brisk; in sprightly condition. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cruddle [kruod'u'l]; or **Crud** [kruod'], v. n. and v. a. to curdle. **Cruds** [kruodz'], curds. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Crune [kriw'n], v. n. to bellow, as a bull; gen. This is the usual Nidderdale pronunciation. The usual Mid-York. one is [kroo'n].

Crunshon [kruon'shun]; or **Scrun-**

shon [skruon'shun], a broken morsel; gen.

Crush [cruosh-]; or **Rush** [ruosh-], a crowd. Also a merry-making. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Cuddy [kuod-i]; or **Dickey-dun-nock** [dik-i-duon'uk], a small hedge-bird, similar in size and appearance to a young grey linnnet; Mid.

Cuddy [kuod-i], adj. of an over-careful, parsimonious disposition; Mid. 'It wants a *cuddy* one to be in a house with such outgoings as there is here' [It waants' u kuod-i yun' tu bi' i'v u oo's wi sa'y'k oot'-gaanginz uz' dhur' iz' i'h'r], It wants one of the save-all sort to be in house with such an expenditure as there is here.

Cuddy-cloth [kuod-i-tle'h'h'th (or) tli'h'h'th], the napkin used to cover the face of a baby at the time of christening; Mid.

Cup [kuop-!] an idiomatic word which no dialect-speaking native of the locality where it is in use is able to explain. In the interjectional phrase, 'Hey, with a *cup*!' [:E'y, widh' u kuop-!] the whole meaning is equivalent to, *Come here, quickly!* In '*Cup, cup stir!*' there is in *cup* a suggestion of the word *come*. These *cup* phrases are, in the locality alluded to, referred, in origin, to a former resident there, a farmer of eccentric habits. Mr Skeat interprets the word very clearly, as follows: 'I have heard both [kuop-], [kuo uop-], and [kuom' uop-] all used in the same way. "With a *cup*," = with a *come-up*, i. e. with an exhortation to haste. The familiar "come up!" of the London costermonger.'

Curn [ku'n, kun-]; or **Cun** [kuon-]; or **Còan** [kuoh'n]; or **Cèan** [kih'n]; or **Con** [kon', kaon'], currant. One of those

words which are thus distinctively varied in pronunciation. The last four are general rural forms, [kih'n] being the broad dialect one. The last, [kon', kaon'], are perhaps most heard in Mid-Yorks. The variations of the first form are not unheard in the rural parts, but are, strictly, the town forms.

Cushlady [kuosh-leh'di]; or **Cow-lady** [koo-leh'di]; or **Dowdy-cow** [doo-dikoo-], the lady-bird; gen. The subject of many children's rhymes.

Cuvvin [kuov'in], a periwinkle; gen.

Dacity [daas'uti], capacity; the ability to undertake, or conceive. *Wh. Gl.* Common to the central parts of Yorkshire. A much-used word. Perhaps merely deprived of the prefix *au*, and warped in meaning. See also *Dazzity*.

Dad-of-all-ringtails [daad-u-yaal'-ring-teh'iz], applied to those who are eminently mischievous, or of notorious character; Mid.

Daffhead [daafi-h'd], a coward. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Daffle [daaf'u'l], v. a. and sb. to deafen; to be in a mazed state. **Daffy** is also used *substantively* in the last sense. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dag [deg, daag-], v. a. and v. n. to sprinkle, by droppings from the hand, as is done in preparing to fold rough-dry linen. Used *substantively*, too, for a large drop of water. **Dagged**, pp. in a drop-wet state; Mid.

Daglocks [daag'luk]; or **Daylocks** [de'h'luk], sb. pl. the coarse top wool of a fleece, from which inferior garments are made; Mid. The last pronounci-

ation is furnished by a York correspondent.

Dale [di'h'l, de'h'l], dole; Mid. A disappearing custom is that of 'giving *dale*,' in connection with the funeral of one who had been a person of substance. After this has taken place, the parish poor people, of all ages, assemble in a field, near of access, and some principal farmer, who is usually in authority as overseer, proceeds to 'give *dale*.' This consists of money, bread, cheese, and ale. The old people get about threepence, the children a penny, and all a good share of the edibles. The quantity of ale dispensed to each person is supposed to be limited to a draught.

Dallyeraw [daal'ikrao'h'], a name applied to a loitering child; Mid.

Dame [di'h'm, de'h'm], the usual title of a married or an old woman. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Damsdil [daamz'dil], the damson plum; gen.

Dander [daan'd'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to tremble heavily. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Thou *danders* like an old weathercock—hold still with thee!' [Dhoo daan'-d'uz laa'k un ao'h'd widh'ukok'—ao'h'd stil' wi dhu!]

Dappys [daap'iz], sb. pl. deservings; Mid. 'He has got his *dappys*' [Eez' git'u'n iz' daap'iz].

Dark [daa'k], v. n. to listen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dark-selvidged [daa'k-sil'vi:d], adj. heathenish in appearance; Mid. 'What a *dark-selvidged* crew they are!' [Waat' u daa'k-sil'vi:d kri'h' dhe' :aa'r!]

Dauby [dao'h'bi], adj. dirty. Applied to persons. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Daul [dao'h'l], v. a. to exhaust the strength, patience, or ap-

petite. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Stall** [stao'h'l], a similar verb, is in yet more use, but with some contrast of meaning. The first word usually conveys the idea of satiety. A *dauled* person is not angrily excited, as a 'stalled' one may be, for the reason that a sick or worn-out mind has no object beyond itself. A person may be 'stalled,' or tired, of doing and thinking twenty times during the day, but only *dauled* out at the end of it.

Daum [dao'h'm], sb. and v. a. a small portion, or morsel. '*Daum*-ed out,' dealt out scantily. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Daum [daoh'm], sb. and v. n. a faintness of feeling; gen. 'It was nought very bad, but it was a daumish feel (feeling), like' [It' waar' 'naow't vaar'u' baad' bud' it' wur' u daoh'mish feel, laa'k].

Dawk [dao'h'k], v. n. to idle; Mid.

Dawp [dao'h'p], v. a. to soil by touch; Mid.

Dawps [dao'h'ps], a slattern; gen.

Daytal [de'h'tu'l], adj. The word is never used alone. 'A *daytal* man,' a day-labouring man. 'An old *daytal* wife' [Un ao'h'd de'h'tu'l waa'f], an old day-labouring woman. 'I'm going to *daytal* ploughing' [Aa'z boon' tu de'h'tul pliw'in]; gen.

Daytal-dick [de'h'tu'l-dik'], a familiar term for a *daytal*-man, or farm-labourer, paid by the day; Mid.

Dazzity [daaz'uti], the performance of a challenging action of strength or skill; Mid. It is a juvenile term. One lad will set others a *dazzity* by walking through a pond, or by an action of trespass which involves risks; and those who successfully imitate all that has been done

divide the honours of championship. The southern equivalent *crauden* [krao'h'du'n] is used as a v. a., and *craudener*, sb. is bestowed ironically, too, at times, on those who habitually fail in the feats they undertake. See *Dacity*.

Déaf [di'h'f], adj. barren. Applied to husked fruit, and seed, as a 'déaf nut' [di'h'f nuot'], a 'déaf ear of corn' [di'h'f i'h'r u kuo'h'n]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Déafy [di'h'fii], adj. lonely. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Déary [di'h'ri], interj., adj., and sb. dear; gen. 'Déary me!' [Di'h'ri maey!]. 'Oh, déary me to-day!' [Ao'h' di'h'ri maey tu-di'h'l], a common phrase. 'A little déary thing' [U laa-l di'h'ri they'ng]. 'Come, my déary!' [Kuom, maa di'h'ri!] 'Thou'rt a déary!' [Dhoo t' u di'h'ri!]

Déathding [di'h'thding], death-blow; Mid.

Déath-hunter [di'h'th-uontur]. The *death-hunters* in a country village are usually two. They are persons who go from parish to parish, as a burial occurs, carrying small black stools, called 'buffets' [buofits], on which the coffin is rested while the funeral hymn is being sung in the open air, in front of the house where the corpse has lain. These stools are also useful on the way to church, distant, in some cases, several miles. Some parishes have got their public hearse, but this vehicle finds no favour. Its use is objected to on superstitious grounds.

Déathly [di'h'thli], adj. pale; Mid.

Déave [di'h'v], p. t. of *dive*; Mid. In America, *dove*.

Déave [di'h'v], v. a. to deafen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Déaze [di'h'z], v. a. to blight, or

cause to pine from cold, as when vegetables are frost-nipped, or chickens die in the shell, for want of warmth. *Dédzed* bread is bread overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within. **Déazement** [di'h'zment (and) mint], a shivering sensation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Deed [deed'], doings, of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Deedy [d:ee'di], adj. active; Mid.

Deet [deet'], v. a. to cleanse; gen. 'Take a cloth and just *deet* that knife' [Taak' u tloot un jis' deet dhaat naa'f].

Deft [deft'], adj. neat; clever. Employed also ironically. **Deftly**, adv. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Deft [deft'], a numerical term. 'A gay *deft*' [U ge'h' deft'], an ample number; a 'fine lot.'

Delightsome [dil:ee'tsum], adj. delightful; gen.

Delve [delv', dily'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to bruise, or indent; to dig. Also, in the sense of close application to any kind of work. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Densh [densh', dinsh', deh'nsh, dih'nsh], adj. dainty, or fastidious. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dent [dint', dent'], v. a. and sb. to notch; to indent. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Derrum [durum, duorm], a deafening noise, or a minglement of noises, as the rumbling, creaks, and cracks of an old mangle, together with the talk of several people who are putting it to use; gen.

Derrybounder [duriboo'nd'u, dih'riboo'nd'u], sb. and v. n. the bounce and noise made by any object in collision; gen. 'It came with such on (of) a *derrybounder*' [It' kaam' wi 'sa'y'k n u dih'riboo'nd'u]. The word is often shortened to *derry* [duri]. 'It did *derry*

(or *derrybounder*) along, mind you' [It' did' dur'i ulaang', ma'and yu]. Both terms are also applied to an obstinate person.

Desperate [dis'prut], adj. a word constantly employed as an augmentative. 'Desperate bonny', [Dis'prut baon'i]. 'Desperate grand' [Dis'prut graand']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dibth [dib'dh], the pronunciation of *depth*; gen.

Didder [did'ur, didh'ur], v. n. and v. a. to tremble. **Didderment** [did'ument], in a 'diddering,' or trembling state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **didder**, sb. [Aa'z yaal' aon' u did'ur], I am all a-tremble.

Dike [da'y'k, daa'k], sb., v. n., and v. a. The usual significance of this word is a *ditch*, but it is used substantively for a pool of any kind; gen. When a child spills water, the remark will be made by an observing parent, 'There's one *dike* made—now try to make another' [Dhih'z 'yaan' da'y'k mi'h'd—noo t'raa' tu maak' un-uo'dh'ur]. To 'hedge and *dike*' is to *hedge and ditch*.

Dill [dil'], v. a. to dull pain; to soothe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Take that child on your knee, and see if you can *dill* it to sleep' [Taak' dhaat' be'h'n u dhi nee', un' sey' if' dhoo kun' dil' it' tu alih'p]. There are two other vowels commonly employed in *knee* [nih', (and, ref.) nae'y].

Ding [dingg'], v. a. and sb. to throw to the ground with violence; to pound mercilessly. Also employed figuratively, in the sense of, to overcome, as one person *dings* another in argument. *Ding*, also sb. noise and confusion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dipple [dip'u'l], sb. and v. a. dimple; Mid.

Dizen [diz'u'n], v. a. to bedizen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Doardy [duo'h'di], George; gen.

Dock [dok']; or **Docken** [dok'u'n], sb. and v. a. weed; gen. The *docken* proper is the *dock-plant*.

Dod [dod'], v. a. This term is not only applied to shortening the wool of sheep, but has a common verbal use. A child's hair is *dodded*, or 'ended.' To clip off anything shortly is to *dod*. *Dodding* wool, in South Yorks., is a process preparatory to that of 'teasing' [ti'h'zin (and) tey'zin], or disentangling it. *Doddings*, the portions cut off. A *dodded* sheep is a short-horned one.

Do-dance [de'h'-daans, di'h'-daans], the toil of a roundabout, or repeated journey, unnecessarily performed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dodder [dod'ur, dodh'ur], v. n. and v. a. to tremble, or shake violently. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He's all of a *dodder*—look at him!' [Iz' yaal' uv' u dod'ur—li'h'k aat' im']. The word is expressive of a slower motion than *diddy* (which see). A wall, or a house, would be said to *dodder*—not to 'diddy'—before falling.

Dodderums [dod'rumz, dodh'-rumz], an ague, or shivering fit of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. One recovering from a drunken state, and visibly nervous, has got the *dodderums* [dodh'-rumz]; or *doddrums* [dod'-rumz].

Doe [duo'h, de'h'], a hind. The first form is gen., the last a Mid-Yorks.

Doff [daof'], v. a. to divest, or do off. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dog-banner [dog-baanur], the wild camomile; Mid.

Dog-standard [dog-st'aan'dud], ragwort; Mid.

Doit [daoy't], expressive of ex-

- treme littleness. 'What a *doit* of a child!' [Waat' u daoy't n u be'h'n!], literally, What a *doit* on a bairn! 'I care not a *doit* about it' [Aa' ke'h'ru'nt u daoy't uboot' it].
- Doldrums** [dol'd'rumz], a state of despondency, mixed with ill-temper; gen.
- Dole** [duo'h'l], sb. and v. a. dole. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is the refined pronunciation. See *Dale*.
- Dolly** [dol'i, daoli]; or **Dol** [dol', daol'], Dorothy; gen.
- Don** [daon'], v. a. and v. n. to dress, or do on. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'I'm all *donned* now, except my bonnet' [Aa'z ao'h'l daond' noo', sep' mi buon'it]. This last word is as often [buon'it, (and) buoh'n-it]. The refined form is [bun'it].
- Door-cheek** [di'h'-cheek'], door-post. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Door-ganging** [di'h'-gaangin'], doorway. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Door-stead** [di'h'-steh'd], commonly employed for doorway, but sufficiently understood as referring to the supporting framework. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. See, also, *Door-ganging*.
- Door-sill** [di'h'-sill], the threshold of a dwelling. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Dos** [dos'], Joshua; Mid.
- Dos** [dos']; or **Doasy** [duo'h'zi], Joseph; gen.
- Dos'n'd** [daoz'u'nd, doz'u'nd]. *Durst*, v. n. is usually [da:os't], but in negative sentences the form [daoz'u'nd], i. e. *durst not*, is general. 'I *durst* no more do that than fly' [Aa doz'u'nd nu me'h'r di'h' dhaat: un'flaa'].
- Doss** [dos'], sb. and v. a. to fright; Mid. 'It put me in such a *doss*' [It' puot' mu i saa'ku'n u dos']. There is just a touch of humour in the term.
- Dotteril** [dot'ril], a doter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Doubler** [duob'lur], an earthenware bowl, or large platter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He'd neither dish, *doubler*, nor spoon' [Ee'd naow'd'ur dish', duob'lur, nur spi'h'n], had no effects whatever. A common Leeds phrase too.
- Doubtsome** [duo'tsum], adj. doubtful; gen.
- Douk** [duo'k], v. n., v. a., and sb. to drink; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, at times employed for *bathe*, v. a.
- Doup** [doawp', doop'], an indolent person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Douse** [doos'], v. a. to extinguish; to despoil in any way. Used, also, figuratively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. To a child caught extinguishing a lighted candle by turning it upside down in the stick, a mother will say: 'I'll bray thy back for thee if thou doesn't use the capper (extinguisher) to *douse* the candle with' [Aa'l bre'h' dhaa' baak' fu dhu if dhoo diz'u'nt yi'h'z t kaap'ur tu doos' t kaan'u'l wi].
- Douse** [doo's], v. a. to drench; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Its most usual meaning is, to drench by hand, as when water is thrown upon a person. 'They *doused* him from head to foot' [Dhe doo'st im' frae yi'h'd tu fi'h't].
- D'out** [daawt', doot'], v. a. do, or put out, i. e. extinguish; gen. 'D'out that candle, my lass. Never burn daylight' [Doot' dhaat: kaan'u'l, mi lass. Niv-u baon' di'h'leet].
- Doven** [dov'u'n, duov'u'n], v. n. to doze. **Dovening** [dov'nin], pres. part. gen. Each form is also frequently employed *substantively*.
- Dow** [doaw'], v. n. to prosper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Dowk** [doaw'k], a mine-working, of a stiff clayey nature; Nidd.

Dowl [doaw'l], sb. and v. n. a state of melancholy; moody dullness; gen. The *adverbial* form is put to great use, as is also the *adjective* **dowly** [doaw'li], which changes its vowel, becoming [de'h'li]. **Dowl** is used as a verb, too. 'She gets nought done, but sits and *dowls* at t' end on t'—everlastingly. [Shu gits' naow't di'h'n, bud'sits' un' doaw'lwz u t'ind' ont'.] 'She's having a long *dowl* on t' this time; there's somewhat the matter, depend on it' [Shuz' ev'in u laang' doaw'l on' t' dhis' taa'm; dhuz' suom'ut' t'maat'-ur, dipi'nd' ont']. The first *d* in *depend*, and initially in most other words, is of a slightly dental character.

Dowment [doo'ment, di'h'ment], a confusion. Of a crowd of people taking part in a quarrel, it will be asked, 'What's all this *dowment* about?' [Waats' yaal' dhis' doo'ment uboot' ?] A table crowded with crockery, out of place, will occasion the remark, 'What a *dowment* there is here!' [Waat' u doo'ment dhur' iz' i'h'r].

Downgang [doon'gaang], a downhill way—usually a path-way. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dowp [daow'p], the carrion crow. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Dowter [daow't'ur], daughter; gen. Like the dialect substantives generally, remains uninflected in the genitive case singular.

Dozzen [doz'u'n], v. n. and v. a. to shrivel, or waste by contraction. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A *dozzened* apple is also called a 'waster' [we'h's'tur].

Dozzil [doz'il], sb. and v. a. a tawdry person; Mid. Its substantive use is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.* 'She *dozzils* herself out like a caravan woman at a fair' [Shu doz'ilz us:e'l oot' laa'k

u kaaruvaa'n' wuom'un ut' u fe'h'r].

Draff [d'raaf'], said of brewer's grains, in the *Wh. Gl.*, and usually applied in this sense in Mid-Yorkshire, but also used more generally of waste matter, from which the food element has been extracted, or of refuse of this nature, as 'pig-draff' [pig-d'raaf'], the scrap-food of pigs.

Draggletail [d'raag'u'lte'h'l], usually applied to a woman of dirty, slatternly habits; gen. **Draggletailed**, as in *Wh. Gl.*, applied to anything that has been dragged through, or over the dirt.

Drape [d're'h'p], a farrow cow; gen.

Dream-hole [d'ri'h'm-uoh'l], a loop-hole; gen. [Properly a loop-hole for letting out sound, as between the lufferboards in a belfry. From A.S. *dreám*, music.—W. W. S.]

Dree [d'ree-], v. a. and adj. to be tedious or wearisome; gen. 'Don't *dree* it out so' [Di'h'nt d'ree' it 'oot' se'h'], don't spin it out so. 'He *dreed* so long a tale, it was dowering (a tiresome, or a melancholy thing) to hear him' [Ee d'ree'd su laang' u ti'h'l, it' wu doaw'lin tu i'h'r im']. In the *Wh. Gl.* *dree*, adj., *dreed*, pp., and *dreely*, adv. are exemplified. The first and last are general; and the pp. is a Mid-Yorkshire form.

Dreesome [d'ree'sum], adj. tedious, or wearisome. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Drib [d'rib-], v. n., v. a., and sb. drip. Occasionally used in Mid-Yorkshire. The edge, or corner of a house-roof, where the rain drips mostly, will be sometimes called the *drib*- and *drip*-end of the 'house-ridge' [T d'rib' in'd ut' oo's-rig']. 3

Dringle [d'riŋg'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to waste; gen.

Drink-draught [d'ringk-d'raaft-], a brewer's dray. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Drite [d'raayt]; or **Dra'te** [d're'h't], v. n. and v. a. to drawl.

Drite-poke [d'ra'y't-puoh'k] and **Drate-poke** [d're'h't-puoh'k], a drawler, facetiously. *Wh. Gl.* **Drate** is a general form; **drite** peculiar to Mid-Yorks., and each are also employed substantively.

Drith [d'rith-], a state of thrift, or prosperity. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Droke [d'ruo'h'k]; or **Dronk** [d'rao'h'k], v. n. to drip with moisture. The last is the refined pronunciation; gen.

Dronk [d'rongk-], v. a. drench; Mid. 'I got *dronking* wet' [Aa' gaat d'rongk'in weet-].

Drought [d'ruoft-], v. imp. and sb. to dry, or expose to draught. **Drought**, a draught; Mid. Also, in the sense of windy. 'The day's going to be *droughty*. I think' [T di'h'z gaa'in tu bi d'ruofti, Aa thingk-].

Druggister [d'ruog'istu], drug-gist; Mid.

Duck [duok-], a faggot; Mid.

Duds [duodz-], apparel of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. It is applied in respect of a plural number of upper garments, or to a pair of trousers.

Duepaper [diw'peh'pu], a pay-sheet, or warrant for wages due; Nidd.

Duffil [duof'il], a coarse woollen fabric, flannel-like in consistency, of which women's 'gowns' are usually made. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Duke [diwk-], v. a. to dupe; Mid.

Dulbert [duol'but]; or **Dunder-head** [duon-d'uri-h'd]; or **Dun-**

dernowl [duon-d'unaow-l], varying terms for a blockhead. The second is a Nidderdale form, and the three Mid-Yorks. All are in the *Wh. Gl.*, but the last form varies ('Dudernoll').

Dumbfounder [duomfoo'nd'ur], v. a. to confuse, with astonishment, or amazement, past utterance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dump [duomp-], a contraction of *dumpling*. 'Pudding and beef's (are) the staff of life, but a *dump* for a long day' [Puod'in un bih'fs t staa'f u laa'f, bud' u 'duomp fur' u laang' di'h-].

Dunnot [duon'ut]; or **Donnot** [don'ut], a good-for-nothing person; also, a fool; also, a name bestowed on the devil. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [T duon'ut muod bi ubaak' ut di'h'r—Aa' kaa'nt op'u'nt], 'The devil might be at the back of the door—I can't open it.'

Durdum [du'dum]; or **Dordum** [daoh'dum], an uproar. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Dust [duost-], sb. and v. a. a commotion; also, to beat; Mid. The word has the appearance of metaphor in several phrases, as in, 'Dust him his hide' [Duost'im iz aay'd].

Dusty [duos'ti], adj. used in respect of any clever action, or feat of intelligence. An apt or pointed saying is applauded in the observation, 'Come, that was *dusty*!' [Kuom', dhaat 'waa' duos'ti!] 'That's none so *dusty*, now' [Dhaats ne'h'n su duos'ti, noo], not half so bad, now.

Duv [duov-]; or **Liv** [div-]; or **Déav** [di'h'v]; or **Déa** [di'h-]; or **Di** [di], forms of *do*; gen. The *v* forms are *verbs neuter* alone; the vowel forms are active, though not restricted to this character. **Div** is occasionally employed actively, in a

cumbrous fashion, with the meaning of, to finish. 'Give over! thou'll *div* it to death' [Gi 'aow'h'r! dhuo:l div: it tu di'h'th], as will be said to a girl overkneading dough. *Dēa* is also employed in a related manner, as, in allusion to a bird which has fallen disabled merely, and not shot dead, it will be remarked, 'Thou's one to *do* out of misery, however' ['Dhooz-yaan'tu di'oot'u niz'ri, oo-iv'u]. *Duv* and *div* are very occasionally employed intransitively to express a delicate emphasis. 'I *do* wish I'd seen him!' [Aa'·duov' wish' Aa'd saey'n im!]. 'Does thou mean it?' 'I *div*' [Diz' tu mi'h'n it? Aa'·div']. It is used negatively, in like manner, with the contracted form of the adverb *not*. 'Do you like it?' '*Duon't* I nought but (only)!' [Di yu laa'k it? ·Duov'u'nt Aa naob' ut!]. *Duv* is heard so far south as below Craven, but only occasionally. It is essentially a rural form. In received English, a speaker may be put to the awkwardness of repeating the verb in a too close connection, as in the sentence, *Do I do it?* In rural dialect the form of the verb would be at once varied, and '*Duv* I *dēa* it?' [Duov'·Aa' di'h't?'] would be the order. If a sharp raspy interrogative is required, then, in such a sentence, the form of the pronoun will be changed, too, from *Ah* [Aa'] to *E* [I]. [Di:] usually precedes a vowel-beginning word, and at other times it has the final element [h]. But the short vowel is in peculiar use, too, among old people, some of whom employ it almost to the exclusion of the other forms. Before the pronoun *it*, however, the vowel becomes long. This usage is, indeed, but consequent on the preference for [di]; the choice being to make

the vowel long in such a connection, instead of admitting the final element, [di'h't], as younger speakers do. *Dēa* is the form usually employed before the preposition *to*. All the forms compound with *not*, the usual elision of the vowel in this word occurring, with quite the effect of *u* as the initial letter. [Di] also receives the adverb without contraction [din'ut]. [Duon'ut] is also as much used, but this form has no verb in correspondence, [duo] being quite unheard in rural speech.

Dwam [dwaam:], a fit of fainting. **Dwammish** [dwaam'ish], faint. *Wh. Gl.*: Mid.

Dwine [dw:aa'yn], v. n. to pine; gen. **Dwiny** [dw:aay'ni], adj. is used in the sense of shrunken, or puny. Exemplified in this sense, and as a pp. in the *Wh. Gl.*

Dwizzen [dwiz'u'n]; or **Wizzen** [wiz'u'n], v. n. and v. a. to shrink, and dry up; to have a parched appearance, as withered fruit, or the skin of old people. A skinny-looking person is *dwizzen-* or *wizzen-faced*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, which examples the pp. Mid. The last form belongs to Nidd.

Eam [i'h'm, yi'h'm], uncle, but not much heard. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ear [i'h'r], year; gen. This is a commonly heard form, among both old and young, but the initial letter of *year* is permissible, and is frequent in use.

Ear [i'h'r, yi'h'r], v. a. to till; Mid. Used occasionally.

Ear-breed [i'h' (or) yi'h'-breed]. The bottom projecting beams, behind and before, on which the body of a cart rests, are the *ear-breeds*; gen.

Earn [i'h'n, yi'h'n], v. a. and v. n. to glean; gen.

Earn [i'h'n]; or **Yearn** [yi'h'n]; or **Yern** [yun'], vb. imp. to curdle. The two first are exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Earning* [i'h'nin] and *yearning* [yi'h'nin]. [yen'in] and [yun'in], is used of *rennet*.

Easement [i'h'zment, yi'h'zment], relief. Employed, also, in respect of a medicinal remedy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'There's a drop of *easement* in that bottle yet—let me have it' [Dhuz: u d'rop u yi'h'zment i dhaat' bot'u'l yit'—lit's ev' it'].

Easilings [yi'h'zlinz], adv. easily; gen.

Easings [yi'h'zinz, i'h'zinz], sb. pl. eases. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Eath [i'h'dh], adj. easy. Some old Mid-York. people occasionally use this form.

Eaze [i'h'z, yi'h'z], v. n. to wheeze; gen.

Eaze [yi'h'z, i'h'z], v. a. to bemoire. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ee [ee-], eye. Plur. **een** [een], and, on the part of old people, [ih'n, i'h'n]. These, by rule, add *y* before the plural forms, and often before the singular form. A refined, and seldom used plural, is **eyen** [a'yn]. This, with **een**, and the singular form, are exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

E'en [ee'n, ih'n], evening; gen. 'Good-e'en' [guod-ih'n]. This form is restricted in use to salutation in parting.

Een-hole [een'-uo'h'l], eye-socket. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

After [ef't'ur, if't'ur], prep. after; gen. Joined, too, to the preposition *at*, but its employment in this way is slight compared with the usage in town dialect. 'I's (I am) boon (going) at-after' [Aa'z boo'n ut-ef't'ur].

Egg [egg], v. a. to incite; to

urge, or edge on. It is joined to the adverb *on*—'Eg on'—in the *Wh. Gl.* This is a great companion verb, but yet separable. The objective *him* often comes between, and indeed the verb has various positions. 'He was egged to it' [Ee wur' eggd' tiv't]. 'None of thy *egging*, now; go away from the lad' [Nih'n u dhaa' egg'in, noo; gaan' uwi'h'z fre t laad].

Egremont [egg'rimont], an explosive term, with no recognized significance. 'The *egremont*!' [Dhu' egg'rimont.] 'He's going the *egremont* yonder' [Eez' guoh'in dhu' egg'rimont yuoh'nd'ur]. The word does not convey any objectionable meaning, though it has all the play of a word of this character; Mid.

Elder [:e'ld'u], adv. rather; gen.

Elding [el'din, il'din, ih'l'din (and with initial *y* to the various forms)], fuel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Eller [el'ur], the pronunciation of *elder*, having reference to the tree of the name; gen.

Ellwand [el'waand]; or **Yardwand** [yeh'dwaand], a yardstick. *Wh. Gl.* The first form is gen.; the last Mid-Yorkshire, as also, **Cloth-wand** [tle'h'th-waand].

Elsin [el'sin], an awl. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

End-all [ind'-yaal', ao'h'l (ref.)], more freely used than customarily, and with a wider interpretation, in the sense of an act of completion. Also, a finishing stroke; gen.

Endlong [ind'laang], adv. in a line forward, from end to end; a position in which a body would be laid at whole length. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. But the word is not necessarily used on every occasion, unless the object referred

to is inanimate matter. In Nidderdale, a person or animal laid at whole length is said to be laid **lang - streaked** [laang-st'ri'h'kt]; and, in Mid-Yorkshire, at **lang-length** [laang-lenth'].

Endways [ind-wi'h'z (and) we'h'z], adv. in a way of straight progress. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He came straight **endways** to meet me' [Ee kaam st'reyt ind-wi'h'z tu mey't mu].

Know [inoo'], adv. by-and-by; presently. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Entry [in't'ri], a passage, or corridor; gen. Anything spacious of this nature, as the entrance-hall of a mansion, would be called a **hall-stead** [ao'h'l-sti'h'd], or, in the case of an inferior domicile, the **house-lobby** [oo's-lao'bi].

Ept [ept; ipt], adj. apt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Esh [esh'], the ash. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ether [edh'ur, idh'ur], a large light kind of fly; gen.

Ettle [et'u'l, yet'u'l], v. n. to aim at, or act with intent. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'What's thou **ettling** at with that stick, pray thee?' [Waats tu 'et'lin aat wi dhaat-stik; predh u?], what, do you intend to make of it, pray? said to one at work with knife and stick.

Even-endways [i'h'vu'n ind-wi'h'z (and) we'h'z], adv. straight progress, in an even direction with some object, real or supposed; gen. A child that is not well able to walk, will maintain its balance with the aid of its hands, and shuffle along **even-endways** by the wall-side. And so, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, a person squanders all he has, **even-endways**,—in a straight course with inclination, without let or hin-

drance. *Even* takes the y [yi'h'vu'n].

Everylike [iv'ri laa'k, laay'k (and) ley'k], adv. at time and time. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ewe [iw'], pret. of owe; Mid. This is an occasional form. **Awed** [ao'h'd] is the most usual, unless the verb is joined to an auxiliary, in which case **Awen** [ao'h'n] is the form used.

Ewn [iwn, yiwn]; or **Ean** [i'h'n, yi'h'n]; or **Ai'n** [e'h'n, y.e'h'n]; or **Yoon** [yoo'n, oon]; or **Yun** [yuon']; or **Yoin** [yuoin', uoin']; or **Yaewn** [ye'wn, e'wn]; or **Yöan** [yuoh'n]; or **Yuwn** [y:u'wn, :u'wn]; or **Youn** [yaow'n], oven. A receptacle put to great use in Yorkshire, even in the large towns, where the very poorest usually occupy single dwellings. All these forms are heard in the rural district, however. **Ewn**, **Yoon**, **Ean** are general, the last used by old people, and the preceding one the most common. **Ai'n**, **Yun** are Mid-Yorks. forms; so are **Yoin**, **Yöan**, but these are casual forms, imported from the southwest. **Yaewn** is a Nidderdale form, but less used than **Ewn** and **Yoon**. The two last are the dialect refined forms, **Youn** being most usual to Mid-Yorks., and **Yuwn** being most heard in market-town speech northward.

Fadge [faaj'], one who is short and fat in appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Applied as frequently to children as to upgrown people. **Fadge** [faaj'], also, a person who is jaded in appearance; Mid.

Fadge [faaj'], v. n. to labour in walking, through having a great amount of flesh to carry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Thou **fadges** like an old horse' [Dhoo faaj'iz laa'k un' ao'h'd aos'].

- Faff** [faaf']; or **Fuff** [fuof'], v. n., v. a., and sb. To blow in puffs. *Wh. Gl.* The first form is general; the two forms are heard in Mid. 'It came in my face like a *faff* of chimney-smoke' [It kaam i mi fi'h's laa'k u faaf u chim'lu ree'k]. Applied, also, to one who, in talking, uses more breath than is necessary. Also, to a young frisky child. Of a light breeze, it will be said, 'It hardly *faffs* a flower' [It aa'dlinz faafs u fluo'h'].
Fain [fe'h'n], v. n. and adj. to be desirous; glad; or eager. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Falter [fao'lt'u], v. a. and v. n. to thrash grain in the sheaf, in order to separate it from the awn, or 'beard;' Mid.
Fanticsles [faan'tiku'lz, faan'taaku'lz], sb. pl. freckles on the skin, usually on the face; gen. These are popularly accounted for as marks made by the spurtings of milk from the mother's breast, inevitably occasioned, so that a face may be marred that is 'ower bonny.'
Farley [faa'li], a failing, or eccentricity. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Farmer [faa'mur], adj. farmost; Nidd. Employed also as an *adverb*. 'He's the farthest of the two, however' [Eez' t faa'mur ut' twi'h, oo-iv'ur].
Farrantly [faaruntli], adj. genteel. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Fashous [faash'us]; or **Feshous** [fesh'us], adj. troublesome. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Fastens [faas'u'nz], Shrovetide. An occasional term; Mid.
Fatlap [faat'laap], the hanging fat of meat; gen.
Fatten [faat'u'n], weeds; Mid.
Fauf [fao'h'f, fuo'h'f], sb. and adj. fallow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'A *fauf*-field' [U fao'h' fi'h'ld], a fallow-field.
Fawnsome [fao'h'nsum], adj. gently aggressive in manner, or desire; Mid.
Féal [fi'h'l], v. a. hide; gen. Past part. felt [fel't].
Féaster [fi'h'st'ur]; or **Fuster** [fuos't'ur]; or **Feuster** [fiw'st'ur]; or **Foster** [faos't'ur]. To be 'in a *féaster*' is to be in a state of tumultuous haste. This is the form most heard; Mid.
Feather-fallen [fidh-u-fao'h'lu'n], adj. crest-fallen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Featherful [fedh'ufuol], the herb *rue*; gen. [Obviously a corruption of *feverfew*, which, again, is for *fever-fuge*, i. e. a driver off of fever.—W. W. S.]
Fek [fek'], a large number; gen. 'The main *fek* of them went in' [T me'h'n fek' on' um' wint' in']. 'A *fek* o' fowk' [U fek' u faowk'], a great number of people.
Feely [fee'li], adj. sensitive; Mid. 'He's very *feely*; he soon knows when he's hurt' [Eez' vaar'u fee'li; ee' si'h'n nao'h's win' iz' ot'u'n].
Feft [feft'], v. a. to endow. **Feftment** [fef'ment], sb. endowment. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also [fi'h'fment] and [feft'] sbs.
Feitly [fey'tli], adj. exactly, properly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Felf [felf']; or **Filf** [filf'], the fellow of a wheel; gen.
Fell [fel'], v. a. to fell; but commonly used where *knocked down* and *prostrate* are employed in ordinary speech. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
Fell [fel'], a hill, or piece of abruptly high ground. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Fello [fel'u], v. a. To plough a field in fallow for the first time,

in the spring, is to *fello* it. To plough it the second time, is to 'stir' [staor'], or *stir* it; gen.

Fellon [fel'un, fil'un], a skin disease, incident to cattle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fellow-fond [fel-u-, (and) fil-u-faond], adj. love-smitten. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Felter [fel'tur], v. n. and v. a. to clot; gen.

Felverd [fel'vud], the fieldfare; Mid. [In Chaucer, *feldefare*. (This accounts for the first e.)—W. W. S.]

Fend [fend-, (and) find-], v. n., v. a., and sb. physical capability; active management. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. A much-used word. 'He's no *fend* in him' [Eez' ne'h' fend' in' (or [iv-]) in-], is incapable of action. 'He *fends* for himself' [Ee fenz' fur' izs:e-l], provides for himself. 'She's a bad *fender* for a house where there's a lot of children' [Shuz' u baad' fend'u fur' a oos' wi'h' dhuz' u lot u be'h'nz], an ill manager, or contriver. 'Thou makes no *fend* of it, man!—look, and watch me!' [Dhoo maaks' ne'h' fend' on' t, muon!—li'h'k, un' waach' m:ao'y]. 'He may *fend* as he likes—he'll never do well' [Ee mu fend' uz' i laa'ks—il' niv'u di'h' wee-l]. Also, to strive in dispute, on defensive or offensive grounds. See *Fend and Prove*.

Fendable [fend'ubu'l], adj. industrious and managing. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Fend and Prove [fend'un pri'h'v], a verbal phrase in constant use, general to the county, and meaning, like its participial form in the *Wh. Gl.*, to argue and defend.

Fent [fent-], a remnant; applied to woven fabrics. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fere [fi'h'r]. This term, though

not in use conversationally, occurs in one of the variations of the Christmas 'nomony,' or formula of good wishes:

'I wish you a merry Christmas,
and a happy New Year;
A pocketful of money, and a barrel-
ful of beer;
Good luck to your feather-fowl,
fere;
And please will you give me my
Christmas-box!'

[Aa' wey'sh yu muri Kis'mus, un'
u aapi Niw' Yi'h'r;
U pok-it-fuol' u muo'ni, un' u
baar-il-fuol' u bi'h'r;
Gi'h'd luok' ti yur fed'u-foo'l,
fi'h'r;
Un' pli'h'z wil' yu gi mu mi
Kis'mus-bao'ks].

The line containing the word is addressed to the mistress of the house, who, together with her daughters, are usually identified with the merchandise of the poultry-yard. In cases where the profits accruing are not a material item of the household resources, the income to be extracted from the rearing of ducks, geese, and other fowls for the market, makes an agreeable addition to pin-money. The vowel in the first syllable of [fed'u] interchanges with [i].

Fesh [fesh-], v. a. to put about; to importune; to exert body or mind unduly; gen. 'Don't fret nor *fesh* yourself about it—you'll get over it' [Din'ut fri'h' nur fesh' dhisen' uboot' it—dhoo'l git' aow'h't]. **Faash** [faash-] (*Wh. Gl.*) is heard, too, as a less characteristic form.

Fest [fest-], v. a. to make fast; gen.

Fest [fest-], hiring-money; gen. 'I've got half-a-crown *fest*.' 'I got five shillings for my *fest*' [Aa'v git'un' i'h'f-u-kroo'n fest'. Aa' gaat' faa'v shil'in fu' maa' fest']. God-penny [gaod'peni]

(often *God's-penny*) is as frequently used, with the same meaning, and is general to the county.

Fet [fet'], (= *fit*), v. a. and v. n. to satisfy; to serve properly. It is a word with varied application, in the sense of adapting means to an end; gen. 'Nought *fets* him' [Naowt' fets' im']. Or, in irony, 'Thou's *fetten* him off at last, however' [Dhooz' fet'u'n im' aof ut' laast; oo-iv'u], paid him off at last. 'Which frock is to *fet* the child on Sunday?' [Wich' froks' tu fet' be'h'n u Suon'd'u?] 'Its old blue one will *fet* for once' [It' ao'h'd 'bli' un' ul' fet' fu 'yaans'].
Fetch [fech'], v. n. applied to breathing, when respiration is a heaving, painful effort. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, substantively.

Fettle [fit'u'l, (and) fet'u'l], v. a. and sb. of wide application. To put or to be in condition in any way. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. Has also an ironical use. 'I'll *fettle* thy jacket for thee' [Aa'l fitu'l dhi jaak-it fu dhu], will serve you out. 'Thou's a bonny *fettler*!' [Dhooz' u baoni fet'lu!] You are a fine fellow!

Fewpenny [fiw'peni, fih'peni], a hiring-penny; Mid.
Fey [fey'], v. a. and v. n. to clear; gen. 'Fey that hedge bottom out' [Fey' dhaat' ij' bod'um oot']. Also, to *winnow* by hand.
Fezzon [fez'un], v. a. to attack, tooth-and-nail; gen. Usually joined to *on*. 'He struck him, but, mind you, didn't he turn again and *fezzon* on him!' [Ee stre'h'k im', buot, maa'nd yu, 'didnt i taon' ugi'h'n un' fez'un on' im'!] [*Fezzon on* is to *fusten on*, i.e. to seize and hold tenaciously.—W. W. S.]

Filly-fally [fi'h'li-faa'li], v. n. to idle; Mid. 'I shall *fearly-farly* here no longer; I shall go' [Aa' sul' fi'h'li-faa'li i'h' nu laang'ur; Aa' sul' gaang'].
Findy [find'i], adj. plentiful; a word used in connection with the weather-proverb:
 'A dry March, an' a windy;
 A full barn, an' a *findy*.'

[U d'raa' Me'h'ch, un' u win'd'i;
 U fuol' baa'n, un' u find'i].

Mid. It is averred, in explanation, that the growth of corn will be, under these circumstances, remarkable for 'quantity and quality.' [The Mid-Eng. *finden* means 'to provide for': and *findy* means 'affording abundant provisions.'—W.W.S.]

Fire-fanged [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-faangd], adj. caught, or charred by the fire. Anything with an overdone or burnt flavour. Also, applied to a hot-tempered person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fire-gods [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-gaods], a pair of bellows; Mid.

Fire-pur [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-pur, paor, (and) puor]. **Pur** [pur', paor', (and) puor], a poker; Mid.

Firesmatch [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r-smaach], a burnt flavour. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Firing [faa'rin, (and) faay'h'rin], fuel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fit [fit'], a time of continuance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fitchet [fich'it]; or **Foulmart** [foo'lmur]; or **Fou'mart** [foo'mut], the pole-cat; gen. Barnpests which, in some villages, are bought up by the constable of the township, who is authorized to pay for them usually at the rate of fourpence per head.

Fitter [fit'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to be visibly annoyed; gen. 'He

wur sadly *fittered* over it' [Ee wur' saad'li fit'ud aow'h't]. 'Let him fare and *fitter*, then' [Lit' im' fe'h'r un' fit'u, dhen-]. Let him go his way, and be annoyed, then.

Flak [flaak'], vb. impers. and sb. to pulsate heavily; gen.

Flacker [flaak'ur], v. n. to flutter heavily, as a wounded bird beats with its wings, or as the heart palpitates under excitement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, substantively.

Flag [flaag-]; or **Flak** [flaak']; or **Flëak** [fli'h'k], flake; gen. **Snow-flag** [snao'h'-flaag]. **Flak** is not much used, but is invariably employed in connection with the word *soot*, though not usually compounded, [u flaak' u si'h't]. *Flake* is employed, too, but only in refined speech [fle'h'k].

Flake [fli'h'k], a ceiling-, or rafter-rack, used for drying oat-cakes, &c.; gen.

Flam [flaam-], v. a., v. n., and sb. to flatter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flan [flaan-], v. n. and sb. to spread; Mid. 'How she does *flan* with that gown of hers!' [Oo' shu d'iz 'flaan' wi dhaat' goon u u'z!]. A flower-vase '*flans* out' at the top. **Flan-hat** [flaan'-aat'] is a summer-hat, with a flapping brim, worn by the farmers' wives.

Flannen [flaan'in, (and) flaan'un], flannel; Nidd.

Flapado'sha [flaap'uduoh'shu], a showy, active person, with superficial manners. 'Such *flapado'sha* ways—I have no patience with them' [Sa'yk' flaap'uduoh'shu wi'h'z—Aa'v ni'h' pe'h'shuns wi um-].

Flappery [flaap'uri], the minor equipments of dress—a loosely comprehensive term. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Fluttercap [flaat'ucaap], applied

playfully to a wheedling or coaxing child. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flaught [flaowt-]; or **Fire-flaught** [faa'r, (and) faay'h'r'-flaowt-], applied to the particle of 'live' gaseous coal which darts out of a fire; gen. It is always examined carefully, to see whether, as a 'purse,' it betokens good luck, or, as a coffin, disaster to the person it flies nearest to.

Flaum [flao'h'm], deceitful language; Mid.

Flaumy [flao'h'mi], adj. vulgarly fine in dress. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flaun [flao'h'n], a custard. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Flaup [flao'h'p]; or **Flope** [fluo'h'p]; or **Flowp** [flaow'p], sb. and v. n. one who is vulgarly ostentatious in dress or manners, or flippant in either. *Wh. Gl.*, with the exception of the last pronunciation. This, and the first, are general; and the second may be, but is most heard in Mid.

Flavoursome [fli:h'vusum, flæ:h'-vusum], adj. having a decided flavour; gen. There are also old people who say [flaav'usum]; Mid.

Flay [fle'h'], v. a. to frighten. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.

Flay-boggle [fle'h'bogu'l]; or **Flay-cruke** [fle'h'kriwk, fle'h'-krih'k], scarecrow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flaysome [fle'h'suom (and) sum], adj. frightening. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flëak [fli'h'k], a wattle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. This word is also in use, but not so commonly.

Fleck [flek-], a spot; gen. *Wh. Gl.*; pp.

Flee-be-aky [flee- (and) flih'-biskaa-, (and) skaay-], usually applied to a fussy, forgetful person, young or old; also, to a ridiculously - dressed female.

Sometimes used, too, of a flighty person, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fleece [flee-], familiarly employed in the sense of bodily condition or bulk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He's a bonny (fine) *fleece* of his own' [Eez' u baon'i flees' uv' iz' ao'h'n, (and) e'h'n], will be said in allusion to a very stout person. To 'shake a *fleece*' [shaak' u flees'] is, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, to lose flesh, through illness, or other cause.

Flee-mouse [flee-moo's], the bat; Mid.

Floor [fi'h'r], sb., v. a., and v. n. applied to a person of loose flirting habits; Mid.

Flepper [flep'ur]; or **Flebber** [fieb'ur], v. n. and sb. to cry, and make a lip, in noisy emotion; to sob; gen. 'What's that bairn *fleppering* at?' [Waats' dhaat' be'h'n flep'rin aat']. The verb is often shortened to **flep** [flep'], with **flepin** [flep'in], for the pres. part. There is a capricious vowel-change, too, to be noted. 'What's thou standing flipping and *flep-ping* there at? Pretha (pray thou, or thee) have a good roar, and have done with it' [Waats' tu staan'in flip'in un' flep'in dhi'h'r aat'? Predh'u ev' u gi'h'd ruo'h'r, un' ae di'h'n wiv' t]. **Flebber** is the usual Nidderdale form, likewise, at times, shortened to **fleb**. 'He laid his head down on t' table, and *flebbled*' [I le'h'd iz' i'h'd doon' ut' te'h'bu'l un' fieb'ud]; Nidd.

Flew [fiw-], a p. t. of *flow*, heard from individuals in Mid-Yorkshire. So also **Bew** [riw-], p. t. of *row*.

Flig [fig-], v. a. and v. n. to fledge. **Flig**, also, sb. a fledgling. **Fligged** [fig'd], fledged, or feathered. '*Fligged* and flown' [fig'd un' flaown']; gen.

Flint [flint-]. To 'fix' the *flint*

of any person, is to serve him out; gen. The figure has an obvious connection with the old form of firelock.

Flipe [fla'yp-], the brim or overhanging portion of a hat, or bonnet; gen. 'She's torn her bonnet so that the *flipe* only holds by the crown' [Shuz' ruov'u'n ur' buon'it se' ut' t' fla'yp' nuob'ut aodz' bi t' kroo'n].

Flirtigig [flutigig, (and) flaotigig], a giddy female. The *s* is very seldom added, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flisk [fisk-], v. a. to fillip. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, substantively.

Flit [fit-], v. n. and sb. to remove habitation. 'A moonlight *flit*' [U mi'h'nleet flit-], a removal under suspicious circumstances. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, occasionally, as an *active verb*.

Flite [fla'yt-], v. n. and sb. to scold, in a high key. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'There's such a *flite* going on between them' [Dhuz' saa'k u fla'yt' gaan'in on' utwi'h'n um']. At chance times, the verb is employed actively. 'He'll *flite* you, if you do' [Il' fla'yt' dhu un' dhuo diz-], will scold you if you do—said to a young person.

Flither [fliðh'ur], a limpet; gen.

Flizzen [fiz'u'n], v. n. To laugh with the whole of the face, is to *flizzen*; gen. **Flizzy**, adj. applied to those who are inclined to laugh at little, in this manner.

Flob [flob-], sb., v. a., and v. n. a puff, or swelling; Mid. One juvenile will challenge another in this strain: 'I can make a bigger *flob* on my cheek than thou can on thine' [Aa' kun' maak' u big'u flob' o' maa' cheek' un' dhoo' kaan'u dhaa'n]. To which the reply may be: '*Flob* away, then; thou's always

flobbing it ['Flob·uwi'h', dhin·; dhooz·'yaal·us flob·in it·].

Flowt [flaow't], a sod of heath-turf, used as fuel; gen. 'A creelful o' *flowts*.' [U kree'lfuol u flaow'ts]. **Swash** [swaash·], adv. aside, or clear; Nidd. Chiefly used in the imperative mood. 'Stand *swash*, lads!' [Staan· swaash·, laadz·!] 'He stood swash of them' [Ee stiw'd swaash· on· um·], stood clear of them.

Flowerment [flaow't·ument], noisy talk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Flowersome [flaow't·usum], adj. of a flighty, quarrelsome turn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fluff [fluof·], sb. and v. a. applied to anything of a downy or filmy nature; gen. When used of a feather, it, in a strict sense, has to do with the membranous part. 'There's a lot of *fluff* in one of the cupboard corners—pray thee clean it out' [Dhuz· u lot· u fluof· i yaan· ut· kuob·ud ni'h'ks—predh·u tli'h'n it· oot·]. 'Thou'll *fluff* it up if thou doesn't mind' [Dhool· fluof· it· uop· un· tu diz·u't maa'nd]. Also, figuratively, for any light temper of mind.

Fluke [fliwk·], a large kind of maggot. **Fluked** [fliwkt·], pp. and **Fluky** [fliwk·i], adj. are applied to the traces of this worm. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Flumpy [fluom'pi], adj. squat. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Flush [fluosh·], v. n. to blush; Mid. **Flushy** [fluosh·i], adj. is commonly applied to any red colour; and so **Flushy-faced**, for *red-faced*, as in *Wh. Gl.*

Flusk [fluos'k], v. a. and sb. to flush; gen. 'When she got her letter, and saw who it was from, she was all in a *flusk* and flutter' [Wen· shu gaat· ur· let·ur, un· see'd we· it· waa· frev·, shih·

wur· yaal· i u fluos'k un· fluot·ur]. A person treading the grass *flusks* a partridge, and is also *flusked* himself by the sudden noise made.

Fluster [fluos't·ur], sb. and v. a. The usual meaning of this word is, a state of excitement, and it is variously applied in this sense. The visible condition of an excited speaker would be *fluster*, as would also the rhodomontade he was indulging in. So, also, a hot skin eruption is called a *fluster*. The word has also the meaning of *hurry*. 'He's in a *fluster* to be off' [Eez· i u fluos'tu' tu bi·ao'f]. These various meanings seem to be implied in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fluz [fluoz·], v. a. and sb. bruise; Nidd. *Fluzzer* is also used *substantively*, in a familiar way. 'That's a *fluzzer*' [Dhaats· u fluoz·ur], a bruise, and no mistake.

Fòakses [fuoh'ksiz], plural of *folk*, when followed by a noun; gen. 'He'd rather mind other *fòakses* business than his own' [Eed· re'h'd'ur maa'nd udh·ur fuoh'ksiz biz'nis dhen·iz·ao'h'n]. 'Some *fòaks* that were there told me' [Suom· fuo'h'ks ut· wur· dhi·h'r tild· mu].

Fòalfoot [fuoh'lf·ih't], coltsfoot; Mid.

Fòat [fuo'h't, fuoh't], foot. The old employ this form. Others [fuo't]. *Foot* and *feet* may be distinguished, but are not usually; the general form for the sing. and plur. being [f'i'h't].

Fog [fog·], after-grass. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fogrum [fuoh'grum], most commonly heard employed as a mildly offensive term, towards upright, but objectionable people; a 'fogey'; gen. 'An old *fogrum*' [Un ao'h'd fuoh'grum].

Foist [faoyst-], sb. fust; **Foisty** [faoyst-i], adj. fusty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also applied to the smell of anything in this state.

Fold-garth [faoh-'d-ge'h'th], fold, or farm-yard, usually bounded by the folds of the live stock. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The enclosures in immediate relation to the farmstead all go by the name of *garths*, as the **stackgarth** [staak-ge'h'th], **stick-** [stik-], **garden-** [g:e'h'din-], **potatoes-** [te'h'ti-], **apple-** [aap'u'l-], **goose-** [gi'h's-] (or **pond-** [p:uo'h'nd-]), and other *garths*.

Folkstêad [fuoh-'ksti'h'd], an outdoor place of assembly for general purposes. 'The chapel wouldn't hold them all, so they made a *folkstêad* of the garth, and started a meeting there' [Chaap'il waad-u'nt aoh'd um aoh'l, so'h dhe mi'h'd u fuoh-'ksti'h'd ut ge'h'th, un' steh't'id u mih-'tin dhih-']. So, a *market-place* is referred to as [t meh-'kitsti'h'd]; and many other words are associated with the idiom, as, **beckstêad** [bek'sti'h'd], the bed of the brook; **gardenstêad** [geh-'dinsti'h'd], the garden-plot; **daystêad** [deh-'sti'h'd], the daytime; **noonstêad** [nih-'nsti'h'd], noontime; **kyestêad** [kaa-, k:aa'y-, (and) key-, k:ae'y-(ref) sti'h'd], a fenced enclosure, where kine are herded, for temporary purposes; **nightstêad** [neet'sti'h'd], the time, or, place of night. The vowel in the first part of the compound, as in several of the other words, is short only by position; Mid.

Fond [faond-], adj. foolish. **Fond cruke**, or **crook** [faond kriwk-], a foolish whim. **Fond talk** [faond tao'h'k], foolish talk. **Fond hoit** [faond aoyt-], or stupid fool, as the term is best rendered. **Fondness** [faondnus], foolishness. **Fondy** [faondi-],

fool. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *silly*. 'I'd a dizziness in my head, that turned me fair (quite) fond' [Aa'd u diz'inus i mi yi'h'd, ut faond mu fe'h'r faond-]. **Fond fool** [faond fi'h'l] is often used, in emphatic phraseology. *Fond* is much favoured in proverb and simile. 'As *fond* as a door-nail' [Uz faond uz u di'h'r-n:e'h'l]. 'As *fond* as a yat' [Uz faond uz u yaat-], or gate.

Footfalling [fi'h'tfaoh'lin], the period of confinement, or childbirth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Footing [fi'h'tin]; or **Footings** [fi'h'tinz]; or **Foot-Ale** [fi'h'tyaal-], a levy of money by men-servants of every class, on those who join them in the same employment, and usually expended in ale, or, under important circumstances, a supper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Forbêar [faor'bih'r]; or **Forelder** [faor'eld'u], an ancestor; gen. The first vowel, in each case, also interchanges with the refined one [u-]; and the second vowel (e) of the last form interchanges with [i].

Fore [faor, fur-], front; gen. 'T' *fore-door* [T fur-diwh'r]. The vowel is as often long as short.

Fore [fuoh'r], usually preceded by *to the* [tu t], and employed as an *adverb*. Beforehand. It is frequently associated with a slight idiom, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'I must get up an hour sooner to-morrow, and be to the *fore* with my work a bit' [Aa mun git uop un' uoh' si'h'nu tu m:uo'h'n, un' bi tu t fuoh'r wi mi waa'k u bit-]. 'Is all to the *fore*, then?' [Iz yaal tu t fuoh'r, dhen-?]. 'Is all quite ready? Under some circumstances, the preposition interchanges with *at*. 'Go, and get at the *fore*' [Gaangg, un' git

- ut t fuo'h'r]. 'He's at the fore of him' [Eez ut t fuo'h'r u'n im'], He is beforehand with him.
- Fore-end** [for-end; faor-end; fuor-end; fur-end], beginning; gen. 'Start (begin) at the fore-end' [Staa't ut fur-end]. The last pronunciation is the refined, but is in frequent use. In all the forms, the *e* of *end* is interchangeable with *i*. In this connection the *Wh. Gl.* pronunciation [fuoh'r-end] is, everywhere, in rural dialect, an extremely refined one, and rarely heard.
- Forefeeling** [faorfi:h'lin, furfi:h'lin], presentiment; gen. The prefix of the last form is the refined one.
- Foremind** [faor; fuo'h' (and) f.u' (ref.) maa'nd], v. a. to pre-determine; Mid.
- Forkin-robin** [faoh'kin-ruobin], the earwig. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The refined form [fu'kin-raob'in] is in frequent use.
- Foss** [faos'], a waterfall, or 'force'; Mid. This is the pronunciation of the verb, too. 'I shall be forced (obliged) to go' [Aa' su'l bi 'faos' tu gaangg'].
- Fost** [faost'], adj. first; gen. *Post* [paost'], and *host* [aost; waost' (and, casually), whaost'], have, in rural dialect, a corresponding pronunciation. In the speech of educated northern people, there is the undoubted sound of the short [o] in all such words as *lost*, *tost*, *moss*, *cross*. This class of people also preserve the same sound in such other words as *chop*, *dog*, *off*, *office*, *moth*, *broth*, *poth*, *frost*, *Tom*, *gone*, *morning*, *song*, *long*; all of which are made to take the short [o] sharply. In common dialect there is a decided interchange of [ao] and [o] in certain odd words, as *turn*, *hurt*, *post*, *durst*. Other words are subjected to the same treatment, but the vowel [ao] has most affinity with the dialect.
- Foul** [f:ool], v. a. to dirty; to defile. Also to defame, or slander. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Foul-fingered** [f:ool-fingg'ud], adj. thievish. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Fouling** [foo'lin], fouling, i. e. dirtying; gen. 'It'll fet a foul-ing' [It u'l fet u' foo'lin], it will serve for a dirtying.
- Foumart** [foom'ut]; or **Foulmart** [fool'mut]; or **Fummut** [fuom'-ut], the polecat; gen. The first two forms are in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Fout** [foawt; fao'h't], fool. **Mam's fout** [maamz' foawt], as the pet or spoiled child of the family is designated. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Fouty** [foawt'i; fao'h'ti], adj. faulty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is more used than in ordinary speech, as is also the substantive form.
- Frae by** [freh'i], prep. from by, i. e. in comparison with. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The form is usually sounded as one word, but is frequently heard as two words, [freh' bi].
- Fraal** [freh'h'l]; or **Thraal** [thre:h'l], flail; Mid. Called also a **swipple** [swip'u'l].
- Fratch** [fraach], v. n. and sb. to wrangle, brawl, or quarrel sharply in dispute; gen. The initial letter interchanges, to some extent, with *th*. In the south, as at Leeds, any other form than the last is unusual, the *f* being looked upon as an imperfect sound, and rarely heard apart from children's conversation.
- Fra'te** [freh't], p. t. of *fret*, to grieve; Mid.
- Fraunge** [frao'h'nj], sb. and v. n. an irregular excursion; a frolic. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

- Frav** [fraav·]; or **Frev** [frev·]; or **Friv** [friv·]; or **Fruv** [fruv·, fruv·]; or **Fræa** [fri'h·]; or **Frà** [fræ·]; or **Fra'** [fraeh·]; or **Freh** [fre·]; or **Fræa** [fræ'h·], prep. from; gen. These forms are not employed according to any strict rule. The *v* is by no means necessary before a following vowel. **Frav**, **frev**, and **fruv** are used more especially in connection with past tenses of verbs, but there is no restriction in the matter. Sentences are often spun out in homely speech, and would be hopelessly complicated but for being well served by a changing form, as here exemplified.
- Frem** [frem·], adj. strange, or foreign; unfamiliar. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The vowel has a frequent interchange with *i*.
- Frenk** [frenk·]; or **Frank** [fraenk·], Frances; gen. These are also forms of the male proper name, Francis.
- Fresh** [fresh·, fraesh·], a freshet, or river in overflow. Applied, also, to the additional volume of water flooding the channel, as in the *Wh. Gl.* phrase, 'A run of fresh' [Uruon· u fresh·]. **Frush** [frush·] is also occasionally heard from old people; Mid.
- Frevard** [frev·ud, friv·ud], prep. fromward, *i. e.* in a direction, or, tending, from, as allied antithetically to *toward*; gen.
- Fridge** [frij·], *v. a.* and *sb.* to fray, by attrition; gen.
- Frog-i'-t'-mouth** [fraog·it·mooth·], a popular name for the complaint known as the thrush; Mid.
- Frowzy** [froo·zi], adj. sour or harsh-looking. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Frumity** [fruum·uti], frumenty, the Christmas preparation of wheat, boiled and served with spiced milk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Frush** [frush·], *v. a.* and *sb.* rumple; Mid.
- Fudgeon** [fuod·ju'n], *sb.* a squat, fussy person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a *v. n.* to fuss, with a laboured activity of manner, and usually applied to persons of short stature. 'I overtook him going *fudgeoning* down the lane' [Aa' aowh·rti'h·k im' gaan·in fuod·ju'nin d:oo'n t luoh·n·].
- Fuge** [fiw·g·]; or **Fège** [fi'h·g·], usually preceded by 'old,' and applied to a female of advanced years and disreputable character; Mid. [What is called in some parts a 'fag;' as, an 'old fish-fag,' *i. e.* an old fishwoman (Scott's novels).—W. W. S.]
- Fugle** [fiw·gu'l], a term to which an indefinite meaning is allotted, and applied under circumstances where manners or actions are in any way objectionable; gen. 'I'll have my eye on that *fugle*' [Aa'l ev' maa' ee' u 'dhaat·fiw·gu'l]. A tramp catches sight of the constable, and it is remarked that the former has 'caught a glent o' t' *fugle*' [kaacht· u dlint· ut fiw·gu'l].
- Full** [f:uo'l], *v. n.* to run dry, as soft earth, when touched, after long exposure to the sun; Mid.
- Fullock** [fuol·uk], *v. n.*, *v. a.*, and *sb.* to propel by a jerking movement of the finger and thumb. *Wh. Gl. (verb)*; gen.
- Full soon** [fuol·si'h·n], adv. prematurely. *Full*, also, adds to the significance of various other words—adjectives and adverbs.
- Full sore** [fuol· se'h·r], adv. sorely. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Fulth** [fuolth·], fill, or fullness. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Go away! thou has had thy *fulth* on't' [Gaan· uw:i'h·z! dhuoz· aad· 'dhaa·fuolth· on t], Go away! you have had *your* fill of it; Mid.

Fur [fuor-]; or **For** [faor-], fur-row; gen.

Fur [fur-], prep. for; gen. Though this form is heard in town dialect, its more frequent recurrence, and the position it occupies in sentences in rural dialect, render it distinctive of this phase. **Fur** is the recognised form of the preposition in rural dialect, as **for** [for-] is in town dialect.

Furtherly [fuodh'uli], adj. forward, or in good season. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Fustilugs [fuos'tiluogz], an ill-natured looking person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Fusty [fuos'ti], adj. stuffy; gen. to the county.

Fuzziker [fuoz'ikur], a donkey gets this name; Mid.

Gaang [gaangg-]; or **Gan** [gaan-], used not only of a path, but also to denote the course, or direction, of a path. 'I's bown another *gan* to-morn' [Aaz' buo'n un-uod'u gaan' tu muo'h'n], I am going another way to-morrow; gen.

Gaby [ge'h'bi, gi'h'bi]; or **Gawby** [gao'h'bi], a dunce, or clownish person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Silly* is often prefixed.

Gad [gaad-], a wooden rod, or handle; Mid. A story is told of a certain supposed witch, who stopped a lad's ploughing-team, in the middle of a field. But the lad was amply prepared, having a whipstock of wicken-tree. With this, he touched his horses, in turn, and broke the spell, whereupon the old lady gave way to an angry rhythmic exclamation:

'Damn the lad, wi' the roan-tree *gad*!'

and disappeared. The moun-

tain-ash gets the various names of **wicken-** [wik'un-], **rowan-** [raow'un-], **rown-** [raown'-], and **roan-tree** [r:uo'h'n-tree]. **Ran-tree** [raan-'t'ri] is another form, the common one of Nidderdale.

Gadling [gaad'lin], a gadder; Mid.

Gadly [gaad'li], adj. of a gadding turn; Mid. 'Hold thy noise with thee. Thou's as *gadly* as any of the rest. An old knife would not go between you' [Aoh'd dhi naoyz wi dhu. Dhooz uz' gaad'li uz' on'i u t rist. Un' ao'h'd naaf waad'u't gaan' utwih'n yu].

Gae [ge'h', geh', gaav', gae'], pret. of *give*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Gah** [gaa-] is considered the vulgar form, and is in readier use. The first two forms are restricted in use to where a following word begins with a consonant. Before a vowel *gave* becomes *gav* [gaav'], and [gae'].

Gain [ge'h'n], adj. near. **Gainer** [ge'h'nur], nearer. **Gainer-hand** [ge'h'nur-aand-], nearer to hand, or shorter. **Gainest** [gi'h'nist], nearest. **Gainly** [ge'h'nli], easily accessible; conveniently near. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Take over that close: thou'll find it as *gain* again' [Taak' aow'h'r dhaat' tluo'h's: dhool' fin' it' uz' ge'h'n ugi'h'n], Cross that field: you'll find it (the way) as near (or short) again; i. e. a shorter distance by one half.

Gallac-handed [gaal'uk-aan'did], adj. left-handed. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gallo'ses [gaal'usiz], sb. pl. braces. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, common in the singular [gaal'us].

Galore [guluo'h'r], in plenty, or abundance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gamashes [gaam'ushiz], sb. pl. leggings worn by daytal-women in the fields, during inclement

weather; gen. Men's leggings are called 'spatter-dashes' [spaat'-urdaashiz], and 'splatterdashes' [splaat'-urdaashiz].

Gam'ish [gaam'ish]; or **Gam'some** [gaam'sum]; or **Gam'y** [gaam'i]; or **Gam'lesome** [gaam'u'lsom], adj. frolicsome, or sportive. The two first forms, given in the *Wh. Gl.*, are general. The four are heard in Mid-Yorkshire.

Gammer [gaam'ur], v. n. to idle, or trifle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'What is thou (are you) *gammering* away thy (your) time there for?' [Waats' tu gaam'urin' uwe'h' dhi taa'm dhi'h' fur' ?]

Gammerstags [gaam'ustaagz], usually applied to a female of idle, loose habits. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gan'by [gaan'baay', (and) baa'], a slip-stile; gen. Also figuratively, 'I gave him the *gan'by*' [Aa' gaav' im' t gaan'baay'], gave him the goby, or slip. *Wh. Gl.*; gen

Gang [gaangg'], a division of a mine; Nidd. Lead-mines are principally worked upward, from the base of a hill, so that there are a continuous succession of galleries, or *gangs*.

Gang [gaangg']; or **Gan** [gaan'], v. n. go. **Ganner** [gaan'ur]; or **Ganger** [gaangg'ur], sb. goer. **Ganning** [gaan'in]; or **Ganging** [gaangg'in], pp. going. **Gangingson** [gaang'inz'-ao'n] (or, with the [g] elided), goings-on=proceedings. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Ganggate** [gaangg'-ge'h't (or) gih't], an open way.

Gang [gaangg'], a path; also, a narrow way of any kind. Often used with a descriptive prefix, as **Bygang** [baa'gaang], **Cross-gang** [kruos'gaang], **Downgang** [doon'gaang], **Outgang** [oot'gaang], **Uppgang** [uop'gaang] in *Wh. Gl.*; gen. So **Tow-gang** [taow'-gaang] for a towing-path, **Ings-gang** [ingz'-gaang],

the field-path by a river, and **Ower-gang** [aowh'r'-gaang], for the way over a hill. Also affixed to words, as in **Gang-board** [gaang'-b:uoh'd], for a way-plank.

Gang aga'te [gaang' uge'h't (and) ugi'h't], v. n. go away! gen. The form most used imperatively, when a scornful emphasis is associated with the command.

Gang-drover [gaang'-driwvur]; or **Gang-man** [gaang'-mun], the chief workman of a gang; Nidd.

Gangeril [gaang'uril], a contemptuous term applied to any person who may be bid to go. Also, to a sorry animal, as an ill-tempered old horse; Mid. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'a pedlar, a beggar, a toad.'

Gangery [gaang'uri], tawdry apparel, finery; Mid.

Gantree [gaan't'ri], a framework of beam-like pieces of wood, having square legs, and used for laying beer-barrels on. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gap [gaap']; or **Gapstéad** [gaap'-sti'h'd], any kind of opening; gen. A gateway is often called a *gapstéad*.

Gar [gaa'r], v. a. to cause, or make. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Not much used.

Garb [gaa'b], v. a. to bedizen, in *Wh. Gl.*, but in Mid-Yorkshire not usually employed in the burlesque sense by which the word is ordinarily identified. To array one's self too fashionably, would call forth the term; or to pay a trifling over-attention to dress, becomingly, but not considered necessary for an occasion. 'Thou need not *garb* thyself out so much; it's only a market-day' [Dhoo nih'du'nt gaa'b dhisen' oot' su mich'; itz' naob'ut u meh'kit-di'h']. [Geh'b, (and,

less frequently) g'e'h'b], are common pronunciations, too.

Garber [gaa'bur], v. a. and v. n. to gather, or rake together greedily; Mid. 'He's got his brass(money)garbered, and knows no good of it' [Eez' git'u'n iz' braas' gaa'bud, un' nao'h'z n:e'h' gi'h'd out']. In a one-handed scramble for, say, broken pieces of tobacco-pipe stem, which are in favour for the various ornamental uses they can be put to when strung together, bead-like, one juvenile will check another's eagerness by calling out, that he is 'garbering with both hands' [gaa'burin wi be'h'th aanz'].

Garfits [gaa'fits], sb. pl. the eatable appurtenances of a fowl. The *Wh. Gl.* includes those of geese in the term. These, in Mid-Yorks., are more commonly called giblets [jib'lets]. Giblet-pie [jib'lit-paa'].

Garn [gaa'n], sb. and adj. yarn; gen. Also [ge'h'n].

Garth [ge'h'th]. This term, exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*, is, in Mid-Yorks., and the rural north generally, applied to an open enclosure of any kind, pertaining to a homestead, or other building. Kirk-garth [kurk'-ge'h'th], Hall-garth [ao'h'l'-ge'h'th], Barn-garth [baa'n'-ge'h'th], Field-garth [fih'ld'-ge'h'th]; gen.

Garver [gaa'vur], v. n. and sb. to ply the tongue unfairly, in a privy manner. 'Sike garvering deed' [Sa'y'k gaa'vu'rin deed'], such underneath work.

Gate [ge'h't, gi'h't], way, literally and figuratively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old people employ the last form.

Gate [gi'h't, geh't], a portion of common pasture land, enough to provide for one cow; gen. 'Cow-gates' [koo'gi'h'ts] are allotted to the poor of a 'township' for a

small yearly rent. Not always, but generally, on the part of old landed proprietors.

Gateage [ge'h'tij, gi'h'tij], pasturage. Also, the rental of pasturage. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gaufer [gaoh'fur], a description of tea-cake (the varieties are a pleasant feature of a country-house table) made of very light paste, with an abundance of currants added. The 'pricking-fork' is freely used upon it; gen. [Of F. *gaufre*, a wafer, which word often meant a cake, in old English.—W. W. S.]

Gauge [ge'h'j], v. a. gauge; gen. But mostly used in a conversational way, with the meaning of, to measure the appetite in respect to proportion. A husband will, with an ungenerous humour, say at the dinner-table, 'Thou's gauged us to a hair's-breadth with thy pudding-to-day, dame' [Dhooz' ge'h'jd uz' tiv' u :e'h'z-bri'h'dh wi dhi puodin tu di'h', di'h'm].

Gaum [gao'h'm, guo'h'm]. This, exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.* as an active verb, to *understand*, is in general use in this sense, and in Mid-Yorkshire is also employed in a *neuter* sense, and as a *substantive*. 'Thou's no *gaum* in thee' [Dhooz' ne'h' gao'h'm i dhu]. As a *verb*, it also carries the meaning of, to comprehend; as, also, to listen attentively. 'Is thee *gauming*, now?' 'Aye, I've been *gauming* all the time' [Iz' tu gao'h'min, noo? Aey', Aa bin' gao'h'min yaal' t taa'm]. **Gaumish** [gao'h'mish], knowing; of a clever understanding (*Wh. Gl.*; gen.).

Gaup [gao'h'p, guo'h'p]; or **Gauve** [gao'h'v], v. n. These words, with one meaning in the *Wh. Gl.*, have some distinction in Mid-Yorks. and Nidderdale; the former word meaning to gape

only, and the latter to gape and stare together. To stare only is, as at Whitby, to *gloor* [gl:uoh'r (and) gluo'h'r]. *Gauving* (*Wh. Gl.*), staring, with a clown-like expression. Also, as vbs. act. occasionally.

Gauvey [gao'h'vi]; or *Gauvison* [gao'h'vistun], a dunce, or simpleton. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gawk [gaoh'k]; or *Gowk* [gaowk'], cuckoo; gen. The length of time during which it is heard is also designated by the same terms.

Gawk-hand [gao'h'kaand'], the left hand. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Cf. *F. gauche*. See *Gallac-handed*.

Gay [ge'h'], adj. a term affirming a satisfactory condition, and corresponding to 'brave' in colloquial usage; as, *gay* in health, in the state of the weather, in size, or in number. *Gayish*, fairish. *Gayly*, adv. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Géap [gi'h'p], v. n. to cry out loudly, or bawl; to gape (and *substantively*). *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In the first sense, there is, too, a *substantive* use of the word, when the noise made is a single, and not a continuous cry.

Géar [gi'h'r], possessions, or belongings of any kind, as household goods, property, riches, or personal apparel. For any kind of harness, the plural [gi'h'z] is also used. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Géavelook [gi'h'vluk], a crowbar; *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Géavle [gi'h'vu'l], gable; Mid.

Geed [geed', gi'h'd], pret. went; *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The last is the most frequent pronunciation.

Geen [geen]; or *Gin* [gin'], pp. and adj. given. Also used idiomatically, as in the phrase 'gin,' or, 'geen again' [gin', (or) geen ug:i'h'n], relented, or turned to an original condition, after any

manner,—said of persons, or things. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is also freely used with this meaning.

Gelt [gelt'], gain; Mid. 'I sniled a bird yesterday, as big as a nanpie, and, while I was doing it, I sluthered with one fond foot, and over went my egg-basket; so there wern't much *gelt* out of that' [Aa' snaa'ld u baod' yuost'udu, uz big' uz' u naan'paa'', un' waa'l Aa' waar' di'h'u'nt :Aa' sluodh'ud wi yaan' faond' fh't, un' aow'h' wint' maa' ig' baas'kit; se'h' dhu' waa'nt mich' gelt' oot' u 'dhaat'], I snared a bird yesterday, and, while I was doing it, I slipped [the dialect verb implies a sliding movement] with one fool of a foot, &c.

Gender [jen'd'ur, jin'd'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb., to shake noisily, as loose window-frames, to the rumble of a vehicle; gen.

Gentle [jin'tu'l], adj. well-born; Mid. *High* [e:y] is also used, and more commonly. 'I care not whether he's high or low' [Aa' keh'ru'nt wid'ur eez' e:y ur lao'h']. *Gentle and Simple* [jin'tu'l un' sim'pu'l], the phrase quoted in the *Wh. Gl.*, is also constantly used. Old people employ, too, both [e] and [ih'] for the [i] in the last word.

Geometries [jaoh'mutriz], said of anything in rags or tatters. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gep [gep'], v. n. gape. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Thou's (thou art) like a gorpín: thou's always *geppin'* [Dhooz' laa'k u gao'h'pin: dhuoz' yaal'us gep'in].

Gess [ges-]; or *Giss* [gis-]; or *Gers* [gu's]; or *Gress* [gres-], grass. *Gess* and *Gers*, with *Gress*, as an occasional form, are general. *Giss* is a Mid-York. form.

Get [git-], breed; offspring; species; kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb has also this pronunciation.

Gether [ged-ur, gid-ur], v. a. the pronunciation of *gather*; gen.

Gettings [git-inz], gifts; Mid. A poor person will make a daily journey to a dwelling for her *gettings*, which may assume any form, such as broken victuals, a dole of milk, or a pittance in money.

Gewgaw [giw-gaow-], a Jew's-harp; gen. *Wh. Gl.* In this glossary, the word has also the meaning of 'any nick-nack, or trifle.' In Mid-Yorks. there is an altered pronunciation for this last meaning, [gi-h'g:ao'h], which is indeed merely the pronunciation of *gewgaw*. The first pronunciation is peculiar, and further noticeable, because the sound made by the instrument described is almost reproduced in the word. The word is also used figuratively, of a *simpleton*.

Gib [gib-], a hook, either natural to the end of a stick, or made for the end of one. Not necessarily a wooden hook, as at Whitby. A boat-hook would be described as 'a long pole, with a *gib* at the end' [u laang- paow-l, wi u gib- ut-t ind-]; gen.

Gif [gif-], conj. if. A casual form, mostly heard in Nidderdale.

Gift [gift-], a white speck on the finger-nail, superstitiously looked on as forerunning a gift of some kind.

'A *gift* o' my finger,
Is sure to linger;
But a *gift* on my thumb,
Is sure to come.'

[U gift- u mi fingg-ur,
Iz- si-h'r tu lingg-ur;
Bud- u gift- u mi thuom,
Iz- si-h'r tu kuom-].

Gig [gig-], a state of flurry; Mid. 'He's on the *gig* to be off' [Eez- ut- gig- tu bi- ao-f]. 'In a *gig* to go' [I u gig- tu gaan-], in a state of flurry to go. [Cf. the phrase 'all *agog*' (John Gilpin). —W. W. S.]

Giglet [gig-lit]; or **Giglot** [gig-lut], a laughing, thoughtless female. The last term is general; the first (*Wh. Gl.*) is also a Mid-Yorkshire one.

Gildert [gil-dut], a horse-hair noose, fixed on the ground, for catching birds. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gill [gil-], a woody glen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gillet [gil-it]; or **Gilt** [gilt-]; or **Gelt** [gelt-]; or **Golt** [gaolt-], a young sow. With the exception of the last one, heard in Nidderdale, these forms are general.

Gimlet-eye [gim-lit-ee-], a free term for a squinting eye. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gimmer [gim-ur], a young ewe, or sow. The word may be used alone (the object being understood), or as a qualifying term, as in the *Wh. Gl.* examples, 'A *gimmer* lamb' [U gim-ur laam-], 'A *gimmer* hog' [U gim-ur og-]; gen.

Gin [gin-], conj. though. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gin [gin-]; or **Gif** [gif-]; or **Gift** [gift-], conj. if. The first is the usual Mid-Yorks. form; the two last are most heard in Nidderdale.

Gird [gurd-], a task of strength; a bout; Mid. A poorly person will say, in humorous reference to his weak condition: 'I's (I'm) middling at meal-times, but I've hardish *girds* between' [Aa's mid-lin ut- mi-h'l-taa-mz, bud- :Aav aa-dish gurdz- utwee-n].

Girder [gaor-du], a cooper. **Gird**, v. a. and sb. to hoop. Mid.

Gise [ja'ys-], v. n. and v. a. to pasture; gen. **Gistur** [jis-tu], a cow in pasturage. 'He's some oxen *gising* in Twentylands' (name of a field), [Eez-suom' ooz-un ja'ys-in i Twih-'n-ti-laanz].

Gitten [git-u'n]; or **Getten** [get-u'n], pp. got; gen. These forms are almost in equal use, the first being the most characteristic. Neither form is heard in town dialect, the pp. general to these phases being [got-u'n].

Gizard [giz-ud], a person ridiculously dressed, disguised, or in masked character. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Gizzen [giz-un], v. n. and sb. to grin audibly; gen.

Glazzen [dlaaz-u'n], v. a. to glaze, or furnish with window-glass. **Glazener** [dlaaz-nu], glazier. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, commonly, as a *neuter verb*.

Gléad [dli'h'd]; or **Gled** [dled-]; or **Glid** [dli-d], the kite. The two first forms (*Wh. Gl.*) are general; the last a Mid-Yorks.

Glee [dlee-], v. n. and sb. to squint; Mid.

Gleg [dleg-], v. a., v. n., and sb. to glance askance, or sily. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Glib [dlib-]; or **Glibby** [dlib-i], adj. slippery; Mid.

Glif [dli-f], a sight, or open view; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'a fright,' but in Mid-Yorkshire, and elsewhere, the term does not necessarily imply fear or terror, unless qualified adjectivally, as in the Whitby example, 'I got a sore *gliff*' [Aa' gaat' u se'h'r dli-f] (Mid.). The *participle* **glif'd** [dli-f'd] is occasionally heard, too, but not the *verb*.

Glift [dli-ft], a slight look, or glance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. So, too, in this case the *participle* (**glifted** [dli-ftid]) is in common use, but

not the *verb*; (Mid.) 'He was going across the lane end, and I only just *glifted* him' [Ee wur' gaan'in ukruos' t luoh'n ind'; un':Aa naobut juos' dli-ftid im-].

Glime [dlaa'm, dley'm (ref.)], v. a., v. n., and sb. to stare, in a searching manner; Mid.

Glimpt [dlimt-], glimpse. A common pronunciation in Mid-Yorkshire.

Glink [dlink-], sb., v. a., and v. n. a short watchful glance; Mid. 'From *glinking* he got to *gliming*' [Frae 'dlink'kin i gaat-tu 'dlaa'min], got to staring. See *Glime*.

Gliak [dliak-], vb. impers. glisten. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Glóaming [dluo'h'min], the twilight. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb **glóam** is in general use, too, and is very common in Mid-Yorkshire. 'It begins to *glóam*' [It' biginz' tu dluo'h'm]. 'I must be going homewards before it *glóams*' [Aa' mun' bi gaan'in yaam'udz ufuo'h'rit' dluo'h'mz].

Glóar [dluo'h'r], v. n. and sb. to stare. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Glor [dlaor-], adj. and sb. tremulous. Always used in relation to some fatty substance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Of a very fat person, whose flesh shakes upon her, it will be said, 'She's fair *glor fat*' [Shoos' fe'h'r dlaor'faat], quite loose fat.

Glum [dluom-], adj. and v. n. sullen; gloomy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'If thou does'n't want it, say thou does'n't: thou need not go and *glum* over it' [Un' tu duos-u'nt want' it', se'h' dhoo diz-u'nt: dhoo nih'du'nt gaan' un' dluom' aow'h' t].

Glumps [dluomps-], sulks. **Glumpy** [dluom'pi], adj. sulky. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **glump** [dluomp-], v. n. to sulk. 'Pray thee, what's thou *glumping* at?'

- [Pridh' u, waats' tu dluom'pin aat' ?]
- Gnar** [naar'], a knot, or natural knob, as in timber. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Gnarl** [naa'l], v. n. to gnaw. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, in frequent use *actively*, and as a *substantive*.
- Gnit** [nit'], gnat; Mid.
- Gob** [gaob'], sb. and v. a. mouth. Exemplified as a *substantive* in the *Wh. Gl.*, but common as a *verb*, too, in Mid-Yorks. and Niddersdale. 'Watch me *gob* that up' [Waach' mee' gaob' dhaat' uop']. The word can only be here rendered *eat* by an association with the ludicrous—'mouth' [maaw'dh] being the equivalent.
- Gobble** [gaob'u'l], v. n. to talk in an indolent, coarse, assuming manner, with great action of the mouth. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Goblet-glass** [gob'lit-dlaas], a large drinking-glass. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Goblook** [gob'luk], a large mouthful; Mid.
- Gobstring** [gaob'st'ring], a bridle, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Gobvent** [gaob'vint], utterance, familiarly. The first vowel is often substituted by a medial one; gen.
- Godderly** [gaod'uni, guoh'd'uli], adj. affable; Mid.
- Godspenny** [gaodz'peni], earnest money, given at the statute-hirings; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This use of the genitive is quite recognized, and is not infrequent, but the sign is oftener wanting; the form being [gaod'peni].
- Goloshes** [gol'ushiz], sb. pl. low gaiters for protecting the ankles and feet; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A Mid-Yorkshireman will also call them his low [laoh'h] or ankle-gaiters [aang'ku'l-gi'h'tuz].
- Golp** [golph]; or **Golper** [gol'pu]; or **Golly** [goli], names for a newly-hatched bird; Mid. 'A bare *golly* nest' [U be'h'r goli n:e'st]. 'As bare as a *golper*' [Uz' be'h'r uz' u gol'pu]. The vowel [ao] is sometimes heard, but is not the usual form.
- Goodlike** [gi'h'dlaa'k, ley'k (refined)], adj. good-looking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Good sale** [gi'h'd se'h'l]! usually an *interjection*, but may be employed *substantively*. An old form of leave-taking. The *Wh. Gl.* notes the form as obsolete, but in Mid-Yorkshire it is still common enough over the threshold, and also over t' and yat [t'ao'h'd yaat'], as the 'housegarth'-gate is called, when neighbours go by, bound to market, or fair, with their produce, or cattle. [The form is sometimes, as is indicated above, associated (by a natural mistake) with wishing a seller success. It means, however, 'good luck to you.' See *Seel* in *Glos. B. 16* (E. D. S.). It is merely A.S. *sehl*, which means (1) season, time, (2) luck, prosperity, &c., &c. The connection with *sale* in the selling sense was easily made, though it had none whatever. In Essex, *hay-sele* means the hay-season. It is very common.—W. W. S.]
- Gorpin** [gaoh'pin]; or **Gorp** [g:ao'h'p]; or **Gorfin** [gaoh'fin], names for a newly-hatched bird; gen.
- Gotten** [got'u'n], pp. begotten; gen.
- Goul** [gaow'l, g:uo'h'l], v. impers. and sb. said of the wind, when it comes in noisy gusts. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Gowk** [gaow'k]; or **Gòak** [guoh'k]. A stack which has been cut round to a little remainder, has been 'cutten to t' *gòak*.' So the core

part of an apple or pear is its *gowk*; but, applied to this fruit, there are variations, and *g* is changed quite usually for *c*, too. There are these forms, general, like the above. *Gowk* [gaowk', gaow'k]; or *Góak* [guoh'k, g'uoh'k]; or *Gaohk* [gaoh'k, gao'h'k, gao'k (refined)]; or *Géak* [g:i'h'k], each changing the initial letter for *c* [k], which is as frequently heard.

Gowk [gaowk']; or **Gawk** [gaoh'k]; or **Gawky** [gaoh'ki]; or **Gawkhead** [gaoh'ki'h'd (and) y:i'h'd], applied to a person of foolish, awkward behaviour. The three first forms (*Wh. Gl.*) are general; the last one Mid.

Gowland [gaow'lund, g:aoh'lund, (and, in each case,) lun], marigold. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gowpen [gaow'pin, g:aoh'pin], a handful. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Goy! [gao'y, gao'y,] a petty oath; Upper Nidd.

Gradely [gre'h'dli], adj. and adv. upright; decent; orderly; gen.

Graft [graaft'], a hole, or spade-cutting; as the patch of ground left bare where turf has been dug, or where the excavation for a house has been made; Nidd.

Graith [gre'h'dh]; or **Graithing** [gre'h'dhin], material belongings of any description. 'Tea-graithing' [Ti'h'-gr:e'h'dhin]. *Graithed* [gre'h'dhd], equipped, or furnished, after any manner. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Grass-chat [graas'-chaat], a small field-bird; gen.

Grave [gre'h'v]; or **Gréave** [gri'h'v], v. n. and v. a. to dig, with a spade; gen. *Wh. Gl.*; 'Is thou boun (going) to pick?' —to use the mattock. 'Nay, I shall gréave a bit' [Iz tu boon tu 'pik? Nae, Aayz 'gri:h'v u bit']. The last form is the commonest.

Greasehorn [gri'h's:ao'h'n], a flatterer. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **grease** [gri'h'z], v. a. to flatter.

Great foul [gri'h't fool], adj. applied to any object of great, awkward size. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In very emphatic language, the pronunciation would be ['gut'-f:aa'wl].

Great likely [grih't laa'kli], adv. very likely. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **Very likelins** [vaar'u laa'klinz], with the same import.

Greave [gri'h'v], v. n. and v. a. to dig; gen. 'I am going to greave potatoes' [Aa'z boon' tu gri'h'v te'h'tiz].

Greed [greet'd, grih'd], a greedy person. Also greediness. *Wh. Gl.* The first signification is a Mid-Yorks. one; the last is general.

Green [green'], evergreen, for which word green receives no addition in the plural. Also, a leafy twig, or small bough, of any kind; gen.

Greet [greet'], v. n. to weep. *Wh. Gl.*; gen., with this pronunciation. In Mid-York., the pronunciation is very frequently [grit']. The past is subject to a vowel-change, too, the forms being [grit'un] and [gruot'un]. 'When thou's grutten thy een (eyes) out, thou'll maybe give over,—you will perhaps give up [Wen' dhuoz' gruot'un dhi 'een oot', dhuol' me'b i gi aow'h'r].

Grime [graa'm], sb. and v. a. soot. To blacken. Also used figuratively. **Grimy** [graa'mi], adj. blackened, as with soot, coal, or charred wood. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Griming [graa'min], a sprinkling of any light flaky substances. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is rarely used of anything but snow. It is a Leeds form, too.

Grip [grip'], a cross-furrow, or

spade - cutting, traversing the 'lands' (*see*) of a field; gen. Its use, is to receive the waters of the ordinary furrows, for conveyance to the ditch.

Grip [grip-], v. a. and sb. to grasp, or clutch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gripe [graa'p, grey'p (ref.)], a dung-fork. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Grip-ho'd [grip'od-], any prominent part of an object affording a convenience, or intended, for grasping. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. When sacks of grain, or flour, are sewn at the mouth, lugs [luogz-], or ears, are fashioned at each end, for affording *grip-hod*.

Groats [gr:uo'h'ts], sb. pl. oats; gen. No other kind of grain is associated with so many pronunciations. In addition to the above, are these: [gr:e'h'ts], [grih'ts], [grots-], [graots-], [gruots-], [e'h'ts], [ih'ts], [:uo'h'ts], [ao'h'ts], [yaats-], [y:e'h'ts], [yih'ts], [yots-], [waats-], [w:e'h'ts], [wots-], [waots-], [waoh'ts] (and medial), [wuots-], [wuoh'ts] (and medial), [aav'uz], [yaav'uz]. The first and last forms are occasional; the form with initial *w* being most characteristic, and, joined to this letter, *h* is often clearly heard, as in [whots-].

Grob [grob-], applied in derision, playfully, or otherwise, to a diminutive person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Grob [grob-], v. n. to grope, to feel for with the hand, where the situation is one impeding or confining search. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *grob*, exemplified as a ppr. in the *Wh. Gl.*, 'wandering or trifling from place to place.' In this sense, the verb with its participle carries the same implication of impediment. A person goes *grobbling* about in unfrequented places, or where he or she has no business; or, one will be *grobbling* about a large garden,

in nooks and behind trees, seen one moment and lost the next. In common use, too, *actively*.

Grobble [grob'u'l], v. n. to work the finger, or any pointed instrument, in a manner that will make a hole, or enlarge one. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'That child has *grobbed* a hole in that pinafore' [Dhaat' be'h'nz grob'u'ld u uo'h'l i dhaat slip-]. 'He's been having the poker, and he's *grobbed* a hole in the ash-nook' (the place underneath the fire-grate), [Eez bin' evin t puo'h'kur, un' iz grob'u'ld u uo'h'l i t aas-n:i'h'k.] Also, as an *active verb*, with great frequency.

Gross [gros-], adj. commonly employed for stout, and fat; gen. 'A *grossy* body' [U gros'i baod'i], a stout person.

Grou [graw-], adj. grim; portentously dull in appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *grousome* [graw'sum], adj., but less used.

Grout [graw't], sediment of a coarse nature, such as the particles left in a tea-cup; gen.

Grub [gruob-], a grubbing-spade; Mid. 'A dock-*grub*' [U dok-gruob]. Docks, and dockens, are weeds.

Gruff [gruof], v. n. to snore, in a short, noisy manner; to grunt. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*.

Grundage [gruon'dij], ground rent. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorka, the term is also used in the sense of a sufficiency of ground. A small 'house-garth' will be complained of as affording 'no *grundage*' for anything, 'stick, stack, nor nought' [stik', staak', nur' n:ao'wt].

Grunstone [gruon'stun]; or **Grunlestone** [gruon'u'lstun], a grindstone. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Gruntle [gruon'tu'l], v. n. and sb.; exemplified as a verb only in the *Wh. Gl.* A weak complaining

- grunt, or, as in the case of an ailing cow, a kind of whistling groan. A sow habitually grunts, but its litter are at most times disposed to *gruntle*. So, peevish children are said to *gruntle*; but the word loses character when thus transferred.
- Guilevat** [gaa'lvut]; or **Guilefat** [gaa'lfut], the tub used for liquor in ferment. Also used in respect of the tub and contents together. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The pronunciations are quite as often [gaayl'vaat] and [gaayl'fut].
- Guise** [gaa'z], v. n. to masquerade.
- Gulls** [guolz'], otherwise oatmeal 'hasty-pudding'; *Nidd*. The latter, pronounced [i:h'sti (or) y:i'h'sti-puod'in], is general to Mid-York and the south. The boiling process is literally a hasty one, as, if left for a moment, the preparation spoils. Hence, perhaps, the name.
- Gunnel** [guon'il], a walled narrow way; *Nidd*.
- Gurn** [gur'n, gu'n, gun', gaon']; or **Gen** [gen']; or **Géan** [g:i'h'n], v. n. and sb. to grin. Also, used in respect of the half crying tone in which children complain. 'If theedoesn't give over *gurning*, I'll fell thee, as flat as a pancake!' [If tu diz'unt gi aow'h'r gur'nin Aa'l fel' dhu, uz' flaas' uz' u paan'k:e'h'k!'] Such sentences are not quite so fierce as they look. The first is a general term; and all are common to Mid-Yorks.
- Hack** [aak', yaak'], a kind of pickaxe, or mattock, without the blade end. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hackle** [aak'u'l], v. n. to fit well; to accord with any position; gen. A garment *hackles* well to a person's back; and a new servant to the duties of an old one. 'She *hackles* well to her work, however' [Shoo aak'u'lz wee'l tiv' u waa'k, oo-iv'u].
- Hackle** [aak'u'l], v. a. to dress the ground; to harrow it. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Haddock** [aad'uk], a pile of sheaves, commonly twelve in number; gen.
- Haffle** [aaf'u'l, yaaf'u'l], v. n. to hesitate in speaking; to speak confusedly, and with indecision. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hag** [aag'], mist, or haze. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hag** [aag'], a rock, or abrupt cliffy prominence. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Hag** [aag'], a coppice; any locality growing stout underwood.
- Hag** [aag'], v. a. to become jaded or toil-worn in appearance; to toil; Mid. 'I was sore *hagged* with going' [Aa' wur se'h'r aagd' wi gaang'ing]; [Aag'in-aat' it'], toiling at it.
- Hag-clog** [aag'-tlog], a chopping-block. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Hag**, v. a. and v. n. to chip, or hack, is general.
- Haggle** [aag'u'l], v. n. to chaffer, or banter. Also, *verb impers.*, to hail. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Haggle-stone** [aag'u'lsti'h'n], a hailstone. (Also [aag'sti'h'n] or [ste'h'n], as younger speakers say); Mid.
- Hag-worm** [aag'waom], applied to all kinds of snakes, which are rarely found out of woods. See the second *substantive* form **Hag**.
- Hair-breed** [y:e'h'r-bree'd, (and) brih'd], hair's-breadth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ha'ke** [eh'k], sb. and v. n. the pronunciation of *hawk*. Also the pronunciation of *hawk*, a bird; Mid.
- Hake** [eh'k, ye'h'k], v. n. to lounge about, with idle curiosity. Also, a grasping, covetous person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Hal** [aal'], Henry, or Harry; gen.

Hale [e'h'l, y:e'h'l], the handle of a plough; Mid.

Hale [yeh'l], v. a. to pour, in large quantity; to bale. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hallikin [aal'ikin]; or **Hal** [aal], a foolish person; gen.

Hammer [yaam'u'r], v. n. to stammer, as one hampered for words. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hammerblater [aam-u-ble'h'-t'u], the snipe; gen.

Hamper [aam'pu], v. a. to burden. Also, to infest. *Wh. Gl.* The first sense is general; the last obtains in Mid-Yorks.

Hamsam [aam'saam'], adv. To lay anything *hamsam*, is to heap together; gen.

Hanch [aansh'], v. n. snatch; Mid. 'What are ye *hanching* and clicking at, there?' [Waat' u yi aan'shin un' tlik'in aat-dhi'h'r?]. 'If thou *hanches* in that way, I'll!'—[Un' dhoo aan'shiz i'dhaat' gih't, 'Aa'l!—]

Handclout [aant'loot], a towel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Handy-dandy [aan'didaan'di], adj. on the alert; gen. 'He's *handy-dandy* with him' [Eez' aan'didaan'di wi im'], said of one who is a match for another in sharpness.

Hang-lit-on't [aang-lit-ont']! interj. a wordy imprecation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hang-mad [aang-maad], sb. and adj. See *Hey-go-mad*.

Hangtrace [aang't'ri:h's], a bad character; a candidate for the gallows; Mid. Only old people use this word, and it will be quoted by the younger in some such phrase as, 'Aye, he's a *hangtrace*, as aud Betty says by such like' [Aay', eez' u aang'-t'ri:h's, uz' ao'h'd Bet'i sez' biv' s:aa'k laa'k], or [seyk' la'y'k], refined, but usual.

Hank [aangk'], a loop of any description. Also, two or more skeins of cotton, silk, worsted, or thread of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hank**, v. a. to loop, is also in general use. 'Now then, catch hold, and *hank* it' [Noo' dhin', kaach' ao'h'd, un'aangk'it'].

Hanker [aang'ku], an open clasp, or buckle; Mid.

Hankle [aang'ku'l], v. a. to entice, or instigate. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, to entangle, as **hankled** worsted [aang'ku'ld wuost'it]; 'hankled among the briars' [aang'ku'ld umaang' t bree'h'z]; gen.

Hantle [aan'tu'l], an abundance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Hap [aap'], v. a. to wrap. **Happing** [aap'in], wrapping. **Bed-happing** [bed'aap'in], bed-wraps. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*. 'It has not *hap* enough' [It' ez' u'nt aap' un'i'h'f], has not clothes enough. 'They may manage for a bit of *scran* (food), but they've scarcely a rag of *hap*' [Dhu mu maan'ish fur' u bit' u 'skraan', bud' dhuv' aa'dlinz u 'tloot' u 'aap'].

Hapment [aap'ment], event; Mid.

Happen [aap'u'n] (*Wh. Gl.*); or **Happens** [aap'u'nz], adv. perhaps; gen. 'Will you go, then?' 'I *happens* shall' [Wi tu gaan', dhin' ? Aa 'aap'u'nz saal']. The well-known phrase 'happy-go-lucky' has more of a meaning to northern than southern ears.

Harden-faced [aa'du'nfe'h'st, (and) fi'h'st], adj. gloomy and hard-looking, as applied to the sky, in unsettled weather (*Wh. Gl.*). Other connected terms are in use in Nidderdale and Mid-Yorkshire, generally. The adjective is often bestowed upon a hard-hearted person: 'Thoo *harden'-faced* brute!—thou's no pity in thee!' [Dhoo' aa'du'n-

fi'h'st briwt'!—*dhooz' ne'h' piti i dhu!* **Harden**-'face, sb. also, for a brazen-faced person. **Harden**'d, adj. is very common in opprobrium, though it does not follow that there is much meaning at all times either in this word or its related noun. 'Thou *hard-en'd* thief!' [*Dhoo aa'du'nd theef!* (and) *thi:h'f*]. A mother will exclaim, on observing a toddling child dipping its fingers in a cream-bowl, 'He's *hardened* to the haft' (see **Heft**) [*Eez' aa'du'nd tu t'eft*], hardened thoroughly, to the bone.

Harding [*aa'din*], sb. and adj. hempen; gen. to the county. A 'harding brat' [*aa'din braat'*], hempen pinafore; or, a long outer garment of the kind, with or without sleeves, and only seen in town districts. [*Lit.*, made of *hards*, i. e. coarse flax. — W. W. S.]

Hardlys [*aa'dliz*], adv. hardly; Mid. 'I was that tired I could *hardlys* step a foot, nor get one leg before the other' [*Aa' wur' dhaat' taay'h'd Aa' kuod' aa'dliz stip' u fi'h't, nur' git' te'h' lig' ufuoh' tidh'ur*]. *Tired* would also be pronounced [*taa'd*], and [*taey'h'd*] (ref.).

Hardset [*aa'dset'*], adv. hard put to it. *Hardset* with a family; *hardset* to stand; *hardset* with work. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hardsetten** [*aa'dset'u'n*], also, with the same meaning in Mid. Is also in use both as an *adjective* and *active verb*. 'They are a poor *hardset* lot' [*Dhur' u puo'h'r aa'dset' lot'*]. 'Take him to the field with thee, and don't *hardset* him, now' [*Taak' im' tut' fi'h'ld wi dhu, un din'ut aa'dset' im', noo*]. There is a change of vowel frequently, from [e] to [i] short, and from [aa'] to [e'h'].

Harn [*aa'n*], coarse linen. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. See **Harding**.

Harr [*aa'r*], mist. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Harrigoad** [*aar'iguo'h'd*], sb. and v. n. a runabout, negligent person; Mid. Frequently used towards grown children. 'Where's thou been *harrigoad* while (till) now?' [*Wi'h'z dhoo bin' aariguo'h'din waal' noo'?*] [*Harr-* reminds one of the verb to *harry*; and *goad* may be compared with *yawd*, a jade, a worthless fellow. See *yawd* in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary. — W. W. S.]

Hask [*aask'*], adj. over-dry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the throat is said to be *hasked* when parched.

Haunt [*ao'h'nt*], a habit. Also, to accustom. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hause [*ao'h'z*], the throat. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hauvey-gauvey [*ao'h'vigao'h'vi*]; or **Hauvison** [*ao'h'visun*], an unmannered person; a clown. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Each word of the compound is also used separately, with a similar meaning, the last term being the more significant.

Hauving [*ao'h'vin*]; or **Oafing** [*uo'h'fin*], part. pres. and adj. These are *Wh. Gl.* terms, applied to a clownish, gaping person. In Mid-Yorks. *oaf* [*uo'h'f*] is used for fool; and *hauve*, with a cognate meaning, is employed as a verb neuter. 'What's thou *hauving* and *gauving* at?' [*Waats' tu ao'h'vin un' gaoh'v-in aat'?*], What are you staring and gaping at?—with an implication of clownish manner. *Oaf* is also occasionally employed as a verb, but is most used participially. *Hauving* is in greatest use, and is, as a rule, always selected in emphasis. When this is not the case, then the *f* of *oaf* is substituted by *v*.

Havvers [*aav'uz*], sb. pl. oats.

- Havvermeal** [yaav'umi'h'l], oat-meal. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hawbuck** [ao'h'buok], a raw, clownish person; gen.
- Haze** [ə'h'z, y:ə'h'z], v. a. to scold; Mid. Also, gen., to beat.
- Hazeling** [aaz'u'lin, ez'u'lin], p. pr. 'a flogging with a pliable stick or *hazel*.' *Wh. Gl.* In our own localities, any kind of a stick may be put to use in *hazeling* the back of an offending juvenile. *Hazel* [aaz'u'l, ez'u'l] is in common use as an *active verb*.
- Headtree** [i'h'd't'ree, y:i'h'd't'ree-], a lintel; gen. The last vowel often becomes [i].
- Hëak** [i'h'k, y:i'h'k], the hip; gen. [Y:i'h'k-be'h'n], hip-bone.
- Hëalsome** [y:i'h'lsum]; or **Hale-some** [y:ə'h'lsum]; or **Hëalth-some** [y:i'h'lthsum], adj. healthful. The two first pronunciations belong to Mid-Yorks.; the last term is general.
- Hëap** [y:i'h'p], a quarter of a peck measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The term is not unusually applied to both half-peck and peck measures, also; being less specific in regard to quantity, than descriptive of appearance; the measures not being considered liberal unless *heaped* to a point. The illustrative phrase in the *Wh. Gl.* "'They gi' short *heaps*'" [Dhe gi shaot' y:i'h'ps], for 'bad measures of all sorts,' has an identical meaning.
- Hëarb** [i'h'b, y:i'h'b]; or **Harb** [aa'b, yaa'b], the pronunciations of *herb*; gen.
- Heart-eased** [ə'h't, (and) aat-yi'h'zd], pp. eased in mind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Heart-ease** is common as a *substantive*, and is occasionally used as an *active verb*. 'Go and tell him, now; it'll maybe *heart-ease* him a bit' [Gaan' un' til' im', noo; it'u'l mebi' aat-yi'h'z im' u bit']. At odd times, the noun is in the poss. case, but the verb never.
- Hearten** [ə'h'tun, (and) aat'un, (also, in each case) tu'n], v. a. to encourage. **Heartening**, with a *substantive* meaning—encouragement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the *verb* is used with respect to almost any object, or material. Tea is *heartened* with something stronger; the farmer *heartens* his land, or renders it more fertile, by various means; a timid horse is *heartened* by patting and coaxing; and so on, the verb having either the meaning of to *encourage*, or to *animate*.
- Heart-grown** [ə'h't-, (and) aat-groawn], adj. fondly attached. Also, elated. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Hear til him!** [y:i'h' til' im'!] interj. Hark, or, Listen to him! usually an exclamation of ridicule. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Heart-sick** [ə'h't-sih'k, (and) aat-sih'k], adj. a common term, used on slight provocation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Hast thou been to thy grandfather's?' 'Yes, but he nagged at me till I was fair *heartsick*, so I went' [Ez' tu been' tiv' dhi graan'd'aadz? :Ae'y, but' i naagd' aat' mu til' Aa' wur' fe'h'r :aat-sih'k, se Aa gaangd-], treated me to such ill-tempered correction that I was quite discomfited by it, so I left.
- Heartwarm** [ə'h't-, (and) aat-waa'm], adj. free-hearted. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Heart-whole** [ə'h't-, (and) aat-wuoh'l, wol-], adj. sound-hearted. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [Used by Shakespeare; *As You Like it*, iv. 1. 49. —W. W. S.]
- Heathpowl** [i'h'dh-poot-, y:i'h'dh-poot-]; or **Moorpowl** [m:uo'h'-poot-], employed in the singular for young *moor-game*; gen.

Hæve-an'-down-thump [yih'v'-un-doon-thuomp'], chiefly used adverbially; indicating the plain, blunt, gesticulatory manner of enforcing a statement or argument; gen. 'He came out with it, *hæve-an'-down-thump*' [Ee kaam oot wi t; yih'v'-un-doon-thuomp']. 'Aye, it's all *hæve-an'-down-thump* with him' [:Aa'y its yaal yih'v' - un - doon-thuomp wi 'im'].
Hæve the hand [yih'v t aand']. To *heave the hand* is, as the *Wh. Gl.* nicely interprets the phrase, "to bestow charity in mites, amounting to little more than the shadow of giving, or the mere motion of the hand in the act. 'Ay, ay, he has *heaved* his *hand*, he is a generous John'" [:Aa'y, ey, ee'z yih'vd iz aand'; iz u jin'rus J:uo'h'n].

Heck [ek'], a latch; Mid. 'Steck t' *heck*' [stek t ek'], or [sti'h'k t ek'], equivalent to, Drop the latch. 'Steck t' door, and don't let t' *heck* go down' [Stek t' di'h'r, un di'h'nt lit t' ek gaan doon] is a common caution with regard to a house-door.

Heck [ek'], a rack for fodder. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A **stand-heck** [staand'ek] is a movable rack, sometimes placed on a trestle; at other times, having fixed supports.

Heckberry [ek'buri], the wild service; gen.

Heckling [ek'lin, ik'lin], a scolding. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hector [ek'tur], v. n., v. a., and sb. to reprimand, in an overbearing manner; gen. 'I'll none have thee to *hector* me, however' [Aa'l ne'h'n e 'dhee tu ek'tur 'maey, oo-iv'ur]. Exemplified *participially* in the *Wh. Gl.* The term is also employed generally in its usual sense of, to threaten boastfully, or to bluster.

Heft [eft'], applied to conduct associated with concealed intentions; deceit. **Whiteheft** [waa't-, (and) wey't-ef], hypocrisy; dissimulation. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Heft [eft, ift, haft; gen. A word made much use of figuratively. 'Down i' t' *heft*' [Di'h'n, (or) doon it' eft], weakly; despondent. 'Loose i' t' *heft*' [Lao'ws it' eft], of a rakish disposition.

Hell [e'l, y:e'l]. This word, with an old meaning, only occurs in spoken conversation in connection with the names of places; as **Hell-dyke** [y:e'ldaa'k], a term applied to a close dark ravine; Mid.

Helm [elm, ilm], an open shed for sheltering cattle in the field. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Occasionally heard nearly as two syllables from old people, [el'u'm, il'u'm].

Heppem [ep'um], adj. guarded, or cautious; gen. 'He's very *heppem* in his doings' [Ee'z vaar'u ep'um i iz di'inz].

Herring-sue [ih'r-, (and) erin-siw], the heron, or heronahaw. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Hasp [esp], sb. and v. a. a latch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The term is also applied to that form of iron catch which secures by being dropped into a staple. 'Hasp' proper is so pronounced.

Hexam [eks'um], a remote locality, associated with idle phrases; Mid. 'I'll see him at *Hexam* first' [Aa'l see im ut Eks'um faos't]. 'He'll earn his salt, maybe—when he goes to live at *Hexam*' [Ee'l aa'n iz 'saoh't, meb i, wen i gaangz tu liv ut Eks'um]. Perhaps these phrases may have had their origin in an allusion to the ancient and well-known town of Hexham; its situation being high north, in the county of Northumberland.

Hey-go-mad [ey'-geh-'maad,

- (and) *ey'-gaoh'-maad* (ref. but common)], sb. and adj. riotous tumult; boisterous frolic. Exemplified as a *substantive* in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Hang'-mad* [aangg'-maad], with the same meaning, is also employed occasionally as an adj., and commonly as a sb. in Mid-Yorks.
- Hig** [ig'], a state of petulance; an offended state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Highgate** [aa'gih't, ee'gut], sb. and adj. Said of language allied to that of 'Billingsgate'; Mid.
- Highty-horse** [a:t-, (and) eyti-aos], a child's term for a horse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also *Howghty-horse* [aow'ti-aos].
- Hik** [ik'], v. n. and sb. a clicking noise in the throat, like that coming of a sharp sob; Mid.
- Hilling** [il'ing], a coverlet; gen.
- Hind** [aa'nd, aa'ynd], rime, hoarfrost; **Bind** [raa'nd, r:aa'ynd], rime; gen. [Cf. *Icel. hem*, rime; *hema*, to be covered with rime. —W. W. S.]
- Hinder-end** [in'd'ur-ind'], the back part of anything. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also applied to persons collectively, as an opprobrious term, in the sense of *riff-raff*, or *refuse*. 'The main feck (part) of them went their way, but the *hinder-end* kept (remained) on' [T me'h'n fek' on' um' gaand-dhur' gih't, bud' t in'd'ur-ind' kipt' on']. Employed also as an adj., in the sense of *hindmost*.
- Hipe** [eyp' (and, occasionally) aa'p], v. a. to butt, or strike with the horns. Also, to slander; to contend with, in a querulous manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.. 'He would *hipe* at the moon if there was nothing else to *hipe* at' [Eed' eyp' ut' mi'h'n if dhu wu naowt' els' tu eyp' aat'].
- Hipping** [ip'in], a child's napkin. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hôast** [uo'h'st], adj. hoarse; gen.
- Hob** [aob'], a fruitstone; Mid.
- Hod** [od', aod'], v. a. used of a calf—to *hod* which, is to rear it for milking; Mid.
- Hod** [od']; or **Hau'd** [ao'h'd (and) aoh'd], v. a., v. n., and sb. hold. Employed in various idiomatic ways, as in the *Wh. Gl.* 'He has his land under a good *hod*' [Ee ez' iz' laand' uon'd'ur u gi'h'd od'], under a good tenure. 'He'll *hod* his *hod*' [Ee'l' od' iz' 'od'], will keep his hold. '*Hod* slack!' [Aod' slaak'!], slacken! To *hod* slack, also, to while away time, by way of relaxation. '*Hod* on!' [Aod' on'!], hold tight! To *hod* talk [od' t:uo'h'k], to gossip. To *hod* up [aod' uop'], to keep well. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hod** on is also employed in the sense of *keep on*. 'Thou must *hod* on the lane, till thou comes to the old wooden bridge' [Dhoo' mun' od' on' t luo'h'n til' dhoo kuomz' tiv' t ao'h'd wuod' brig']. '*Hod* here a bit' [Aod' i:h'r u bit'], stay here a bit. '*Hodden* up' [Od' u'n uop'], frail. '*Hod-sta*!' [aod'stu], hold thou, i.e. hold! **Hod**, sb. also, in the general sense of *pain*. 'Give him some *hod*' [gee' im' suom' od'], thrash him well! **Hau'd** is mostly employed as a monosyllable.
- Ho'd** [od'], equivalent to *pain*, bodily or mental; gen. 'I'll give him some *ho'd* when I get hold of him' [Aa'l gi' im' suom' od' wen' Aa git' ao'h'd u'n im'], will give him a beating—something to remember. Of a blister, it will be said, 'It gave me some hold' [It' gaa mu suom' od']. A person who has administered a severe rebuke or scolding to another, will be referred to in the terms, 'He gave him *ho'd* of it, right' [Ee gaav' im' od' ont', rey't]. 'He gave him some *ho'd*'

- [Ee gaav' im' suom' od']. And so of the person castigated—'It gave him no *ho'd*' [It' gaav' im' ne' od'], took no effect.
- Hog** [og'], a year-old sheep. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hoit** [aoy't], applied to a silly person. **Hoiting** [aoy'tin], behaving in a silly manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is in common use as a *verb*, and the participial form is also employed as an *adjective*.
- Holl** [aol'], a hollow, or ravine. Used also figuratively, as in the phrase, 'the *holl* of winter' [t' aol' u win'tu], the depth of winter. 'A little *holl'd* thing' [U laa'tu'l :aol'd they'ng], a puny child. **Holl**, v. a., also, to hollow. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Holm** [uoh'm, aoh'm (refined)], Mid. Applied to a piece of ground which is entirely, or in great part, bounded by a water-course.
- Home-coming** [e'h'm (and) yaam' kuom'in], a familiar term for the time of home-return after the day's work; and, also, for the kind of reception likely to be met with on reaching home. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Homesome** [i'h'msum, e'h'msum, yaam'sum], adj. homely; gen.
- Honey** [uon'i, in'i], a common term of endearment, used in various connections; gen. **Honey-sweet** [uon'iswih't]; or **Honey-come** [uon'ikuom']; or **Honey-joy** [uon'ijao'y]; or **Honeybairn** [uon'ibe'h'n], applied to children. **Honeyfathers** [uon'ifaadh'uz, uon'ifih'dhuz]! an ejaculation of favourable surprise. **Honey-pot** [uon'ipaot], the vessel which is supposed to contain the savings. A field in a certain locality goes by the name of 'Honey-pot Field,' from the circumstance of a vessel containing spade guineas having been ploughed up there.
- Hood** [uod'], hob; gen. 'T *hood-end*' [T uod'-ind].
- Hoofs** [oofs]; or **Hofs** [aofs], sb. pl. hooves—a term vulgarly applied to the feet. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The first is a *Nidderdale* term, too.
- Hoppet** [aop'it]; or **Hopper** [aop'ur], a seed-basket, used in sowing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hoppet** [aop'it], the jail. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Hopple** [aop'u'l], v. a. to tie the legs together. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'of cattle, to prevent them running away;' but the term is of less specific signification in *Mid-Yorks*. In a leaping match, competitors will sometimes engage each other with '*hopped* legs.
- Hopple** [op'il], adj. convenient; Mid. 'The cart won't hold any more.' 'I'll awand (v. a. to warrant, familiarly) thee! Thou'll find a *hopple* end for them few somewhere' [T ke'h't win'ut aoh'd on'ime'h'r. 'Aa'l uwaan'd dhu! Dhoo'l fin' u op'il ind' fur 'dhem' faew' suom' wi'h']. [*Aew*] is a far commoner feature of town dialect.
- Hopthrush** [op'truosh], the wood-louse; Nidd.
- Horse-godmother** [aos'gaod-muodhu], applied to a clownish woman. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Horsegog** [aoh'sgog], a large wild plum, yellow in colour, and very late in ripening; gen.
- Horse-teng** [aos'teng, (and, often,) ost'teng], the dragon-fly; gen.
- Horsing-steps** [aoh'sin-stips], a horse-block; gen.
- Hotch** [och; aoch'], applied to any ill-managed matter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hotch** [och'], v. n., v. a., and sb. to shake, with a jerking motion.

Used for *lurch*, too. Also, to limp; gen.

Hotcherty-hoy [och'uti-ao'y], can only be rendered explanative by the line, 'Neither a man nor a boy,' with which it usually rhymes; gen. Also **Hobberty-hoy** [ob'uti-ao'y], as in the *Wh. Gl.*

Hot-foot [uoh'tfi'h't, yaat-fi'h't], used adverbially, in figure; Mid. One going along hastily, is said to be going along *hot-foot*. [Chaucer has *foot-hot*, hastily; *Man of Lawes Tale*, l. 438. The same term is used by Gower and Barbour.—W. W. S.]

Hotter [ot'ur], v. a. to jumble, or jolt. Also, as a *verb neuter*, to limp, or totter. **Hottery** [ot'ri], adj. jolty. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

House [oo's]; or **House-place** [oos-pl:eh's (and) plih's]. The common living-room of a house is so called. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The first term is general to the county.

Housefast [oo'sfaast], adj. confined to the house, as by illness. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorks. the form *housefasten* [oo's-faasun] is in occasional use as a *verb active*.

Housen-stuff [oo'zu'n-stuof], household belongings, as furniture, &c. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Housil-stuff [oo'zil-stuof], household articles in general; gen.

Housing [ooz'ing], adj. anything very large; Mid. 'A great *housing fellow*' [U gri'h't 'ooz-ing fel'u].

House [oo'z], v. n. to breathe shortly, and with difficulty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'How he does *houze* and éaze, to be sure!' [Oo i diz' oo'z un' yi'h'z, tu bi sih'r!]

Hover [ov'ur, aov'ur], v. n. and v. a. to stay from motion; as, in pouring water, 'Hover your hand,' is said in request to desist. Also,

as a weather term, and generally as indicating hesitation or suspense. *Wh. Gl.* In the first sense, the term is applicable to Mid-Yorkshire. The remaining uses are general.

Howgates [oo'guts], adv. how; in what way; Mid. 'Howgates did he go?' 'He took the old yau'd (horse), and went by Thorpe Wood' [Oo'guts did' I gaang? Ee ti'h'k t aoh'd yao'h'd, un'wint' bi Thurp Wuoh'd].

Howky [aow'ki], the pet name of a horse; Mid. 'Howk!' [aow'k!], is employed, in repetition, in attracting the attention of horses running loose in the field.

Howl-hamper [aow'l-aampu], an empty stomach, jocosely; Nidd.

Howsomivver [oo'ssumiv'ur, oo'-suomiv'ur, aoh'sumiv'ur, aoh'-suomiv'ur], adv. howsoever; nevertheless. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, however, when signifying *at all events*.

Hubbleshoo [uob'u'lshoo', uo'bu'lshoo' (and) shih'], a confused throng of people. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Huff [uof], an offended state. 'They took the *huff* at it' [Dhe ti'h'k t uof aat' it']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, in common use as an *active verb*. 'Don't *huff* him, now, if thou can help it' [Din'ut uof im, noo, if' dhuo kun' ilp' it']. **Huffy**, adj. is in occasional use. Old people often pronounce **Huff** [ih'f], when used *substantively*.

Huffil [uof'il]; or **Huvvil** [uov'il], a finger-sheath. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. It is usually a leather article. It will be said of a wounded finger: 'I've got a finger-poke for it; now I want a *huvvil*' [Aa'v git'un u fing'u-puo'h'k fut; noo :Aa' waants' u uov'il].

Huffle [uof'u'l], v. n. and sb. to

- shuffle painfully, in a sitting or recumbent position; Mid.
- Hug** [uog'], v. a. and v. n. to carry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.
- Hull** [:uo:l], a sty; gen.
- Hull** [:uo:l], v. a., v. n., and sb. to shell. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Hullins** [:uo:linz] is also a general *substantive*.
- Hullart** [:uo:lut]; or **Jenny-hullart** [jini:uo:lut], the owl; gen.
- Hummled** [uom'u'ld], pp. or adj. hornless. *Humble* has an identical pronunciation [uom'u'l]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Hunch** [uonsh'], sb. and v. a. huff; Mid. 'He's gone off in a *hunch*' [Eez' gi'h'n aof' i u uon'sh]. 'Thou shouldn't say naught of the sort to him; thou'lt *hunch* him if thou doesn't mind,' [Dhoo suod-u'nt sih' naowt' u t suoh't tiv' im'; dhoo'l uonsh' im' if' tu diz'u'nt maa'nd].
- Hungerslain** [uong'ursl:ih'n], adj. having a famished appearance; Mid. The term is freely applied where circumstances hardly warrant it, as in the case of a family who occupy a large residence, without having the means to provide suitable attendance. 'A poor *hungerslain* lot' [U puo'h'r uong'ursl:ih'n lot].
- Hurf** [uf], scurf; Nidd. The [r] is also occasionally heard. [Spelt *Orf* in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary, but the *h* appears in the Icel. *hrufa*, a scab.—W. W. S.]
- Hurl** [:uor'l], v. a. and v. n. to starve with cold; Mid. 'Don't go out; get *hurl* thee, honey' [Din'ut gaang' oot; it'u'l :uo:rl dhu, non'].
- Hurple** [u'pu'l], v. n. to contract and raise the back or shoulder, with the sensation of cold. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also heard *actively*, as may be implied in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Hurtless** [aot'lus], adj. unhurtful; gen.
- Hurtsome** [aot'sum], adj. hurtful; gen.
- Hus-push** [uos'-puosh'], a busy time; gen. 'Come, it will be time for going in an hour. We'd better have the *hus-push* now as then' [Kuom, it'u'l bi taam fur gaang'in i un' uo'h'r. Wid-bet'ur ae t uos'-puosh' 'noo' uz' 'dhin'].
- Hustle** [uos'u'l], v. n. to make shift; Mid. 'Well, we must e'en *hustle* without it' [Wee'l, wi mun' een' uos'u'l udhoot' it'].
- Hustlement** [uos'u'lment], a mixed gathering of persons, or things; Mid.
- Hutch** [uoch'], an opprobrious term bestowed on an ill-favoured person; Mid. 'Who's that foul *hutch*?' [We'h'z 'dhaat' foo'l uoch' ?]. The term is usually applied to females.
- Hype** [ey'p], v. n. to make a mouth. It is used as a plural term, too, but, in this case, *s* is commonly added. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also as a *substantive*.
- Ice-shackle** [aay's-shaaku'l; or **Ice-shog** [aay's-shog]; or **Ice-shoglin** [aay's-shoglin], icicle. The first is usual in Mid-Yorkshire. The two last forms are Nidd. and northern ones. 'Aays' is interchangeable with 'Aa's' in each locality.
- Ill-fare** [il-fe'h'r], v. n. to fare ill, in any way; to experience unfavourable circumstances of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *substantively*.
- Ill-gaited** [il-ge'h'tid], adj. a bad walker. Occasionally applied to form, too, as indicating a clumsy gait. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *substantive* is in as common use.

Illify [ilifaa'], v. a. to speak evil of; to defame. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ill-put-on [il'-puot'-on, il'-puot'u'n-on], adj. ill, or shabbily dressed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, ill-used; subjected to mean conduct; or badly treated after any manner. Similar phrases are common, as —**Ill-laid-on** [il'-li'h'd-on], ill-served; **Ill-set-on** [il'-set'-on], foully attacked; **Ill-made-on** [il'-mi'h'd-on], said of a child that is neglected, or being harshly brought up.

Ill-tented [il'-ten'tid, tin'tid], adj. ill-cared for, or watched over. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ill-thriven [il'-thriv'u'n]; or **Ill-throven** [il'-throv'u'n, thruov'u'n], adj. sickly, or puny-looking. Also applied to those who are of ungainly, crooked, or feeble disposition. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also occasionally to the ill-mannered; and generally to what is stunted or uncultivated.

Ill-throdden [il'throd'u'n], is used in the same sense as **Ill-thriven**, which term *see*.

Ill-turn [il'-ton' (and) taon'], is, with the addition of the indefinite article, much used in place of the word *mischief*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Immie [im'i], the ant; Upper Nidd. [*i. e.* emmet. The original stem would be *am*; *emm-et*, *emm-ick*, *imm-ie*, *an-t*, are diminutives.—W. W. S.]

Impish [im'pish], adj. consonant to nature; Mid. Speaking of a child, it will be said, 'He's *impish* enough; he's dad all over' [Ee'z im'pish ini'h'f; ee'z 'daad' yaal' aow'h'r], he's father all over; bears a complete resemblance in disposition. So, too, of inanimate objects. Of the rosemary-tree, it will be said, that it is 'an *impish* thing,' and will not grow on any soil. Hence the common country say-

ing, that it is only to be found about a house where the mistress is master. This is said, too, of the herb *rue*.

In'ard [in'ud], adv. within; Mid.

Innear [in'i'h'r, in-ni'h'r], a kidney; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* has the word as a plural term. In Mid-Yorks. **Near** [ni'h'r] and **Nears** [ni'h'z] are also common. These are southern forms, too. [*Innear* is a mere corruption. The real word is *Near*, Mid. Eng. *nere*, Germ. *niere*.—W. W. S.]

Ingate [ing'h't], a way of entrance. If applied to a pathway, a short, more or less enclosed one, is indicated; Mid. Of the outlets of divergent paths within a wood, it will be said, 'There is only one *ingate*'; all the rest is (are) *out-gates*, [Dhuz' nuob'ut 'yaan' in'gih't; t rist' iz' oot'gih'ts]. There is only one way, or opening, leading further into the wood; the rest of the ways, or openings, lead out.

Ingle [ing'u'l], a flame, or blaze. Also, the fire-side. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is more generally applied in the last sense. **Ingle-nook** [ing'u'l-n:ih'k] is employed for the fire-side, or chimney-corner.

Ings [ingz'], sb. pl. low pasture lands. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is usually applied to land by a river-side, and rarely used but in the plural, though the reference be only to one field. With some people, however, it is compounded with *pasture* itself, and is then used in the singular. At these times, the word accommodates itself with a meaning, being a substitute for *river-side*. 'The low *ing* pasture' [T lao' ing' paas't'u] would be taken to mean, the low, or bottom pasture, by the river-side.

Inkle [ing'ku'l, ing'u'l], a tape, used for apron-strings, shoe-ties,

- &c. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'As thick as *ingle-weavers*'—a common expression denoting a state of close personal intimacy.
- Inking** [ing'k'lin], desire; inclination; a notion or conception of anything; a hint, or intimation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is freely employed, too. A person '*inkles* after riches,' or 'after a better life,' or for what will gratify the appetite. One of those words used effectively in the pulpit by the lay exhorters who labour among a sect of Dissenters. 'Come now, has none of you an *inking* for *Jesus*?' [Kuom' noo', ez' ne'h'n ao yu u ing'k'lin fu Jih'zus?]. The refined form of the last Name is [Jey'zus].
- Insense** [insens; insins], v. a. to enlighten; to cause to understand; gen. Exemplified as a pp. in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Intiv** [intiv]; or **Intil** [intil]; or **Intuv** [intuov], prep. unto. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last form is an additional one, in common use. In the case of each, the accent is often shifted to the first syllable, and at times both syllables are accented.
- Iv** [iv], prep. in; gen.
- Ivin** [aay vin, aa'vin], ivy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Jack** [jaak], a half-gill or quarter-pint measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Jag** [jaag], a blister, or like eruption; gen. The face of a person in the first stage of the small-pox is covered with 'water-jags' [waat'ur-jaagz].
- Jammy** [Jaam'i], James; gen.
- Jamp** [jaamp], p. t. of jump. Often heard amongst Mid-Yorks. people. It occurs in one of the illustrative sentences of the *Wh. Gl.*, under the word **Bouter**.
- Janneck** [jaan'uk], fair, equitable. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Jar** [jaar], adj. wry, or crooked; Mid. A '*jar-necked*' sheep is a wry-necked one. [This *jar* is a corruption of *char*, a turn; just as a door 'on the *char*' is said to be *a-jar*.—W. W. S.]
- Jau'mb** [jaoh'm], a door or window-post; gen.
- Jaup** [jao'h'p]; or **Jowp** [jaow'p], v. a. to wash or dash about in mass, like water when shaken. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Waves are said to go *jowping* up [jaow'pin uo'p] against the stones on the beach, or sea-wall. Also employed *substantively*.
- Javver** [jaev'ur], sb. and v. n. bold, assuming talk. Exemplified as a sb. in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Jawping** [juo'h'pin], adj. applied to a roomy aperture. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Jenny-Lind-pie** [Jin'i-Lin-paa-]. The miners of Nidderdale give this name to a *bone-pie*; presumably a novelty some years ago.
- Jennyspinner** [jin-i-spinur], the crane-fly; gen.
- Jiffy** [jif'i], an instant, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Jill**, or **Gill** [jill], v. n. to tope. This is the term for a half-pint measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Jilliver** [jil'ivu], wallflower; gen.
- Jimcrake** [jim'kræh'k], a juncrow—a ridiculous person; Mid.
- Jimmer** [jim'ur], a broken piece. A plate much cracked, but still unbroken, will be said to be 'all in *jimmers*;' gen.
- Jimp** [jimp], sb., v. a., and v. n. a short irregular curve or bend out of a straight course. A bad plougher *jimps* his furrows; Mid.
- Jin** [Jin], Jane; gen.

Jòan [juo'h'n], John; gen. *Jack* is 'Jock' [Jok']; Mid.

Jockey [jok'i], a general, much-used term for one who, in his own way, is too bad for anything. At times, it loses almost all trace of humour. Also, as a verb active, in the sense of to trick, or cheat; Mid.

Joderum [jaod'r'm, juoh'd'r'm], applied to a tremulous, jelly-like mass. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Jugglestick [jogu'lstik], the roller, with bolts at each end, which secures the body of a cart to the shafts; gen.

Jolder [jaow'ld'ur], v. n., v. a., and sb. jolt; Mid.

Joll [jaowl'], v. a. and sb. to knock against anything. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A common threat towards a juvenile, and one hardly confined to locality in the county, is, 'I'll joll thy head and t' wall together' [Aa'l jaowl-dhaa' yih'd un' t waoh'l tu-gid'ur].

Jolment [jolment], 'a large pitcher-full,' in the *Wh. Gl.* But jolment, in Mid-Yorks., means a large quantity of anything. *Jorum* (*Wh. Gl.*) has, too, the same meaning, and is general to the county.

Jorum [juo'h'r'm]. See *Jolment*.

Jos'ly [jos'li], adj. cumbrously or loosely stout. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Joss-o' t'-naaks [jos-ut-naaks'], a term indicating one who is 'master of the situation'; Mid.

Jowl [jaowl'], the jaw, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Jumper [juomp'ur], a drill used by miners in boring rock; Nidd.

Junters [juon'tuz], a state of sulks.

Kale [kih'l, ke'h'l], water-porridge; gen.

Katty [Kaati], Kate, proper name; gen. Also *Kitty* [kit'i]. *Catharine* may be the name given at the font, but this form is rarely heard. When heard, it is pronounced [Kaati'run]. The pronunciation of *Kate* is [Ki'h't].

Kèak [kih'k], v. a. to jerk a limb, with a short, sudden effort; to tilt. **Kèaked** [kih'kt], **Keaked up** [kih'kt uop'], to be so raised. Also, in the sense of being vain, or 'stuck up.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A mother will say to an over-playful child, by way of caution: 'Thou'll kèak thy neck till it creaks' [Dhuol' kih'k dhi nek til' it' kr:i'h'ks]. Also employed substantively.

Kéal [ki'h'l], a liquid mess of any kind. **Kéal-pot** [ki'h'l-pot']; or **Kail-pot** [ke'h'l-pot'], the porridge-pot—a protuberant iron vessel, upon legs, with a long handle, and with often a hoop-handle added. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kéam [ki'h'm]; or **Kaim** [ke'h'm], a comb. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In common use, too, as an active verb.

Kéan [ki'h'n], v. n., v. a., and sb. to scum, or throw off as recrement. **Kéan** [ki'h'n], a particle of this nature. **Kéaned** [ki'h'nd], scummed in this wise. The *Wh. Gl.* has the last form, together with the sb. pl. These, in Mid-Yorks., are most heard, but the verbs and sing. sb. are also fully recognised in this locality.

Kéave [ki'h'v], v. n. and v. a. to sort, with an implement. **Kéaving-rake** [ki'h'vin-r:eh'k], a barn-floor rake. **Kéaving-riddle** [ki'h'vin-ridu'l, ruodu'l], a grain-riddle, or sieve. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Keb [keb'], an old worn-out sheep; gen.

Keck [kek']; or **Kecken** [kek'u'n],

- 'the effort between a choke and a cough.' *Wh. Gl.* The first form is employed *substantively*, and the last as a *v. n.*; *gen.*
- Keckenhearted** [keku'ne'h'tid, keku'naa'tid], *adj.*, lit. chicken-hearted; squeamish, in regard to food. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*
- Keckle** [kek'u'l], *v. n.* and *sb.* to giggle. Exemplated as a *verb* in the *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Kedge** [kej]; or **Kedgebelly** [kej'beli], a glutton. **Kedged** [kejd'], *pp.* filled with eating. **Kedging**, *sb.* edibles. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* **Kedge**, also, *v. n.* and *v. a.*; *Mid.*
- Keg** [keg], the stomach, familiarly; *gen.* 'Blash - keg'd' [blaash'-kegd'], water-bellied; a term of impartial application, being bestowed both on a person of drunken habits, and on a teetotaler.
- Keg** [keg], *v. a.* to give sharp offence. The *pp.* is exemplated in the *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Keks** [keks], or **Kelk** [kelk'], hemlock; *gen.* The same plant is also called *bun* [buon']; but this term is more frequently applied to a kind of rabbit-herbage, growing in hedges.
- Keld** [kaeld'], often used of a brook, or spring. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*
- Kelk** [kelk'], the roe of female fish. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*
- Kelk** [kel'k], a blow. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*
- Kelps** [kelps, kilps], *sb. pl.* chimney pothooks, of iron; *gen.*, *Wh. Gl.*, which notes: "When the pot is taken from the hooks over the fire, the latter begin to vibrate, and the maid is anxious to stop them, for while they continue in motion 'the Virgin weeps.'" This is also a common superstition in Mid-Yorkshire.
- In *Nidderdale*, the miners call *waggon-chains kilps* [kilps], with no variation of vowel.
- Kelter** [kelt'u], *case*, or *condition*. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* Often shortened to *kelt*. Also, as a *verb active*, with a similar sense. 'He's been none over (too) well *keltered*' [Iz bin ne'h'n aow'h'r wee'l kelt'ud], not too well tended. And so in the sense of being endowed; both senses being exemplated in the *Wh. Gl.*, but only *participially*; *Mid.*
- Kelterments** [kelt'uments], *sb. pl.* odds and ends of articles, or different kinds, of questionable value. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* The singular form is frequently heard, too, and is also employed in the plural.
- Kemp** [kemp'], *v. a.* to comb; *gen.* The past part is exemplated in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Ken** [kin, ken], *v. a.* and *sb.* to know; to perceive, or understand; to see. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* In the last sense, the word is employed *substantively*. **Ken** is not habitually in use, but is frequently heard, and comes readily to the lips.
- Kennygood** [ken'iguod], something to remember. A term usually employed ironically; *Mid.*
- Kenspeckle** [kens'peku'l], *adj.* prominent; conspicuous. Used of things. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.* Also, *substantively*.
- Kep** [kep, kip], *v. a.* and *sb.* to catch, or receive in falling. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* Old people use the last pronunciation.
- Kesmas** [kes'mus]; or **Kismas** [kis'mus]; or **Kesamas** [kes'umus]; or **Kisamas** [kis'umus]; or **Kesanmas** [kes'unmus]; or **Kisanmas** [kis'unmus]; or **Chresmas** [kres'mus]; or **Chrismas** [kris'mus]; or **Chresamas** [kres'umus]; or **Chrisamas**

[kris-umus]; or **Chresanmas** [kres-umus]; or **Chrisanmas** [kris-umus]. These forms of *Christmas* are all heard in Mid-Yorks. Those having the vowel *e* are general. The old people of the first locality invariably adopt the *i* forms, and discard the *Ch* for *K*. This last habit is also common with the same class in *Nidderdale*. The pronunciation of this word might perhaps have been more settled but for the co-existing form *Yule*, which is employed generally, too, and which many people adhere to persistently. The word is also in some use in Mid-Yorks. as a *neuter verb*—to goa-Christmasing.

Kessen [kes-u'n], *v. a.* christen.

Kessening [kes-u'nin], *sb.* christening. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* There are other forms much heard: [krus-u'n], generally among speakers; and [kruos-u'n], among old people. In Mid-Yorks, the old people also say [kis-u'n]. [Kres-u'n] is heard, too, generally, as a refined form among all classes. [Krus-u'n] (above) is a more refined form.

Kessen [kes-u'n], *p. part. cast.*

Kessen up [kes-u'n uop'], *cast*, or added up. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* There is, also, the *active verb* employed generally; with **Kessening-up** [kes-u'nin-uop'], for the *act. part.* The *verb*, to cast, is to **Kest** [kest'].

Kester [Kest'-ur], Christopher. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.* Also [Kis'-tur] among old people.

Kesty [kes-ti], *adj.* fastidious, in the matter of food; *gen.*

Ket [ket'], said of 'carrian; and inferior or tainted meat,' as in the *Wh. Gl.*, but also applied very generally to unsavoury messes, offal food, or anything not fit to be eaten. Employed greatly in figure, too. Also applied to persons, substantively,

on slight provocation. The vowel is often heard as [i].

Ketty [ket-i], *adj.* applied, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, to anything nauseous, or putrid. The various uses are general.

Kibble [kib-u'l], a miner's bucket; *Nidd.*

Kidgel [kid-jil], a large quantity; *Mid.* In allusion to a heavy load of furniture, a person will say, 'There's a bonny *kidgel* of stuff there' [Dhuz u baon i kid-jil u stuof dhi'h'r], a fine load there.

Kilk [kilk-], a blow, with the fist, or foot; *Mid.* The *Wh. Gl.* has **Kelk**, which is only used of the fist.

Kim [kim-], a small particle of hair, or filmy substance. The floating particles in the air, seen by a ray of sunlight, are so designated; *gen.*

Kin [kin-], kind, or sort; *akin.* *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Kin [kin-], an open crack, or chap; *gen.* The word is applied to 'a crack or chap in the skin, from frost or cold,' as in the *Wh. Gl.*, but is also used in a more general manner. A *Nidderdale* miner will say of a place hard to work, that it 'has neither crack nor *kin* in it' [ez ne'h'dhur kraak nur kin int']. The phrase is a general one.

Kincough [kin'kof], the chin, or hooping-cough. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* Called, also, the [king'kof]. In both cases, a change of vowel in the last word, from [o] to [uo] is customary among old people.

Kink [kingk-], a fit, or convulsive state; a neck-twist, from cold. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* Also, a *v. a.* and *v. n.* in the first sense; and a *v. a.* in the last. 'He'll *kink* t' bairn while (till) he *kinks* and *kinks* over' [Eel kingk t be'h'n waa'l i kingks un kingks

aow'h'r], is a characteristic sentence.

Kin'lin [kin'lin, kin'u'lin], usually applied to chopped sticks or fire-wood; but used also of fire-lighting materials generally. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.

Kipper [kip'ur], adj. nimble. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kir'by - parsoned [ku'bi - paa'su'nd], adj.; Mid. "In several rural places about York, it is the custom to speak of bottles with cavities at the bottom as being *Kir'by - parsoned*. The popular explanation is, that this *Kir'by - parson* was 'a hollow-bottomed fellow;' but the phrase will admit of a kindlier construction. With the parish which must hold some tradition of a remarkable character we have no acquaintance." The above was a communication to *Notes and Queries*, some years ago. The writer has since heard several other versions of the story, and attempted explanations of the above phrase, in connection with a village in the north-riding, but none of them are worth repeating.

Kirk [kur'k, kaor'k], church. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word compounds with many others. **Kirk-garth** [kur'k-ge'h'th], church-yard. **Kirk-maister** [kur'k-me'h'st'ur], for church-warden, as often heard from old Mid-Yorkshire people; with **aumas** [ao'h'mus], alms; **brôach** [bruo'h'ch], steeples; **yat** [yaat'], gate; and other common words. A choir-boy is either a **Kirk-lad** [kur'k-laad], or a **Kirk-singer** [kur'k - singur]; a church-goer, a **Kirk-ganger** [kur'k-gaangur]; a churching, a **Kirking** [kur'kin], &c. The [ao] is in most use among old people. Some of these also employ [uo] and [ih']; the first

casually, the last constantly.

Kissing-bush [kis'in-buosh], the counterpart of the 'mistletoe bough,' which is indeed often included, or secreted in the arrangement of the *bush*, consisting of evergreens, with decorations; Mid.

Kist [kist'], a chest. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'There's a hole in my *kist*' [Dhuz' u waol'i maa'kist']. 'A *kist* of drawers' [U kist' u d'rao'h'uz].

Kist [kist'], v. a. occasionally used in the sense of to *throw*; Mid. 'He's got a stone in his hand for you,' 'But he daren't *kist* it' [Eez' git'u'n u ste'h'n iv' iz' aand' fu dhu. Buod' i daa'dunt 'kist' it'].

Kit [kit'], the framework of a miner's sieve; Nidd.

Kite [ka'yt'], stomach. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a term of reproach. 'Thou young *kite*!' [Dhoo' yuo'ng 'ka'yt'!]

Kith [kith'], acquaintance. Often used of kindred, too, indirectly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old Mid-Yorks. people interchange the vowel with [uo].

Kiting [ka'ytin], provisions. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kitling [kit'lin], kitten. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kitling-brain [kit'lin-bre'h'n], applied to a weak-headed person; one too easily impressed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kittle [kit'u'l], v. a. to tickle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kittle [kit'u'l], adj. ticklish; easily set to action; bent on action of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kittle [kit'u'l], v. n. to kitten; gen.

Kittyval [kit'ivaal'], an assembly of persons of objectionable character; Mid.

Knack [naak'], v. n. to talk affectedly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Knade [neh'd], p. t. of *knead*; gen. See **Knodden**.

Knap [naap'], sb. and v. a. a light blow; a slight fracture; an impostor, or cunning cheat. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Knapper [naap'ur], a door-knocker. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, as a v. n. to talk with persistent volubility.

Knarl [naa'l], v. a. to knot, or entangle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, substantively.

Knodden [nod-u'n], p. p. kneaded. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Knead*, the verb, is pronounced [ni'h'd]. There is a refined form of the *past part.*, too, *Knéaden* [ni'h'du'n]. See **Knade**.

Knoll [naow'l], v. a. and v. n. to toll. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, substantively.

Knot [not'], v. a. and v. n. knit; Mid. An irregular form, heard from individuals. 'Thou must learn to *knot*, while there's a bit of *garn* about' [Dhoo' mun' li'h'n tu not' (also [nuot']), waa'l dhuz' u bit' u gaan' (also [ge'h'n]) uboot' (and with final e)].

Know [nau'], knowledge. Usually employed with some idiom. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. A common phrase is, 'I *know* my own *know* about it, and that's enough' [Aa' naoh' mi eh'n nau' uboot' it', un' dhaats' uni'h't], I have my own knowledge about it, and that is enough. Before a consonant, the final element [h'] is usual.

Knowful [nao'fuol], adj. knowing. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. This is the usual pronunciation of the compound. It has sometimes a short vowel, but when this is the case, there is a final element [naoh'fuol].

Konny [kaoni], adj. generally

used in the sense of neat and attractive, and, as a rule, followed or preceded by *little*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Kum [kuom'], v. a. and sb. to scum; Mid.

Kurn-cruddle [k'u:n-kruodu'l], a churn-staff, i. e. a churn-curdler, the name of the vessel being also applied to its contents; Mid. The *Wh. Gl.* has the same compound, with a different pronunciation.

Kurn [kun', ku'u]; or **Churn** [chun'], buttermilk; Mid. The last word is used, too [b:uo't'u-milgk], but not much.

Kurn-supper [kurn-suop'ur]; or **Churn-supper** [chu'n-, chun-, chun-, chen-, chaon-, (and) chon-suop'ur]. *Churn* is a much-used word, and used in many ways. The [uo], [ao], and [o] forms are heard usually from old people. The *churn-supper* is often, for convenience, incorporated with the 'mell-supper,' the time of which is at the end of the wheat harvest. The gathering and festivities on this occasion are the most characteristic of the year, and a long time of preparation is necessary. Generally, however, the *churn-supper* marks the end of the bean-harvest, when all harvesting is done. There is not that uproarious mirth attending the time of the *churn-supper* which distinguishes that of the 'mell-supper,' nor is it usual to engage in dancing afterwards. The occasion being more for the enjoyment of a household, there is a tea, to begin with, and as the requirements of a farmhouse tea-table, on any special occasion, involve a great deal of *churning* work beforehand, the name of *churn-supper* may be accounted for in this way. In some localities, there is a festive

- evening at the end of 'corn-shearing' time, and this occasion is also associated with a *churn-supper*.
- Kuss** [kuos-], the pronunciation of *kiss*, in all its parts, among those who employ broad dialect; gen. Mothers, young and old, invariably use the word in addressing their children. 'Go thy ways, and *kiss* granny, honey' [Gaang dhi wi'h'z, un kuos graani, in'i].
- Kyd** [kid-], a bundle of thorns, or 'whins' (furze), used for fencing; Mid.
- Kye** [kaay-], kine. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Kye-byre** [ka'y-ba'yh-], a cow-barn, or house. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Kytle** [kaay-tu'l], a miner's working-coat, of coarse linen; Nidd.
- Labber** [laab-u'r], v. a. to dabble with the hands, or feet; to splash. **Labbered** [laab-ud], splashed; bemired. **Labberment** [laab-ument], a 'washing of linen upon a small scale, called also a "slap-washing" [slaap-waeshin]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last term is also made use of to denote the action of splashing. 'Give over making such *labberment*' [Gi aow'h'r maak'in sa'yk laab-ument].
- Laboursome** [le'h'busum], adj. laborious. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also **labourous** [le'h'burus]; Mid.
- Lace** [li'h's], v. a. to use extravagantly; gen. 'Thou's *laced* some honey into that tea of thine, my lad' [Dhooz li'h'st suom' uon'i intu dhaat 'ti u dhaan, maa laad-].
- Lacer** [li'h'sur], applied to any object unusually large. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lacing-mob** [li'h'sin-maob], a mob-cap, the material of which is lace. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ladlouser** [laad-laowpur], applied to a forward, giddy girl. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lafter** [laaft-u'r], a term for a fowl's produce of eggs; gen. 'That's the old hen's *lafter*' [Dhaats t ao'h'd enz laaft-u'r].
- Lag** [laag-], a hoop; Mid.
- Lahtle** [laat-ul]; or **Litle** [laayt-ul], adj. and sb. little; gen.
- Lai'k** [le'h'k, li'h'k], v. n. and v. a. to play. **Lai'kins** [le'h'kins], playthings. **Lai'kin** - brass [le'h'kin-braas], pocket-money. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The first pronunciation of *lai'k* is the usual one.
- Lair** [le'h'r]; or **Léar** [li'h'r], barn; gen. The first is the refined form.
- Lai't** [le'h't], v. a. to seek, or search. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- La'lack** [le'h'luk, li'h'luk], the lark; gen. 'Sky-la'lack' [skaa-le'h'luk]. See **Laverock**, of which word this is perhaps a corruption.
- Lalder** [laal'd-ur]; or **Lolder** [lol'd-ur], v. n. explained in the *Wh. Gl.*, 'to sing ranting psalmody,' with a reference to 'Lollardism.' From the use of the word in other parts (and it is general to the county), this special meaning is not quite apparent. The first form is the usual one, and is applied to any singing noise whatever, as to a meaningless lullaby; (compare our verb to *lull*.) It would be difficult to suit an action with a better word on occasions. **Lalling** (*Wh. Gl.*) is also a general term, used with quite a similar meaning. The verb, to *lall*, claims an equal recognition, however.
- Lalder** [laal'd-ur], v. n. to lounge idly; pres. part. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lance [laans'], v. a. 'Come, you've more brass (money) than me—*lance* out!' [Kuom', yeev me'h'r braas' un' 'maey'—laans' oot'], turn it out; Mid. Hence also *launch* [laansh'], with the addition of final *h*.

Lander [laand'ur], v. n. to be carelessly idle; Mid. 'Where's t' Goodman, dame?' 'None knows I—t' day-work's done, and he'll be *landering* again (against) some o' t' gates.' [Wi'h'z t' giw'dmaan', di'h'm? Ne'h'n nao'h'z Aa'—t' di'h'—waa'ks di'h'n, un' il' bi laand'u'rin ugi'h'n 'suom' u t' yaats']. 'None knows I' is an idiom confined to conversation which in a strain of mock-indifference. Otherwise, the likely phrase would be, 'Nay, I knawn't' [Ne', Aa' nao'h'nt].

Lands [laandz'], sb. pl. the divisions of ground between furrow and furrow, in a field ploughed at long distances, for drainage purposes; gen.

Langcanny [laang'kaani], a point of exhaustion; the far end of anything. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'They are at *langcanny* now; they can get no farther; one of them will have to pull in' [Dhur' ut. laang'kaani noo'; dhe ku'n' git' nu faa'd'ur; 'yaan' on' um' u'l e tu poo'l in'], one of them will have to pull in, or submit.

Langhundred [laang'uo'ndhud], a hundred of six-score, as eggs are usually reckoned. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A *langdozen* [laang'-duoz'u'n] of the same count fourteen.

Langlength [laang'lenth', (and) lenth']; long or full-length. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lang-pound [laang-puond'], or **long-roll** [laang'-raow'l], is applied to a roll of butter weighing twenty-two ounces; the

usual sixteen being associated with a *short-roll* [shu't-raow'l]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lang sen [laang'sen'], long since. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Lang sin** [laang'sin'] is in more use; but the first form is most adhered to when both parts are accented.

Lang-settle [laang'-setu'l], a long-settle, or long seat, with a high, boarded back, and arms, made to hold several persons. Its proper place is the 'neukin,' or chimney-corner, of an old-fashioned fire-place, but it is to be found elsewhere about a house. A parlour *lang-settle* is often seen cushioned and padded, and takes the place of the modern sofa. The movable backed seats of public-house accommodation go by this name—*lang-*, or *long-settle*, everywhere in the county. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Langsome [laang'sum], adj. long-some, i. e. tedious. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Langstréak'd [laang'st'ri'h'kt], adj. laid at full length, or at '*long-stretch*' [laang'st'rich']; Nidd.

Lang-tongued [laang'-tuongd], adj. 'given to tale-bearing, over-talkative.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Its substantive form is common. [Gaan' ugi'h'tudz, laang-tuong!] 'Go agaterds (your ways), long-tongue!'

Lankle-yed [laanku'l'-yed'], a wooden ladle, having a long handle and a large bowl; Mid.

Lapcock [lap'kok]. Hay is in *lapcock* over a field when in small heaps; gen.

Larl [laa'l]; or **Lile** [la'y-l], little. These, and the other varying forms of this adjective [*see Lahtle, litle*], are often heard in association, and, at times, serve to make a designation more clear. 'It was none of that; it was the *larl*-little one' [It' waa ne'h'n u 'dhaat'; it' waa

- t 'laa'l-laa'tul u'n'], not that one, but the least little one. These last words may be used in ordinary speech, but the commoner form is *least one*—obviously not of a precise character, as these words might equally refer to persons or objects of large size, as to those of little size, merely having the relative signification of the *least one of two*. *Larl* is generally heard, but is much more common to Mid-Yorkshire than *Nidderdale*, where *lile* is the obtaining form, though, strictly, this is a refined pronunciation, in use over well-nigh all the rural part of the county. *Lile-larl* [la'y'l-laa'l (and) laa'l] is a *Nidderdale* expression to denote anything exceedingly little.
- Lash** [laash'], v. a. to re-infuse; gen. 'Put a sup more water in the tea-pot, and don't *overlash* it' [Puot' u suop' muo'h' waat'ur i t ti'h'-pot', un' din'ut aow'h'r-laash' it'], don't make it (the tea) too weak. **Lashings** [laashinz] are the weakest remainder of any infusion.
- Lash** [laash'], v. a. to comb out; to go over ground with a brush lightly, so as to remove one substance without interfering with a lower deposit; gen. *Lash* that straw up, and let t' caff (chaff) bide' (remain) [Laash' dhaat' stri' uop', un' lit' t kaaf' baa'd']. *Lash-comb* [laash'-ke'h'm (and) ki'h'm], a hair-comb.
- Lasty** [laas'ti], adj. lasting, or durable. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Laund** [laoh'nd], sb. and adj. lawn; Mid.
- Laverock** [laav'ruk], the lark; Mid.
- Lêa** [li'h'], a scythe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêaf** [li'h'f], the inward fat belonging to a pig. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêam** [li'h'm], v. a. and v. n. To furnish the spinning-wheel with the raw material is to *lêam* it. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêamer** [li'h'm'u], a large filbert nut. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Called also a **lêaming** [li'h'min]; Mid.
- Lêa-sand** [li'h'saand], scythe-sand; used on the 'strickle,' in sharpening the implement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêase** [li'h's, li'h'z], v. n. and v. a. to rid grain of parasitic and foreign growths, previous to thrashing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Lêath** [li'h'dh]; or **Lêather** [li'h'dhur], adv. *soon*, and *sooner*, respectively; gen. There are also (but less common in use) **Lêave** [li'h'v], **Lieve** [lee'v], **Lêaver** [li'h'vur], **Liever** [lee'vur], the first two positive and the last two comparative forms. The positive forms have frequently s added. 'I'd as *lêaths* have that.' 'But I'd *lêather* have t' other' [Aa'd uz li'h'dhæ e dhaat'. Bud' Aa'd li'h'dhur æ t 'uod'ur]. The superlative is formed by the addition of *est*, to all the forms; the comparatives being augmented in this way, too. The final vowels are elided.
- Lêathe** [li'h'dh], v. a. to relax, or make flexible. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also employed as an adjective.
- Leatherlaps** [ledh'ulaaps], usually applied to a forgetful person; gen. The [e] interchanges with [i].
- Lêathwake** [li'h'dh-we'h'k], adj. flexible. This word, noted in the *Wh. Gl.* as restricted in application to a corpse, is variously employed in Mid-York. A person will say of a stiff pair of gaiters, 'I must work them while (till) they are *lêathwake*' [Aa' mun' waa'k um' waa'dhur li'h'dh-we'h'k]. And so of a stiff limb, 'It'll get *lêath-*

wake wi' working' [It'u'l git' li'h'dh-we'h'k wi waa'kin]. Cf. A.S. *lǣwac*, pliant, from *lǣ*, a joint.

Lêave. See **Lêath**.

Lêavelang [li'h'vlaang], adj. oblong. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lêaves [li'h'vz], sb. pl. leavings; Mid.

Leckon [lek'un], v. n. to pour; gen. 'Leckon on' [lek'un aon'], pour on!

Lesty day! [les'ti de'h'!] interj. a phrase of commiseration, having its equivalent in 'Alas! the day!' *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Letten [let'un, lit'un], past part. let. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Levant [livaant'], v. a. to 'lever up,' or raise by leverage when the fulcrum is between the weight and the power, as in displacing a block of stone with a bar; Mid. 'Now then, go to the hinder-end with a stackbar, and if thou can nobbut *levant* it the boogth of a nail, we shall manage, it is likely' [Noo dhin', gaan' ti t' in'd'ur-ind' wiv' u staak'baa'r, un' if' dhuo kun' naob'ut livaant' it' t' buogdh' ur' u ni'h'l, wi su'l-maan'ish its' laa'klinz], if you can only raise it a nail's-breadth, &c.

Levvit [lev'it], v. a. to raise, with aid auxiliary to that of common force; or, by leverage. When, e. g., a weighty bundle, or corded box, is just raised, and moved forward with the knees, it is *levvited*. The past part. is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Lick-for-leather [lik-fu-ledh'u], one is going *lick-for-leather* when at full speed; Nidd.

Licks [liks'], used for a beating, and implying desert; but this formation of the substantive by the addition of *s* to the verb is a noticeable feature in most of the

Yorkshire varieties. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lie [lee'], a dark natural speck on a tooth; gen.

Lieve. See **Lêath**.

Lig [lig'], v. n. and v. a. to lie, or lay. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The past participle of the neuter verb is often heard as *lain* [li'h'n, le'h'n (ref.)], and that of the active verb as *laid* [li'h'd, le'h'd (ref.)], but these distinctions are not really recognised; and frequently *ligged* [lig'd'] is substituted for both. *Liggen* is employed, too, usually before a pronoun followed by a preposition, or an adverb. This is especially the case when these parts end a sentence. 'How have you laid it?' (or 'him,' 'her,' or 'those'?) [Oo'z tu lig'un it, im', aor', dhim']. 'I have laid it down, on one side' (sideways) [Aa'v lig'un t doo'n, u yaa' saa'd]. *Lig* is used in the sense of to bet, or wager, and is sometimes, in easy talk, heard as a *substantive*. 'He's got a *lig* on it' [Iz' git'un u lig' on' t], has got a bet on it.

Lig-abad [lig'ubed], lay-in-bed, applied to a late riser. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Light [leet'], v. n. to alight; pret. let [let']. Also used with *on* following, with the varied but allied meaning of, to succeed; to fare well, or ill. ('He's letten on badly' [Eez' let'un on' baad'li].) When *have* or *has* is joined to a pronoun, in connection with either of these forms, the participle takes *en*. But in the case of the first form, this is quite a permissible feature, and, in the last, is very rarely omitted. The *Wh. Gl.* notes these various forms, adopting *light* [la'yt' (ref')] for the spelling of the verb, which is much used east and north-east (pp. [lit'un,

let'u'n]), but the true dialect form, constantly heard in north, mid., and south Yorkshire, has [ee] for the vowel.

Lightening [leet'nin]. Any ingredient for raising dough goes by this name. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The more used and general term is *rising* [raa'zin, raayz'in].

Lightsome [leet'sum], adj. 'lively, frolicsome.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Like [laa'k, la'yk; ley'k], adv. likely. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The two last pronunciations are refined. This word undergoes many changes. **Like**, adj. has its comparative in *liker* [laa'kur], and its superlative in *likest* [laa'kist]. It has also its positive in a less degree, *likish* [laa'kish]. The same with regard to *likely* [laa'kli], when an adjective, which is absolute in a less degree in *likelyish* [laa'klish], meaning a little, or somewhat likely. The positive of this word is also formed by the addition of *s*-*likelys*; *comp. likelyser* [laa'klizur], *liker* [laa'kur]; *super. likelysest* [laa'klizist], *likereast* [laa'kurizt], *likest* [laa'kizt]. 'I shall be like to go' [Aa'su'l bi laa'k tu gaang']. Here, the word has the meaning of *necessitated*; implying a soft resolve, and hardly having its equivalent in any standard English form. It has also the meaning of *alike*. 'They were like as two twins' [Dhe waa laa'k uz' twi'h' twinz']. The word also joins itself to several prepositions idiomatically. 'There's nothing like to it' [Dhi'h'z naowt: laa'k tiv' t]. 'I am like for to go' [Aa'z laa'k fu tu gaang'], must of necessity go (with the implied meaning remarked on above). 'He would not go like through that' [Ee waa'd'u'nt gaang' laa'k thruof' dhaat'], like from that; because of that; or, for that reason. 'I never saw the like on it' [Aa'

ni'h'r see'd t laa'k on' t], of it; never saw its like. Here *s* is added to the substantive, with great frequency. The same preposition is also employed with increased idiom. 'He seemed to like on it' [Ee si'h'md tu laa'k on' t], seemed to like it. The *s*, as a rule, follows when *by* occurs idiomatically. 'I never saw the likes by him' [Aa' niv'u see'd t laa'ks biv' im'], never saw his like; or, anything to compare with him. Like, also, at times, precedes prepositions, in a senseless, superfluous way enough to the eye, but, in connection with the tone usual to this peculiar position, reducing their abruptness. 'They are like against one another, as it is' [Dhur' laa'k ugi'h'n yaan' unidh'u, uz' it' :iz], are as those who are against, or have a pique against each other, as it were. This usage is, however, but slight compared with its position at the end of a sentence, as an expletive. 'It was there, like' [It' waa dhi'h', laa'k]. 'Happen, like' [Aap'u'n, laa'k], perhaps so. And in a multitude of sentences; the word being always on the tongue. Like is also used impersonally, with *s* added. 'If it likes them to do it, why, let them do it' [If it' laa'ks um' tu di'h't, waa:yu 'lit' um' di'h't]. The addition is also usual to *likeishood* [laa'kli:uodz], but this substantive has a much more used equivalent in *likeliness* [laa'kli-nus].

Likes [laa'ks], v. a. to like (but not used in the infinitive); gen. The *s* is added by custom, to many common verbs, as *dare* [daa'z], *know* [naoh'z], *love* [luovz'], *think* [thing'ks], *do* [diz'], *feel* [fi'h'lz], *say* [sih's'], and very many more in the present tense of the indicative. [This final *s* is really the old Northumbrian inflexion, still re-

- tained in the commoner verbs, as being the oldest and most important. See Morris, *Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence*, pp. 41—44.—W. W. S.]
- Lillylow** [lil'il:əw, l:əoh', ləo'], 'the child's designation of the fire, or a light in general.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last termination is the refined. See **Low**. [*Lillylow* = a little blaze. It is merely *low* with the Danish *lille*, little, prefixed. The Danish would be *en lille lue*. This is my conjecture.—W. W. S.]
- Lim'er** [lim'ur], the shaft of a vehicle—a limber. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Limber** [lim'bur, lim'ur], adj. flexible, pliant. Applied to material. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Limp** [lɪmp'], a miner's hand-shovel, for separating the ore and dirt while in the sieve; Nidd.
- Lin** [lin'], sb. and adj. linen; gen. 'A *lin* apron' [U lin' aap'run]. 'A *lin* cap' [U lin' kaap']. There is no distinction of form between the *adjective* and *substantive*. [*Lin* was formerly the *substantive* only, and is preserved in *lin-seed*.—W. W. S.]
- Ling** [ling'], moor-heath. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ling** [ling'], the name of a large sea-fish. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ling-nail** [ling'-ne'h'l]; or **Lin-nail** [lin'-ne'h'l] (*Wh. Gl.*), lynch-pin; gen.
- Lingy** [lin'ji], adj. strong; active; Mid.
- Lit-an'-lat** [lit-un-laat'], v. n. to skulk about, with a questionable purpose; to idle away time. 'There was somebody *litting an' latting* about our house-end at the fore of the evening—was it thee?' [Dhih' wu suo'mbudi lit'in un' laat'in uboot' oor' oo's-ind' ut t faor' ut' ee'n—waar it'-dhoo' P]. 'What's thou *litting an' latting* at there?—get to thy work!' [Waats' dhoo' lit'in un' laat'in aat' dhih' P—git' ti dhi waa'k'l]. To native ears, the last word is usually associated with *late* [le'h't], to seek; and the first is taken as meaning to pry, or listen.
- Lith** [lidh'], muscle, or sinew. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Lithe** [laa'dh, laaydh'], v. a. and v. n. The *Wh. Gl.* has, "to thicken broth with oatmeal-paste, called the '*lithing*.'" The word is in general use, and is employed when any kind of liquid (milk, gruel, &c.) is, while simmering over the fire, made thick with meal of any description.
- Livver** [liv'u], v. a. to deliver. A much-used form. '*Livvering* out' [liv'u'rin oot'], serving out. 'To *livver* up' [Tu liv'u'r uop'], to surrender. *Livverance* [liv'u'r-uns], deliverance, or release. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is, however, not used in all the senses belonging to its equivalent. It would not be used in the sense of to rescue.
- Lôad-saddle** [luoh'd, le'h'd-saad'u'l], a wooden pack-saddle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last pronunciation is favoured by old people, and the long vowel is usual.
- Lobby** [lob'i]. A room of any kind is thus alluded to, familiarly; Mid.
- Lobster-louse** [lob'st'u-loo's], a wood-louse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Lode-tree** [le'h'd-t'ree' (and) t'ri], the two cross bearers which form part of cart-shelvings; gen.
- Lof** [laof'], adj. In Nidderdale, occasionally heard for *low*, as is *loffer* [laof'ur], for *lower*.
- Lof-hole** [laof-u'o'h'l], a small natural opening; Nidd.

Loggin [log'in], a bundle of long straw; Mid.

Lointer [luo'h'nt'ur, lao'ynt'ur], v. n. loiter; Mid.

Lollops [lol'ups]; or **Lallops** [laal'ups], an idle, unwieldy girl *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Lollop** is in use as a *neuter verb*. **Lal-lop-y** (*Wh. Gl.*) [laal'upi], adj. is also in use; as are adjectives with their usual ending.

Longcatcher [laang'kaatchur], applied to a person too easily frightened; Mid. 'Thou great *longcatching* buzzard!' ['Dhoo' gri'h't'laang'kaatchin'buoz'ud!]. A figure obviously taken from those games in which a weighty ball plays a part.

Loning [laon'in, lon'in, luo'h'nin], lane; gen. The two first are the refined pronunciations, but much used. This substantive takes a variety of forms. Thus: [Luoh'h'n, luo'h'n] are heard over a very wide N. and N.E. area. [Lau'n] is the market-town form, north and east. [Lu'h'n] extreme north, refined. [Li'h'n] the broad form of the north-riding. [Lao'n, laon', lon'] Mid-Yorkshire. [Luon'] over the same area. [Laon'in, lon'in] over the same, and northwards. [Loan'in] an intermediate form, heard about Richmond. The town forms of 'lane' are chiefly: [Lao'yn, laoy'n] Leeds and Bradford districts, &c.; and [Lain] Halifax and Dewsbury districts, &c., with an usual change of vowel to [e'] under certain conditions. This form [le'n] becomes the refined one, too, in the last districts. But the more common refined one, general, too, to town and country, is [Le'h'n]. This is heard, too, at Dewsbury, where the dialect is in mixed character.

Lop [lop'], a flea. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Loppard [lop'ud], adj. The *Wh. Gl.* has "flea-bitten," and this may, in Mid-Yorks. and elsewhere (the word is general to the county), be the true meaning, but it is rarely, if ever, the direct one. It is used of any filthy person or object, vaguely. When the kind of attack indicated is apparent, and calls for remark, *loppard* is not used, but 'lop-bitten' [lop'-bitu'n].

Lopper'd [lop'ud], adj. curdled. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also a v. a.

Lore [le'h'r (refined), li'h'r], learning. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Lost [lost', luost'], adj. The *Wh. Gl.* has two common phrases: "They're *lost i' muck*" [Dheh' lost' i' muok']; "We're *lost i' thrang*" (throng) [Wi'h' lost' i' traang']; explaining the first by "infested;" and the last by "'over head and ears' in business." But, in each case, the word seems employed figuratively, in the sense of *hid*, and is so heard in other parts of the county.

Louk [laowk', look'], v. a. and sb. to weed. This term is most usual in relation to field-labour. It is, however, much more used as a verb than *dock* and *docken* (which see). See, also, *Wick*, *Wicken*.

Lound [laownd', loond'], adj. used of the weather when, with a touch of warmth, it is bright, and almost breezeless. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The refined form [luw'nd] is much heard. [The Icel. *lygn*, Swed. *lugn*, Dan. *luun*, signifying *calm*, are chiefly used of winds and waves.—W. W. S.]

Lounder [laownd'ur, loond'ur], v. a. to beat. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The refined form of this word [luw'nd'ur] is even more used.

Loup [laowp'], v. n., v. a., and sb. to leap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Low [laow'], a flame. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, as a *verb impers.*, for the noise made by a flame. See **Lillylow**.

Lowse [laows'], adj. and sb. loose. The *Wh. Gl.* has 'loose in all senses.' The *verb* is distinctly marked, however, throughout the county, by a change of the final consonant [laowz']. A refined form [laoh'z] is also greatly used. As a *substantive* **lowse** is heard in such a sentence as, 'He is going on the *loose* again' [Eez' gaai'n ut' laows' ugi'h'n], perhaps a slang term. **Lowse at Heft** [laows' ut eft'], a scape-grace. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *adjectivally*.

Lowsing [laow'zing], a loose fellow; gen.

Lowter [laowt'ur], v. n. to idle; Mid. 'To go and *lowter* thy time away for three clock hours—woe worth t' skin o' thee!' [Tu gaan' un' laowt'ur dhi taa'm uwi'h' fur' thraey' tlok' uo'h'z—'we'h' 'woth' t' 'skin' ao dhu!]

Lowze [laowz'], loose, in the sense of a disclosure, or revelation. 'What a *lowze*!' [Waat' u laowz']. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Lowze [laowz'], a sudden lunging blow. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, as a *verb active*.

Lowzening [laowz'nin], a trade, or similar feast. Also, in the sense of dispersion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lowze out [laowz' (ref. [laoh'z]) oot'], v. a. to unloose, or open out in any way; to disband, or disperse; as when the 'church *lowzes*' [chaoch'laowz'iz] or '*lowzens*' [laowz'u'nz]. The *Wh. Gl.* supplies an apt illustration in, "'It's time to get *lowzened* out' [Its' taa'm tu git' laowz'u'nd oot'], time to get the shop opened;" gen.

Lufe [liwf'], the open hand. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Lug [luog'], the ear; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* It is very common as a *verb*, too. 'He was bown to *lug* me' [Ee' wur' boon' tu luog' mu], going to pull my ear. 'Mother, take the bairn's hands away; it's *lugging* of me' [Muod'ur, taak' t be'h'nz aanz' uwi'h'; itz' luog'in ao mu]. As a *noun*, *lug* is applied to any ear-shaped kind of handle. The head of a shepherd's crook is called a *lug*. 'Thick i' t' *lug*,' hard of understanding.

Lult [luolt'], v. n. to idle; Mid.

Lum [luom'], a chimney; Mid. Also, a lode; Nidd.

Lum'erly [luom'uli], adj. 'awkward, cumbrous.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Luther [luodh'ur]; or **Lother** [lodh'ur], v. impers. to seethe, and *substantively*, for a seething state; gen.

Mad [maad'], an earthworm; Mid.

Mad [maad'], adj. angry; gen. to the county. This is also an 'Americanism.' In one of Mr Beecher's sermons, he begins a tale about himself in the following words: 'I remember being very *mad* once when I was a boy,' employing the term merely in the sense of being angry.

Maddle [maad'u'l], v. a. to bewilder. 'I was so *maddled* I could hardly bide' [Aa' wur' se'h' maad'u'ld Aa' kud' aa'dli baa'd]. 'My head aches, and feels fair (quite) *maddled*' [Maa' yi'h'd waa'ks, un' fee'ls fe'h'r maad'u'ld].

Madge [maaj'], applied to one who is the clown or buffoon of a party, but chiefly heard of the person in this character who accompanies the 'plough-stots,' on

- Twelfth-day, as in *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Maffle** [maaf'u'l]; or **Maft** [maaft], v. a. to stifle one's-self; gen.
- Mai'n** [me'h'n], a spell, or turn at labour; Mid. 'I've had hard *mai'n* to get my dinner down to-day' [Aa'v ed' aa'd me'h'n tu git' mi din'u doon tu-di'h']. 'I generally have a bit of a *mai'n* at the newspaper when I go to York' [Aa'jen'u'li ev' u bit' u u me'h'n u t' n'ihze'h'pu wen' Aa' gaanz' tu Yu'r'k, (also) Yu'r'k]. 'There are such *mai'ns* between them' [Dhuz' 'sa'y'k me'h'nz utwi'h'n um']. The *s* is also usual in the singular form.
- Mains** [me'h'nz], employed as a noun-adjective; Mid. 'The place was *mains* full' [T' pli'h's wur' me'h'nz fuo'l], in great part full. 'T' *mains* of a hundred' [T' me'h'nz u u uo'hndhud], the most of a hundred.
- Mainswear** [me'h'naw:i'h], v. a. and v. n. to forswear. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [A.S. *mán-swerian*, to forswear; from *mán*, evil.—W. W. S.]
- Maistlings** [me'h'stlinz], adv. mostly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Another usual form merely acquires *s* with the adverb proper.
- Mak** [maak'], make, shape, kind or variety. 'All *makes* an' manders' [Yaal' maaks' u'n maan'd'uz], all makes and manners. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb has the same pronunciation. The following announcement of a Bazaar which was to be held at Staithes, on the north-east coast, some years ago, is attributed to the old bell-woman there resident: 'This is to gi'e nótice, 'at ther's a Buzoon at t' Ranter Chapel; bairns' frocks, slips an' sarks, jack-asses an' gingerbread, an' a'll *makes* an' manders' [Dhis' iz' tu gi nuo'h'tis ut' dhuz' u Buzoon ut' Baan'tu Chaap'il; be'h'nz frocks' sleps' un' saa'ks jaak'aasiz un' jin'jubri'h'd, un' uo'h'l maaks' un' maan'd'uz]. By 'jack-asses,' toy animals of the species is referred to.
- Make** [me'h'k], mate, or companion; gen. [A.S. *maca*, a mate, match.—W. W. S.]
- Mak'ing** [maak'in], makeshift; Mid. 'There's little to dinner to-day; it's nought but a *mak'ing*' [Dhuz' laa'l tu din'u tu di'h'; its' naob'ut u 'maak'in].
- Makings** [maak'inz], has a more refined equivalent in **matters**, as used in dialect speech. 'There are no *makings* of it left' [Dhih'z ne'h' maak'inz u it' lift], there are no matters of it, or anything of consequence, left. 'No *makings*; let us go' [Ne'h' maak'inz; lits' gaang'], no matter; let us go.
- Mak sharp!** [maak' shaap! (and) sheh'p!], interj. make sharp, i. e. make haste. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The form is also in common use as a verb neuter. 'If thou *maks* sharp thou'll get it; and if thou doesn't thou won't' [If' dhoo maaks' shaap' dhuol' git' it'; un' if dhoo diz'u't dhoo win'ut].
- Mak-shift** [maak'-shift], an excuse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Mally** [Maal'i], Martha; gen.
- Mancatcher** [maan'kaachur], a constable; Mid. Old people use this word.
- Mang** [maang'], v. impers. to mix; and *substantively*, for a rough mixture, or mash; Mid. 'It *mangs* well' [It maangs' wee'l]. As a *substantive*, applied to 'a mash of bran, malt,' &c., the word occurs in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Marl** [maa'l], sb. and v. imp. sleet; gen.
- Marrish** [maarith], a marsh. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Marrow** [maaru], v. a., v. n.,

- and sb. match. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. But a much more used word than its equivalent. 'They are *marrows* in bone-idleness' [Dhur maaruz i beh'n-aa'du'l nus], are equals in being thoroughly idle. 'Marrows well met', equals, or fellows well met.
- Marry**! [maari!], a common term of asseveration, always on the lips. 'Aye, marry!' [Aoy, maar-i], 'Nay, marry!' [Nih' maar-i], 'Marry, bairn!' [Maari, be'h'n], 'Marry, me!' [Maari, mee' (and) me:y]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Mash** [maask-], v. a. to mash, or infuse; Mid.
- Mauf** [mao'h'f], the usual designation of a companion or an associate. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Mauls** [mao'h'lz], the herb marsh-mallows; gen.
- Maum** [maoh'm], adj. said of fruit in an over-dry, ill-flavoured state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Maund** [mao'h'nd], a large open hand-basket. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Maunder** [mao'h'nd'ur], v. n. used in the various senses of to murmur, to mutter, or to grumble in a low tone. *Wh. Gl.* (participle); gen. See *Méander*.
- Maunge** [mao'h'nj], untoward, confused accident; Mid. (The 'table fell over, with the breakfast things on, that had never been sided (put away) yet, and made such a *maunge* as never' [Ti'h'bu'l fel' aow'h'r, wiv' t brik'us thingz' aon', ut' ed' ni'h'r bin' saa'did yit', un' mi'h'd saa'k u mao'h'nj uz' 'niv'u].
- Maunsel** [mao'h'nsil], a dirty or slatternly fat woman usually gets this name. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Maw** [mao'h'], the stomach; Mid.
- Mawk** [mao'h'k], maggot; gen. to the county. *Wh. Gl.* Called also *maddock* [maad'uk]; Mid. See *Mad*.
- Mawky** [maoh'ki], adj. peevish and discontented; also whimsical, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Méal** [mi'h'l], flour; gen. When *flour* is a spoken word (not often on the part of old people), it is [floo'h']. **Meal-man** [mi'h'l-mun, (and) mi'h'lmaan], a flour-dealer; also a worker in a flour-mill.
- Méander** [mi'h'nd'ur], v. n. to murmur, complainingly. Also, to whine; Mid. See *Maunder*.
- Mear** [mi'h'r], adj. and adv. the pronunciation of *more*, and usual to the class of word. The final letter is most frequently discarded before a consonant; in a few instances it is permissible; gen. Mr Marshall's interpretation of this form, in the Glossary of East Yorkshire Provincialisms appended to the 'Rural Economy of Yorkshire' (1788), as 'the plural of *more*,' is but a guess. (See E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, p. 33.) In Mid-Yorkshire [mi'h'r] is the antiquated form; the general one being [me'h'r]; with [mur] and [mao'h'r] for refined forms.
- Méase** [mi'h'z], v. n. to be absent-minded; Mid. 'Somewhat (something) ails our Nance (Ann, familiarly), or she would never go *méasing* about, at all ends, the day through' [Suom'ut ye'h'lz uo'h' Naans, ur' shud' ni'h'r gaang' mi'h'zin uboot', ut' yaal' inz, t di'h' thruof']. The word may be *muse*, the pronunciation of this word being identical.
- Méase** [mi'h'z]; or **Méasen** [mi'h'zu'n], v. n. to act slothfully; Mid. The terms are widely applicable. When not hungry, a person is disposed to '*méasen* over his meat' [mi'h'zu'n aow'h'r iz' mi'h't].

Méat [mi'h't], v. a. to feed; gen.

Heard very generally in the county. The chief southern pronunciation is [meyt']. A méal's - meat [mi'h'lz - mi'h't] (rural), and [mi:ylz - meyt'] town), is a common term, signifying food enough for one meal.

Méatwhole [mih'twaol], adj.

having a healthy appetite; gen. The pronunciation indicated in the *Wh. Gl.* **Meatheal** [mih't-i'h'l], with a faint sound approaching *y* before the vowel in the last part of the word, is also very common among the Mid-Yorkshire peasantry.

Meech [mih'ch], v. a. and v. n.

to loiter, with stealth; to idle about, ashamedly; Mid. (Familiar in the South of England in the form *mich* [mich]. — W. W. S.)

Meeterly [mee't'uli], adv. in a

fair state; gen. 'A meeterly body' is a person whose trim, becoming appearance inspires one with a pleasant feeling.

Mell [mel'], a mall. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Mell [mel'], v. n. meddle; gen.

'Let him mell of (with) his marrow, and none be always agate of the likes of that larl one' [Lir' im' mel' uv' iz' maar'u, un' ne'h'n bi yaal'us uge'h't ut' laa'ks u' dhaat' laa'l'un']. let him meddle with his match, and not be always assailing such as that little one.

Mellhead [mely'h'd], a block-head. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Mell-shaft [mel'-shaaft], the

harvest-sheaf; gen. This consists of the last 'sickleful' of corn, which has been left standing for the farmer himself to cut. The sheaf being made, it is set up, and the harvesters, gathering round, repeat together doggerl verses, like the following, intro-

ducing the farmer's name:

'A— B—'s gitten all shorn an' mawn,

All but a few standards, an' a bit o' lowse corn.

We hev her, we hev her, fast in a tether;

Come, help us to ho'd her—

Hurra! hurra! hurra!'

[— —z git'u'n yaal' shao'h'n un' mao'h'n,

Ao'h'l buod' u fiw' st'aan'd'udz, un' u bit' u laow's kuo'h'n.

Wi ev' u, wi ev' u, faast' i u ted'u;

Kuom', elp' uz' tu aod' u—

Uo're! uo're! uo're!']

Another variation is:

'Well bun' (bound), and better shorn, is Farmer —'s corn;

We hev her, we hev her, as fast as a feather—

Hip, hip, hurrah!'

[Wee'l buon' un' bet'u shuo'h'n'iz' Faa'mu —z kuo'h'n;

Wi ev' u, wi ev' u, uz' faast' uz' u fid'u—

Ip' ip' uo're].

And up go caps, hoods, and aprons. There are other versions of this 'nomony,' but none differ materially. In some localities, the *mell-shaft* is the prize in a race restricted to the harvest-women; the victorious runner bearing it on the waggon, in triumph. This sheaf is allowed to dry, then it is 'hulled'—stripped of its husk, that is—and the 'mell-cake' is prepared from it. These customs are greatly on the wane, and their observance is due in a great measure to the sentiment lingering among those who remember other customs of their youth which have died out altogether.

Mell-supper [mel-suop'u], the harvest-supper. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Melt [melt', milt'], the roe of fish; gen. In the *Wh. Gl.*, ap-

plied to the roe of male fish, and employed in the plural. In north and south Yorkshire generally, this form is most heard, but the singular often comes into use. It is also properly applied to male fish, but is frequently (and by rule in the south) used indiscriminately.

Mense [mens'], decency; becomingness; manners. **Menseful** [mensfuol], adj. **Menseless** [mens'lus], adj. unmannerly, untidy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the *verb* is common. 'Don't stay to mense thyself up, now, but go' [Duon'ut sti'h' tu mens' dhisen' uop; noo, bud'gaan-]. For 'stay,' in this sentence, many speakers would as freely employ 'bide' [baa'd]. 'I would try and make mense of it of some road' [Aa'd t'raa' un' maak' mens' aoh't iv' suom' ruo'h'd, (also) re'h'd], I would try and give it a presentable appearance in some way.

Mere [mi'h'r], heard, at times, applied to ground permanently under water. Sodden, reedy ground—a marsh proper—is a 'marrish.' But the usual word for anything like a pond is dike [da'y'k] and [daa'k]; although the word itself [paow'nd] is much used; Mid.

Messpot [mi'h'spot], an iron vessel, used for boiling messes of porridge, &c.; gen.

Met [met'], a measure of two bushels. **Met - poke** [met'puo'h'k], a bag adapted to contain the quantity. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is, at times, applied to a measure of one bushel.

Mew [miw-]; or **Méaf** [mi'h'f]; or **Miff** [mif'], a mow. Only the first form is associated with the participle; the *mow* itself being usually called the *méaf*, in Mid-Yorks., and *miff* in Nid-

derdale; though in each locality that end of the barn where the produce is stacked is called 't' *mew end*.'

Mickle [mik'u'l], sb., adj., and adv. much; large. 'Mickle-sized' [mik'u'l-saa'zd], large-sized. 'A mickle o'' [U mik'u'l u], a great deal of. 'A went mickle' [U went' mik'u'l], a very large. 'Mickle wad hae mair' [Mik'u'l waad' ae me'h'r], much would have more. **Mickle-ish** [mik'lish], rather large. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Muckle** [muok'u'l] is also employed, chiefly as a *substantive*, and it is usual to hear the terms in opposition. The proverbial phrase quoted above would hardly, as it stands, carry point to Mid-Yorkshire ears. 'Mickle wad hae muckle, an' muckle wad hae mair' would meet with a better appreciation.

Mickle-well [mik'u'l-wee'l], adj. very much; gen. 'I's mickle-weel obliged' [Aa'z mik'u'l-wee'l ublee'jd], I am very much obliged.

Midden [mid'in], a dust-hole; a dunghill. **Middenstead** [mid'in-sti'h'd], the receptacle in use. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Midden [mid'u'n], prep. amid; gen. 'I found a goose egg *midden* the straw-bands' [Aa' faan'd u gi'h's :egg mid'u'n t' str'i'h'-bu'nz].

Middleing [mid'lin], a miner's term for a place which has been worked on all sides; Nidd.

Miff [mif'], a fit of pettish anger; Mid.

Mill [mil-], v. n. and v. a. to shrink, or wither. Applied to persons and things, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, where the past part., joined to *in*, is exemplified. The *verb* is also usually followed by *in*, *to*, or *up*; Mid.

Mill-race [mil·rih's], mill-dam; Mid.

Minch [minsh·], sb. and v. a. mince; gen. '*Minch* - pie' [Minsh·paa·]. '*Minch* - meat' [minsh·mi·h't]. Common, also, to town dialect. [Minch·paa·y], [Minch·meyt] (Leeds).

Mind [maa'nd], v. a. to remember; to remind; to tend, or superintend; to be unmindful, or heedless of; gen. 'Does thou *mind* what the schoolmaster said to thee yesterday, Will', when thou couldn't spell?' 'I *mind* nothing about it; I've clean forgotten it' [Diz·dhoo maa'nd waat·tski·h'l-m:eh'st'u sid' tu dhae·yist'u-du, Wil', win·dhoo kuod'un't spel'd'u? Aa·maa'ndz naowt·uboot it. Aa·v tli·h'n fugit'un't]. 'Well, *mind* him of it, if you go, if you please' [Weel·maa'nd im·on't gin'yi gaan·un·yu pli·h'z]. Said a little girl, on a river-packet, that plies for a few miles up the Ouse from York, on market-days: [Maam·lits·maa'nd yaan·unidh'ur, ur·wi su'l·be'h'th git·d'roon'did], 'Mother, let us take care of one another, or we shall both get drowned.' '*Minding* the bairns and the house' [Maa'ndin tbe·h'nz un·t oos·], tending the children and taking care of the house. [Maa'nd aof·!], mind off! = take care!

Minler [min·lur], miller; gen. In the north, *milner* [mil·nur] is often heard, but this is not a characteristic pronunciation.

Mint [mint·], v. a. to suggest obscurely, or intimate by gesture; Mid. ['You should have *minted* at it', meaning, 'You should have reminded me of it,' was said to me last month (June, 1876), in Cambridge. It is possible that the speaker may have come from the North, though now resident here. It is the

A.S. *myntan*, to shew, declare. —W. W. S.]

Misbelieve [misbili·h'v], v. a. and v. n. to misunderstand; Mid.

Mischieves [mis·chi·h'vz], the way *mischief* is treated; Mid. This is occasionally employed as a plural form, but at all times takes the indefinite article. 'He'll do one a *mischieves* if he can any way: *mischief*'s in him' [Eel·di·h'yaan·u mis·chi·h'vz if i kaan·aon·i wi·h'z—mis·chi·h'fs i im·].

Misfitten [misfit·u'n], adj. disproportioned. [Misfet·u'n], p. t.; Mid.

Misken [misken·], v. a. and v. n. to misunderstand, or misconceive; to mistake. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is also in some use, or, rather, play, as a *substantive*. 'It was a *misken*' [It·waar u misken·].

Mislest [mislest·], v. a. to molest; gen. There is also an inclination to adopt [i] for the second vowel.

Mislook [misli·h'k], v. a. to overlook, neglectively; Mid.

Miamense [mismens·], v. a. to soil, or sully; to render untidy. The past part. is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.* The verb is quite as freely employed in Mid-Yorka. See *Mense*.

Misreckon [misrik·u'n], v. a. to miscalculate; gen.

Mis-sort [misuo·h't, (and) s:eh't], v. a. to mistrust; Mid.

Mistetch [mistech·], v. a. mis-train, or misteach. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; Mid.

Moil [mao·yl], v. n. and sb. to toil unremittingly; gen. [Numerous examples of to *moil* are given in Todd's Johnson and Richardson. To 'toil and *moil*' is not an uncommon phrase.—W. W. S.]

Moit [maoyt'], a particle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Moke [muoh'k], sb. and v. impers. cloud and dampness together; gen.

Mol [Mol', Maol']; or **Pol** [Pol', Paol'], Mary; gen.

Mollycot [mol'ikot]; or **Molly-coddle** [mol'ikodu'l], sb., v. n., and v. a. applied to a male person who engages in household work. 'His wife's an ailing body (person), so he *molly-coddles* himself a bit' [Iz' waa'fs u ye'h'lin baodi, se'h' i mol'ikodu'lz izsen' u bit']. The word is sometimes shortened to *molly* [mol'i].

Moor [muo'h'r], v. a. to cover, or lumber up; to over-wrap. 'Go and *moor* the house-fire for overnight' [Gaan' un' muo'h'r t oos' faa'r fur' aow'h'-neet]. '*Moor* thyself up well; it's a cold evening' [Muo'h'r dhisen' uop' wee'l; its' u kao'h'd een' (and) i'h'n]; gen. *Wh. Gl.*, "*Moor'd* up"—also a common phrase generally.

Moot [moot'], verb impers. to appear, or become visible, as the large head of a nail will be likely to do through thin wall-paper. 'It will *moot* through' [It' u'l moot' thruof']. Joined to *out*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, the term is also common; Mid.

Mooter [moot'ur], multure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The miller's multure is in kind, and a children's rhyme runs:

Miller, miller *mooter-po'ke*!
Tèak a lãad an' stâl'e a stro'ke!
[Mil'ur, mil'ur moot'ur-puo'h'k,
Ti'h'k u le'h'd un' steh'l u
st'ruo'h'k].

That is, took in a 'load,' or three bushels, of corn; and stole a 'stroke,' or half-a-bushel, of it.

Morlock [mao'h'luk], a fraudulent contrivance, or trick; Mid.

'He said that he could not recollect nothing (anything) about it now. Thinks I to myself, That's a *morlock*, however' [I sed' ut' i kuo'du'nt rik'ulek' naow't uboot' it' noo' Things' Aa' tu misen', 'Dhaats' u mao'h'luk, oo-iv'u], that is tricky, however.

Morn [muo'h'n, mu'n (ref.)], morning; morrow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. 'I shall go on a *morn*—happen to-*morn* o' t' *morn*' [Aa' su'l' gaan' uv' u muo'h'n—aa'pu'n tu muo'h'n ut' mao'h'n]. The pronunciation will be varied often in this manner, but the last vowel is greatly more characteristic of southern speech, in which, save in parts of the south-west of the county, the first vowel is not used at all. Old Mid-Yorkshire people also vary the pronunciation of *happen* (perhaps) by substituting initial *y*, [yaap'u'n].

Moud [maow'd], v. a. and v. n. To *moud* (i. e. mould) land, is to break up the cakes of earth in the spring fallows, after they have been sufficiently 'tendered' by the winter's frost. The implement used is called a '*moudin*-rake' [maow'd-in-ri'h'k]; gen.

Moudy-warp [maow'di-waa'p, mao'h'di-waa'p], a mole. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Though [aa'] is commonly heard, broad dialect speakers usually employ [e'h'] as the vowel in *warp*. **Moudy-hill** [maow'di-i'il, mao'h'di-i'il], a mole-hill. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Moun [maown'], v. n. must. This form is used in the north-west. In Mid-Yorkshire, and north and east generally, *maun* [maoh'n] is used, with [muon'] when the verb is preceded by a pronoun and bears the stress alone. Southward, it is *mun* [mun'], and [muon'] in emphasis; while south-west, two other forms prevail, *mon* [maon'], and *môan* [muoh'n]. See *Mun*.

Moy [m:ao'y], adj. demure, coy.
Wh. Gl.; Mid.

Mubble [muob'u'l], a loitering crowd, where 'everybody is in everybody's way'; Mid.

Muck [muok'], dirt. 'It hovers for muck' (sleet). [It uov'uz (also [ov'uz], to a less extent) fu muok']. **Mucky** [muok'i], adj. 'foul, mean.' A 'muck-clout' [muok'-tloot], a cleaning-cloth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This word, much more heard than its equivalent in ordinary speech, is put to considerable idiomatic use as a verb. To 'muck up' [muok'-uop'] is to clean up. 'Go and muck the pantry out a bit' [Gaan' un' muok' t paan'tri oot' u bit']. [Aaz' muok'in doon']. I am cleaning down. [Wih' dhuz' maon'i dhuz' 'muok', un' Aaz' boon' tu muok' eft'u ne'h'bd'i], 'Where there's (are) many there's muck, and I'm going to muck after nobody.' The word is much used in compounds. Here is a scrap of juvenile conversation:

Jack. 'What's thou get to thy supper, Dick?'

Dick (ironically). 'As much as has over-fetten me for my drinking' (As much as has overserved me to, or, remains after I have had my tea). 'What's thou get, reckons thou?' ('reckon,' to pretend).

Jack (triumphantly). 'A shive o' muck-drip and bread, with a dollop o' salt on 't' (A cut of bread, with burnt-dripping, and a lot of salt on it).

[Waats' dhoo git' tudhisuop'u, Dik'?

Uz' mich' uz' ez' aow'h'-fet'u'n mu fu mi d'ringk'in. Waats' dhoo' git', rik'u'uz-tu?

U shaa'v u muok'-d'rip' un' bri'h'd, wi u dol'up u sao'h'tont']. The employment of the simple verb may be implied for the Whitby locality, as participial

examples are given in the glossary.

Muck-jury [muok'-jiw'ri]. "A jury assembled on the subject of public nuisance." *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-Yorka, this sober, restricted sense is not usual. The vowel in the verb *mock* (and other similar words) is in character amongst dialect-speakers as [uo]. But it is not quite so full a sound as what is commonly given to a.

Muckment [muok ment, (and) mint], trash of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. It is also applied opprobriously to persons.

Muck-midden [muok'-midin], "The manure-heap, or dust-hole." *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Mud [muod'], pret. might. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Muggy [muogi], adj. a weather-term. Damp and cloudy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorka, anything damp and mouldy is spoken of by the term.

Mull [m:uo'l], sh. and v. a. the fine dry mould of any decayed substance; gen.

Mullock [muol-uk], v. a. to impair by attrition; to soil; Mid. 'My clothes are as good as new yet; they are none (not) mullocked a bit' [Maa' tli'h'z iz' uz' gi'h'd uz' ni'h' yit'; dhur' ne'h'n muol-ukt u bit'].

Mummacks [muom'uks]. Any object which, through defective management, is associated with failure, has been 'made a mummacks of' [mi'h'd u muom'uks aon']; Mid. The term is one which may be widely applied; from the state of the household-pudding, which has been in the pan too long, to the state of affairs in connection with matters of a more generally conceded import.

Mump [muomp'], v. a. to strike

- the face with the closed fist. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The nearer the blow is to the mouth, the more applicable the term. The *Glossary* adds the meaning 'to chew.' In this sense, too, the term is current throughout the county, implying great action in the lower part of the mouth. A toothless person *mumps* his food. When a child is bid to 'mump up,' or eat up anything, this must be done quickly, and no noise made, so the lips are closed in mastication. *Mump*, sb. also, a blow on the mouth, or near to it.
- Mump** [muomp], v. n. to sulk, determinedly; gen. 'One knows their meaning by their *mumping*' [Yaan' nao'h'z (or [kenz']) dhur' mi'h'nin bi dhur' muom'pin].
- Mumper** [muom'pur], a very small sweet apple, of the codling kind; Mid.
- Mun** [muon], v. n. must. **Munnot** [muon'ut], must not. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. See **Moun**.
- Munge** [muonj], v. a. and v. n. to chew eagerly, or munch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A person is said to *munge*, too, who murmurs surlily, in an inarticulate manner.
- Munse** [muons], sb. and v. n. teasing talk; 'chaff'; Mid.
- Munt** [muont], v. a. and an occasional sb. to hint, or suggest, in a coarse manner, indicating what is meant rather more by action of the mouth than by direct speech; Mid. See **Mint**.
- Munt'e** [muon'tu], vb. and pron. must thou; gen. This agglomeration of the verb and pronoun in the second person singular is a common form, as may be exemplified additionally in *dares-thou* [daa'stu], *run-thou* [ruon'stu] (imperative), *look-thou* [li'h'kstu] (interj.), *would-thou* [waad'tu], *see-thou* [sidh'u] (interj.), *shall-thou* [saal'tu], *will-thou* [wil'tu], *wit'u*, *comes-thou* [kuomz'tu], *knows-thou* [naoh'ztu], *seest-thou* [seez'tu, (and) si'h'z tu], *says-thou* [sez'tu], *goest-thou* [gaanz'tu]. All these forms are heard in rural dialect, and many more might be added. They are equally a feature of town dialect.
- Murderful** [maor'dufuol], adj. murderous; gen.
- Murk** [mu'k], adj. and sb. dark; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Murkins** [mu'kinz], nightfall; Mid. **Murky** [mu'ki], adj. is in general use, with the *r* often heard.
- Murl** [muorl, muol, mu'l], v. impers. to crumble, in a dry or decayed state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a substantive, with one of the two first pronunciations. See **Murlder**.
- Murlder** [m:uo'ld'ur, mu'ld'ur], sb. is used with the same meaning as **Murl**, which see; gen.
- Mush** [muosh], sb., v. a., and v. n. a powdery, or pulverised state; *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Mushy**, adj. See **Bre'kiy**.
- Myssenwards** [misen'udz], adv. towards myself; Mid. The *s* is, at times, omitted, but usually added. 'Whenever I make a mistake it's to *myssenwards*' [Weniv'ur aa' maaks'u mistaak' its' tu misen'udz].
- My song!** [maa' saang'!] interj. The mother's phrase 'My word!' suggests itself as the counterpart of this dialect one.
- Nack** [naak], a word for *pig*, but usually restricted to conversation with children; gen. A **nacky**, or **nacky-pig**, is a sucking-pig.
- Nack-reel** [naak'-ree'l], an adjunct of the spinning-wheel; being a wooden wheel-like reel which, in supplying the spinner with yarn, *nacks*, or makes a clicking kind of knock, when a certain length has been unwound,

- thus enabling the operator, with a glance at a dial acted upon, to ascertain the quantity of material used. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Nacks** [naaks-], a game in which pegs of wood play a similar part to the well-known object 'Aunt Sally'; *Mid*
- Naff** [naaf-], nave, as applied to a wheel. Also, the navel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Naffhead** [naafi-'h'd], a dolt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Naffle** [naaf'u'l], v. n. to trifle. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid*
- Naffy** [naafi-]; or **Niffy-naffy** [nifi-naafi-], a soft-headed person; gen. A *niffy-naffy* is one given to fussy little actions; going '*niffy-naffying*' about on formal little errands, which have no consequence. The *Wh. Gl.* has *niffy-naffy*, adj. in which sense the term is also occasionally heard generally.
- Nag** [naag-], v. a., v. n., and sb. to make a tiresome use of the tongue in upbraiding—to gnaw, employing the word as a figure; gen. '*Nag, nag, nag, thou'd nag abody's guts out!*' [Naag-, naag-, naag-, dhoo'd naag- ubaod-'iz guots' oot-], as an unpolished phrase runs. *Nag*, also, to gnaw. 'Give t' dog a bone to *nag*' [Gi t dog' u be-'h'n tu naag-].
- Nagger** [naag-'ur], v. a. and v. n. to complain incessantly, in a worrying tone; gen.
- Nance** [Naans-]; or **Nan** [Naan-], Ann; gen. If the person is old, [Naan-'] is employed.
- Nap** [naap-], v. a. and sb. to strike the head sharply, but not violently, with a stick, or the knuckles. A nodding person is *napped* to keep him awake, and a child for misbehaviour; gen. See *Naup*.
- Nappy** [naapi-], adj. testy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Natch** [naach-], a peg, formed in connection with solid wood, and not cut away; *Mid*.
- Natter** [naat-'ur], v. n. to make incessant, fretful complaint—being quick to wound and careless to argue. *Wh. Gl.* part. and adj.; gen. to the county.
- Nattle** [naat-u'l], a gland or kernel in the fat of meat. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid*.
- Nattle** [naat-u'l], v. n. and v. a. to gnaw, nibble, or make a similar noise, with 'a light rattling sound.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
- Naup** [nao'p, naoh'p], v. a. usually the term for a knock on the head with the end of a stick. **Nauping**, a cudgelling. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The last pronunciation (expressed in the *Wh. Gl.* by 'norp'), is, in this case, considered by speakers the vulgar one. *Naup* is also a much-employed *substantive*. An *adjective* is formed from the word, in *naupy* [nao'h'pi]. 'If thou gets a stick in thy hand thou's never long before thou's *naupy* with it' [If' dhuo gits' u stik' i dhi aand' dhuo'z niv'u laang-ufuoh' dhuo'z naoh'pi wit-], never long before you incline to use it. In the pronoun of the first person it is, at times, as in this sentence, impossible to write the usual vowel [oo]. The English *ou*, in such cases, and the *u* as in *cut* are identical in sound dialectally—the pronoun and the verb indicated being sounded [dhuo] and [kuot-] respectively. See *Nap*.
- Nawn** [nao'h'n], adj. own; gen. An occasional form. 'Thou own bairn o' mine!' [Dhoo' naoh'n be-'h'n u maa'n!'] In some sentences, it would seem as if an initial vowel merely robbed the

preceding word of an ending consonant, as in, 'Thou's my *nawn* bairn'; 'Thou's a *nawn* pet' (and such must have been the origin of the form). The former sentence might be read *Thou's mine own bairn*, but the consequent pronunciation of *mine* [maayn'] would be a remarkable peculiarity in existing dialect speech, and quite inadmissible in any other similarly homely phrase. In relation to standard English, the form *mine* would of course now be a peculiarity, though it would once have been correct.

Nay [ne', ne'h', ni'h'], adv. and adj. no, nay. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The two first forms are the more refined ones, but are most general in use. The [h'] is acquired before a consonant. With reference to the last form, there is this peculiarity in association—that it never gives way to its own simple vowel-sound. When a following vowel occurs, then, instead of losing its final element and becoming [ni:], the vowel changes to [e']. This is abundantly shown in glossaries, and by dialect-writers, who have invariably two ways each of spelling *nay* when the vowel is [e], and but one when it is [i]. There may be observed different ways of indicating this form, as *nea*, *neea*, *neah*, *neeah*, *neay*, *neaya*, and other spellings, but it will be observed that the aim is always to reproduce something in excess of a simple vowel-sound. A yet more refined form of the negative (as employed by tradespeople, and others) is [nao'], a form unaffected by position.

Nay-say [ne'h'-se'h'], a refusal. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Nazz'd [naazil'], past part. confused through liquor—"slightly drunk—"A little in the sun." **Nazzy**, adj. stupefied through

drink. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'A bit *nazzy*' is the phrase employed to express the meaning attached to the participle.

Néabour [ni'h'bur], the pronunciation of *neighbour*; gen. In these words of final *ur* the *u* is practically [uo], but in unusually short character.

Néap [ni'h'p], the nave of a wheel; Mid. Also, a three-legged rest, constructed of natural branches, and used to support the shaft of a vehicle. See **Nape** in E. D. S. Glos. B. 15, p. 57.

Near. See **Innear**.

Néarder [ni'h'd'ur], adj. comparative of *near*; gen. **Nearther** [ni'h'dhur] is also used. The superlative has several forms: **Neardest** [ni'h'd'ist], **Neardereast** [ni'h'd'urist], **Nearthereast** [ni'h'dhurist], **Neartheast** [ni'h'dhist]. When contact in person is implied, then the superlatives are: **Nearmost** [ni'h'-must], **Neardermost** [ni'h'd'-umust], **Nearthermost** [ni'h'dhu-must].

Néarlings [ni'h'linz], adv. nearly. And so in other words the adverbial termination is identical. **Owerlings** [aow'ulinz], over; **partlings** [pe'h'tlinz], partly; **ratherlings** [re'h'd'ulinz] (also, singularly, with the short vowel [rih'd'ulinz]), rather; **betterlings**, better ([Its' twi'h' i'h'z un' bet'ulinz], It's two years and better).

Nearpoints [ni'h'p:aoyn'ts], adv. a term indicative of extreme nearness; Mid. In the matter of a bargain, two persons will come to '*nearpoints* about it,' to the point at which the bargain was nearest being struck. 'How far is it from here?' 'Why, I reckon of it *nearpoints* a mile' [Oofaa'riz'it fraei'h'r? Wa'y'h, Aa' rik'unz on'it' ni'h'p:aoyn'ts u maa'l]. 'The place was *near-*

points full [T pli'h's wur' nih'-p:aoyn'ts fuo'l].

Nêave [ni'h'v]; or **Nêaf** [ni'h'f], the fist. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The first form receives the plural sign exclusively. **Nêave-ful** [ni'h'v-fuol]; or **Nêaf-ful** [ni'h'f-fuol] (and frequently) ni'h'f - fuol], handful. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Nêazle [ni'h'zu'l], v. n. to produce that repressible half-whistling undercurrent of noise which attends the act of sneezing; *Mid.*

Neb [neb', nib'], a bill, or beak. Applied, also, to the nose. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, to the front or extending part of a cap, hat, or bonnet.

Neckabout [nek'uboot]; or **Neckinger** [nek'inju], a neck-handkerchief. *Wh. Gl.* The first term is general; the last a Mid-Yorks. Other names belonging to this locality are [nekaang'-kuochu] and [nekaang'-kichu], the last being refined. A common kind of neckerchief is usually awarded the name of 'neck-clout' [nek'-tloot].

Need [ni'h'd], adv. needs; *Mid.* 'He must need go' [I muon' ni'h'd gaang'].

Neese [ni'z], sb. and v. a. noose; gen.

Neest [ni'st]; or **Nè'st** [ni'h'st], adj. and adv. next. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Nep [nep'], a small remaining part; gen. Lit. a *nip*, a pinch. 'There isn't a *nep* left' [Dhur'iz-u'nt u nep' left']. Also **nep-ping** [nep'in]. See **Nip**.

Nep [nep']; or **Nipe** [na'yp], v. a. "To crop with the teeth and lips, as sick cattle which pick a little hay from the hand." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also freely used of persons, as those who, in illness, do little more than taste their food. The first form is

employed *substantively* in each case. See **Nip**.

Neps [neps], a kind of shears employed in 'lookin,' or weeding the corn-fields. Lit. *nips*, or *nippers*.

Neuk [niwk'], nook; a corner, of any kind. 'T' *neuk-shop*, [T niwk'-shop], the corner-shop. 'T' *poke-neuk*, [T puoh'-k-niwk'], the corner of the poke, or bag. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is a much heard but not the characteristic pronunciation, which is [nih'k]. These forms can only be written with a short vowel hesitatingly. The vowel is, in each case, frequently heard long, and perhaps quite as often with a medial sound as a short one. It may also be noted, that in such words as 'shop' one almost slips into writing [uo] for the vowel. On the part of speakers there is a constant tendency to this sound when o occurs between consonants; and, in many words, as in *bonnet* [buon'it], the change is absolute and unvarying on the part of those who adhere to the dialect. In refined dialect the vowel changes to [u], as in *sorrow* [sur'u], *fork* [fu'k], *morn* [mu'n], *forlorn* [fulu'n]. There is this change, too, with the diphthong *ou*, as in *mourn* [mu'n]. In making these remarks one cannot avoid indulging in repetition, but the notes may be allowed to stand because the tendency and actual change indicated affects the dialect remarkably, and yet has never met with the slightest recognition.

Neukin [niwk'in]. A *neukin* proper is well explained in the *Wh. Gl.*:—"The corner on both sides the fire-place in old-fashioned country houses, where the fire is kindled on the hearth, and a bawk or beam for the mantel-piece overarches it the entire width of the room. Within

this expansive recess, a seat of stone, or a settle of wood appears on both hands; " gen. There is this arrangement intact yet in many houses, far and wide, and there are few old tenements without some modification of it in one or another apartment. But whether semblance remains or does not remain, a 'langsettle' [laang'setu'l] and the chimney-corner constitute ample material for ensuring at least the name of *neukin* for every fire-side. There may be an improved fire-grate and an oven in the way, with the domain of the settle usurped by a chair, and yet there will be the *neukin* and a place of honour left.

Never heed [niv'ur ee'd, neer-ee'd, (also, in each case) ih'd], v. a. and v. n. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county. The forms are about equally in use. The explanatory phrase [niv'ur (or [neer-]) maa'nd] is as much in use, too.

Nevil [nev'il, niv'il, (and occasionally) ni'h'vil, nih'vil], v. a. to beat with the fist. *Wh. Gl.* past and pres. parts.; gen. See *Néave*.

Newery-day [niwu'ri-di'h'], the familiar designation of *New-Year's day*; Mid.

Nib [nih'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to nibble; Mid.

Nick [nik'], an open crack of any kind; gen. 'My hands are *nicked* with the frost' [Maa'aanz' ur' nikt' wiv' t' fruost'], cracked, or chapped with the frost.

Nicker [nik'ur], v. n. and sb. to neigh; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part.

Nife [naa'fu'l], v. n. to trifle; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part.

Niggle [nigu'l]; or **Naggle** [nagu'l], v. n. to haggle. 'Don't go and let him *niggle* and *nuggle*

it away from thee' [Deh'nt gae un' lit' im' nigu'l un' naagu'l t' uwi'h' fre'h' dhu]. **Niggler** [nig'lur], and occasionally **naggler** [naag'lur], are employed *substantively* for *haggler*. The *Wh. Gl.* has **nigging** [nig'lin], pres. part; Mid.

Nildernalder [nil'd'unaal'd'u], v. n. to pace along idly, allowing the attention to be diverted at random; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part.

Nim [nim-], v. n. and adj. to pace along quickly, with a light step; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part. and adj. In Mid-Yorks. the participle is not much resorted to. A speaker would, as a rule, in this case, prefer changing the antecedent verb so that a principal one might have play, and instead of saying, 'The old lady goes *nimming* along' (*Wh. Gl.*), would say, 'The old lady *does nim* along' [T aoh'd li'h'di 'diz' nim' ulaang'].

Nim [nim-], v. a. to pick up hastily, or snatch; to steal, with a quick movement; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part., associated with *up*, which, in Mid-Yorks. dialect, is not a necessary adjunct.

Ninny [nin'i], v. n. and sb. to whinny; Mid.

Nip [nip, naep' (ref.)], v. a., v. n., and sb. to pinch; gen. See *Nep*.

Nippin [nip'in], a small nugget; Nidd.

Nip-raisin [nip-re'h'zin], a stingy salesman; one who is barely just towards the buyer. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Nip-curn** [nip'-kaon], nip-currant, is also employed. In this word the *r* is frequently trilled; but on occasions is as distinctly without the letter. For *nip*, **splitt** [splet] is substituted, at times, to express a like meaning.

Nip-screed [nip'-skree'd]; or

- Nipakin** [nip'-skin], a niggard. *Wh. Gl.* The first (lit. a *nip-shred*) is a general term; the last a Mid-Yorks. With reference to this term the *Wh. Gl.* explains: "One who infringes on another's dues or borders, as the term *screed* implies; one who 'cuts beyond the edge of his own cloth.'" Another signification may be added. A *screed* is usually not intended to be of a width which may be '*screeded*' again, to be made but 'a band' of, as a country speaker would say; but this is an operation which, circumstances allowing, may be supposed to engage the thoughts of a *nip-screed*. **Nipper** [nip'ur] is also in use generally, with a similar meaning.
- Nit** [nit']; or **Nut** [nuot'], adv. not; gen. The last form is general to the county.
- Nither** [nidh'ur], v. a. to starve to trembling, with cold; gen. 'I am *nithered* with cold' [Aa'z nidh'ud wi kao'h'd]. **Nether** [nedh'ur] is also an occasional pronunciation. *Wh. Gl.* past and pres. parts.
- Nitter** [nit'u], v. n. to titter; Mid.
- Nizzle-toppin** [niz'u'l-topin], an actively - inclined, but weak-minded person; Mid.
- Nobbut**. See **Nought but**.
- Nodder** [nod'ur], v. n. to be in a visible state of tremor, from the head downwards. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Noddle** [nod'u'l], v. n. and v. a. to nod, with a quick convulsive motion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Used, also, *substantively*, for the head.
- Noddy** [nod'i]; or **Anoddy** [unod'i], adj. alone; Mid. 'I looked in as I was going by, and found him *anoddy*' [Aa' li'h'kd in' uz' Aa' wur' gaan'in baa', un' faand' im' unod'i]. The cabin of a certain old country dame went by the name of 'Noddy-cob Hall;' the walls being built of time-rounded stones, known as 'cobles,' and 'cobs,' and the situation of the dwelling a lonely one.
- Nodling** [nod'lin], applied to one in a chronic state of absent-mindedness; Mid.
- Noggin** [nog'in], a small vessel, which is also used as a quarter of a pint measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.
- Noited** [naoy'n'tid], pp. ordained, destined. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Nokkin** [nok'in], a nugget of solid ore; Nidd.
- Noppy** [nop'i], adj. tipsy; gen.
- Notage** [nuo'h'tij], v. a. and sb. notice. *Wh. Gl.* Many other Mid-Yorks. people indulge in this pronunciation.
- Notified** [nuo'h'tifaa'd (and often long)], pp. noted, or known by reputation. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Notomise** [not'um:aa'yz]; or **Notomy** [not'umi], i.e. *an anatomy*, a skeleton. The first is the Mid-Yorks. form, and both forms are heard in Nidderdale.
- Nought but** [naob'ut, nuob'ut], adv. only. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The final letter interchanges with *d*.
- Noughtpenny** [naowt'peni], adj. applied to anything done, or to be done, for which there will be no pay. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Now and thans** [noo'z un dhaanz'], now and then; at odd times. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'He comes at *nows and thans*' [I kuomz' ut' noo'z un' dhaanz']. 'I see him *nows and thans*' [Aa' see'z im' noo'z un' dhaanz']. The [aa] of the last word is a peculiarity in the dialect, the characteristic vowel-change in such words as *then* being to [i].
- Nowt** [naowt'], sb. and adj.

nought, naught, or nothing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This pronunciation is so constantly and so generally heard, even in localities where there are opposite dialect usages, that the truly characteristic form is apt to be lost sight of. In Mid-Yorkshire a speaker employs [naowt'] incessantly, but gives way to [neh't] at intervals, and when this form is used that would be a dull instinct which, contacting with the sound, did not at once associate it with the genius of the dialect. Among the miners of Nidderdale a sound is current which is slight and fugitive in character, difficult to denote, and, as an apparently anomalous formation, almost willingly forgotten. It is as if in pronouncing this word *nout* the mouth was opened for [aa] with the result of [aow], short (usually) in both cases. With some speakers it is an accidental sound, and, unless one is in the habit of trying to account for everything that is heard, may easily escape recognition. Yet it is in clear consonance with the regularities and vocal perfections of the local dialect. Elsewhere, where geographical position is favourable to the fuller development of this sound (as, in some degree, among the miners of the north-west, but more in an exactly opposite direction, within a certain limit, midway between York and the coast), it becomes [aa'] simply and fully.

Nowt [naowt']; or **Néat** [n.i'h't], used of cattle, in the singular; the plural taking *s*. The first form is most employed. 'I went to a druggist's while I was in York, and got some *neatfoot-oil*' [Aa' wint' tiv' u d'ruog'istuz waa'l Aa waar' i Yurk', un' gaat' suom' naowt'f'i'h't-ao'yl].

Nowther [naow'dhur]; or **Nowder**

[naow'd'ur]; or **Nóather** [nuo'h'dhur]; or **Nóader** [nuo'h'd'ur]; or **Ná'ther** [ne'h'dhur]; or **Ná'der** [ne'h'd'ur]; or **Néather** [ni'h'dhur]; or **Néader** [ni'h'd'ur], employed conjunctively, or as substantives of convenience. Neither. These various forms are general. Young people employ [ne'h'dhur] and [ne'h'd'ur]; and the two last of the list are the refined forms. Old people usually abide by the two first, but frequently use the two following, [nuo'h'dhur, nuo'h'd'ur]. Usually this vowel [uo] may be quite distinguished, but when short, and quickly spoken, it is extremely difficult to distinguish from [ao]. The [uo'] form, disassociated from the dental *d*, is much more heard southward, in company with [ao'], and, very occasionally, [ao]; the last prevailing duly south, and the former south-west, and westward from Leeds. These forms are, in town dialect, refined by (in [nuo'h'dhur] *e.g.*) the absence of the [h'] and a change in the vowel-sound to [oa']; and (in [nao'h'dhur] *e.g.*) by a dismissal of the final element of the vowel alone.

Nub [nuob'], *v. a.* and *sb.* to nudge; Mid.

Num'le [nuom'u'l], *v. a.* benumb; Mid. 'My fingers is fair (are quite) *num'led*' [Maa' fingg'uziz' fe'h' nuom'u'ld].

Nunc [nuonk'], uncle; Mid.

Nunscape [nuon'skup (and) skih'p]; or **Anunscape** [unuo'n (and) unun'skup (and) skih'p]. To be *anunscape* is to be in a fidgety, uneasy state; gen. An alarming occurrence in a locality where relatives dwell will 'set' a person 'all o' t' *nunscape*, to go there, to be certain about their welfare. Or, having little time in which to catch a train, a

person will be on the *nunscape* to be off. 'Our lad's *anun-scape* about going to the fair' [Oor laadz unuon'skup uboot-gaang in tu t feh'r]. [See *Anonsker* in Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary. Lit., it means 'on the wish,' i.e. very eager or desirous about a thing; cf. Dan. *ønake*, to wish.—W. W. S.]

Nunshon [nuon'shun], luncheon; Mid.

Nunty [nuon'ti], adj. stiff; formal; Mid.

O' [o] and [ao], prep. *On*, in the sense of *of*; gen. In this character *o'* has a free idiomatic use, separating verb and pronoun. 'Winnot (will not) thou let t' baby cuddle (embrace) *o'* thee?' [Win'ut tu lit' t' baab'i 'kuod'u'l ao dhu?]. 'What took (caused) him to go?' 'He went *on* himself'—because the fit took him [Waat' ti'h'k im' tu gaang? I wint' o' izsen].

Obstracklous [obst'raak'lus], adj. used of one who is of wayward, masterful habits; Mid. 'He's *obstracklous* past biding (bide, *v. a.* to endure); he'd do with a good hazeling now and then' [Eez' obst'raak'lus paast' baa'd-in; id' di'h' wi u gi'h'd ez'ling noo' un' dhin']. [Compare *obstropolous*, a common corruption of *obstreperous*.—W. W. S.]

Odd-house [od' (and) uod'-oo's]. A single dwelling, amid-land, always gets this name; gen. In some localities, the word is almost synonymous with *farm-house*; dwellings of this character usually outlying the villages.

Odling [od'lin], remainder,—usually applied to animals; Mid. 'Two *odlings* of lambs' [Tw'e' od'linz u laamz].

Od-rabit [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-raabit]; or **Od-rabit-**

lit! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-raabit-lit], imprecatory forms, amounting to a good mouthful each, and apt to be a little spleenish at times, but nothing more; gen. The last form (*Wh. Gl.*) is employed in such a phrase as, 'Od-rabit-lit o' t' like!' [Aoh'd'-raabit-lit' ut' laa'k]. But here it happens that the final word of the form has a stress upon it, which is not usual. The first form is necessarily followed by a pronoun.

Od-rot! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-rot, raot, ri'h't, (and) ruoh't]; or **Od-rut**! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-ruot]; or **Od-rat**! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-raat]; or **Drat**! [d'raat]; or **Dréat**! [d'ri'h't]; or **Drot**! [d'rot, d'raot, d'ruoh't]; or **Drut**! [d'ruot, d'ruoh't], imprecatory forms in common use, but which carry no meaning; gen.

Ods-art! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-z-aa't], interj. an exclamation of surprise, wonderment, or alarm. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The vowel of the last part of the word also interchanges with [eh'].

Odz-ounds! [ao'd-, aod-, aoh'd-, (and) od'-z-oonz], a petty oath, employed in mock anger. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Of [of', uof'], offspring. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Is *this* little one one of the *off* too, then?' [Iz' dhis' laa'l un' yaan' ut' of' ti'h', dhin?]. In this sentence, the term is used for *children*, familiarly. In each sense it is heard in the Leeds district, too, with some frequency.

Off [of', uof'], prep. associated with *on it* (of it), in an idiomatic phrase, to denote a retrograde stage of illness. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He had begun to pick up a bit, but to-day he's *off* on't again'

- [Id· biguon· tu pik· uop· u bit·, but· tu-de· iz· uof· ont· ugi·h'n].
- Offal** [of·u'l, uof·u'l], sb. and adj. used of a worthless, ill-dispositioned person; also of a thoroughly idle one; gen. **Offaly** is also employed both adverbially (*Wh. Gl.*) and adjectivally. 'He'd a nasty good-to-nothing (good - for - nothing) *offaly* look with him' [Eed· u naas·ti gih·d·tu-naowt uof·u'li li·h'k wi im·].
- Offer** [aof·ur], v. a. and sb. occasionally heard in the senses of *surrender*, and *sacrifice*; Mid. One juvenile will say to another, in hiding from parents because of a misdeed, 'Go and *offer* thyself before thou's made (compelled)' [Gaan· un· aof·ur dhisen· ufuoh·'r dhuoz· mi·h'd]. 'It's a great *offer* to make for that mends (amends)' [Its· u gri·h't aof·ur tu maak· fu· dhaat· menz·], a great sacrifice to make for so poor a return.
- Off-start** [aof·ste·h't], commencement. The word is used in respect of action only. A book 'begins' by *off-starting* with its preface; gen.
- Olden** [ao·h'dun], v. n. and v. a. to age. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Onnykin** [aon·ikin], adj. and noun-adj. any kind; gen. This form is employed, but *s* is usually added. [In Early English, the true Northern form is *unikin*. We also find *any kinnes*, and even *anys kinnes*.—W. W. S.]
- Onnymak** [aon·imaak], adj. and noun-adj. any shape, form, sort, or kind; gen. The plural takes *s*.
- Orf** [ao·h'f], applied to a running sore on cattle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. See **Hurf**.
- Othergates** [uodh·ugi·h'ts], adv. otherwise; in another manner; by another way, literally or figuratively. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Othersome** [uodh·usum], adj. other. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The term is employed variously, but restrictedly, as noting something besides, or, as opposed to *some*. It is also in occasional use elliptically for *other thing*.
- Ouse** [ooz·, aow·z], v. a. to bale, or pour out, in large measure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ousen** [aowz·un]; or **Owsen** [aawz·un]; or **Oosen** [ooz·un], sb. pl. oxen. The two first forms are occasionally heard in Nidderdale, but the last form is the usual one, and is general. **Ousharrows** [aow·z-aar·uz], a large kind of harrow, used for breaking the clods when the 'fur' has been turned back, after a field has been fallow a season. **Ous** [ooz·], *sing.* is employed in Mid-Yorks., but is only heard at intervals, though, in the case of individuals, habitually.
- Out o' t' head** [oot· ut yi·h'd], adj. the customary equivalent for *insane*; gen.
- Outen** [oot·u'n], adv. in occasional use for *out*, meaning *with-out*, or not at home; Mid. The phrase '*outen door*' [oot·u'n di·h'r] takes the place of *out-of-doors*.
- Outen** [oot·u'n], has the sense of *out*, or *outer one*, and is possibly a contraction of the last form; gen. 'A load of sheep came withering down the lane, and one of ours was among the *outens*' [U luo·h'd u shee·p kaam· wið·urin doo·n t luo·h'n, un· yaan· u oo·h'z waar· umaang· t'oot·unz]. **Load** is a colloquialism for a large number. In broad dialect speech, the pronunciation is [le·h'd].
- Out-end** [oot·ind·], an outshot; an outlet of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Out-gate** [oot·gi·h't, (and) geh't], an outlet, or a short pathway, more or less enclosed, leading outwards from any defined place.

- Wh. Gl.*; Mid. See its opposite term, *Ingate*.
- Outly** [oot-li], adv. thoroughly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'That brush bides in the hand (remains in hand) a long time, lass, so we'll look for something being *outly* well done when it leaves it' [Dhaat' bruosh' baa'dz it' aand' u laang' taa'm, laas', se'h wil' li'h'k fu suom'ut bin' wee'di'h'n win' it' li'h'vz it'].
Outmense [ootmen's], v. a. to exceed, in relation to manners, or becomingness of habit; gen.
Outray [ootre'h'], v. a. to outshine; Mid.
Outspend [ootspin'd], v. a. to exhaust; gen.
Out-thrust [oot-thruost], sb. and v. a. a projection; to project; to thrust out. *Wh. Gl. (sb.)*; gen. In Mid-Yorks., the verb is more used than the substantive. **Out-thrusten** [oot-thruos'u'n] (*Wh. Gl.*) is also the common form of the participle generally.
Ouzel [ooz'u'l], the blackbird; gen.
Overwin [aow'h'win'], v. a. to overcome; gen.
Ower [aow'h'r], v. n. and v. a. employed elliptically for, to give over, or cease from; also, imperatively, with a like meaning. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'It (the rain) will *ower inow*' [It' u'l aow'h'r inoo'], will cease by-and-by. '*Ower thy hand a bit!*' [Aow'h'r dhi aand' u bit'], stay your hand, or, hold on a little!
Owerance [aow'h'runs], *owerance*, or power of control. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'He's no *owerance o' t' lad*' [Eez' ne'h' aow'h'runs u t' laad'].
Ower-beyont [aow'h'-biyaont', yuon't, yuoh'int], adv. over-away; gen.
Owercesten [aow'h'rkes'u'n (and) kis'u'n], v. a. and pp. overcast. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A verb is also current—[aow'h'kest'], which is, at times, deprived of its final letter.
Ower'd [aow'h'd], adj. over, or past; gen. to the county. 'It's all *ower'd* with him' [It's 'yaal' aow'h'd wi im']. This is a common expression when a person is dead. **Ower** [aow'h'] is employed, too, but the participial form is much used.
Owergate [aow'h'gih't], a gate-stile. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Owermickle [aow'h'mik'u'l], over, or too much. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old Mid-Yorkshire people also substitute **muckle** [muok'u'l] for the last word.
Owermony [aow'h'maon'i], over, or, too many. Also, colloquially, with the same rendering, as in the phrase, 'It was one *overmony* for him' [It' wur yaan' aow'h'maon'i fur im']. The last [ao] interchanges with [uo].
Ower nice [aow'h'naa's], adj. 'over,' or, too nice. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Owerset [aow'h'sit' (and) set'], v. a. to overtask. **Owersetten** [aow'h'sit'u'n (and) set'u'n], pp. *Wh. Gl. (pp.)*; gen. The verb is very common; and the participial form is also employed for it (apart from the infinitive mood) occasionally.
Owerwelt [aow'h'welt'], v. a. and sb. to overturn completely. *Wh. Gl. (pp. and sb.)*; gen. To overturn in a backward direction is to **rigwelt** [rig'welt]; [from *rig*, the back; *welt* being the A.S. *wæltan*, to roll, tumble, cognate with G. *wälzen*, whence our *waltz*. —W. W. S.] A lad will complain to parents that he has been way-laid by an associate, and **rigwelted**,—laid on his back, at unawares, or as the result of a tussle. And so a sheep is said

to be *rigwelld* when overturned, and unable to rise, from its weight of wool. *Welt* is also employed with what may appear to be a similarity of meaning to that of *owerwelt*, but there is the difference attaching to the latter form, that it implies a completeness in regard to the action indicated. A cart is *welld*, or upturned, in order to discharge its load; but it is only *overwelld* when entirely overturned for repairs, or by an act of mischief. Yet again, there are ways of employing the simple word so as to convey quite the sense of the compound, as in the phrase, '*Welt* it ower,' or 'clean ower' [*Welt* it' tli'h'n aow'h'].

Oxter [oks't'ur], the armpit. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Packman [paak'maan], a pedlar. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Packrag-day [paak'raag-di'h']. The day after Martinmas-day is so called, familiarly; being the day when servants who are about to change places pack up and leave. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Pad [paad-], a frog; gen.

Padding-can [paad-in-kaan], a common lodging-house; Mid. In the Leeds dialect, *ken* [ken-] is used vulgarly of any dwelling or locality; but it is most usual to associate the term with anything disreputable, or mean. A *pig-sty*, is 't' pig-ken; a *dog-kennel*, 't' dog-ken, and so on. [*Ken* is the usual cant term for a house; common in London. It is a gipsy word, viz. the Eastern *khan*.—W. W. S.]

Paddynoddy [paad-inod-i], an account, or narration at length. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. At times, shortened to *paddy*.

Paddywatch [paad-iwaach]; or **Paddy** [paad-i], an almanac; Mid.

Pag [paagg-], v. n. to toil, familiarly; Mid. 'What, *pagging* at it yet!' [*Waat*, *paagg'in* aat' it' yut' i'] **Peg** [pegg-] is the town form; but is also used as a v. a., to *hurry*.

Paigle [pe'h'gu'l], a cowslip; Mid.

Pai'k [pe'h'k], v. a. to beat; Nidd.

Pairage [pæ'h'rij], equality; Mid.

Pall [pao'h'l], v. a. to puzzle; Mid.

Palm [puo'h'm], v. a. to climb straightly, with such action that the open hands (and not the arms) are put to most stress. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. A person is said to *climb* [tlim-] a tree; to *swarm* [swaa'm] up a pole, and to *swarble* [swaa-bu'l] down again. *Palm*, as employed *substantively*, for the inner part of the hand, is pronounced in the same way. *Palm* is also commonly heard in relation to the hand itself. 'Give us hold of thy *pawm*!' [Gi uz' aoh'd u dhi puo'h'm], give me hold of thy hand! or, let me shake hands with you.

Palm-cross-day [puo'h'm-kruos-di'h'], a name to denote *Palm-Sunday*, when (and during Passion-week) crosses, made of palm-twigs, are displayed about houses, and are called *palm-crosses*. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid., where the custom but lingers in localities.

Pan [paan-], v. n. to frame. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In some cases, this explanatory word must be substituted, though as a word pertaining to the dialect, where it is employed idiomatically (and pronounced [fre'h'm]), it is sufficiently expressive. Thus, in *pan tul*, one of the commonest expressions on Yorkshire lips, there is the meaning of the dialect *frame to*, but the equivalent in understandable English would be *set to*. This is a mild case of idiom, however, and at a longer

stretch in this direction, when a verb is left to be understood, *pan* and 'frame' seem to have still less in common. When a newly-made coat is being inspected on the owner's back, the remark will be made, that it *pans* well—'frames to fit well' being the dialect equivalent, and *fits well* as the phrase would be understood in ordinary speech. A servant having left an old place for a new one does not *pan* well to it—is inapt, in regard to the duties of her new position. *Pan* is also employed *substantively*, as in the complimentary sentence 'Thou's had a faithful *pan* at it, my lass!' [Dhuoz'ed u fih'thfuol paan' aat it', maa laas'], you have had an honest spell at it, my girl! *Panner* is also in identical and frequent use. A 'good *panner*' is one able to set well to work; and, at times, the term is used for *worker*. 'He is a good *panner*-tul when there is work to do' [Eez' u gih'd paan'u-tuol' win' dhuz' waa'k tu di'h'], is a good settler-to, &c.—willing and able, and going the right way about the work in hand, or, referred to.

Panch [paansh'], v. a. and sb. to crush, with sudden force; Mid.

Pankin [paang'kin], a large earthenware vessel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. It is a vessel of varying size, used for the household bread, and the various requirements of the pantry or dairy. There are, too, the 'water-*pankin*' [waat'ur-paangkin], the 'cream-*pankin*' [kri'h'm-paangkin], &c. An Irish reaper calls the same article a 'pan-crock.'

Pannel [paan'il], a cloth, or pack-saddle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Panshon [paan'shun], a large earthenware vessel; Mid. See *Pankin*.

Parlous [paa'lus], adj. dangerous,

perilous. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Para-lit-on't! [paa's-lit-uont'], an imprecatory form, employed with some ill-meaning, but not understood. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [Meaning 'a pox light on it';—very common in old plays.—W. W. S.]

Pash [paash'], v. a, v. n., and sb. The *Wh. Gl.* renders this word by *smash*. It is in general use, and rarely approaches this meaning. When it does, the word *smash* must bear emphasis, and its correspondence becomes due in a degree to its adventitious character. The verb to *pash*, in the more recognised sense, bears reference not so much to the action as to the doer of the action, and the implication of violence rests with the doer. To *pash* a thing is not necessarily to cause it to break, but to hurl or dash it violently, from a short distance. [For examples, see *Pash* in Richardson, &c.—W. W. S.] To '*pash* about,' is to rave about; to '*pash* out' at a door, is to dash out; to '*pash* at' a door, is to dash against it violently, with the body, or the whole of the foot; to *pash* upstairs or down, is to stamp heavily in walking, but does not necessarily imply rapid motion. A woman '*pashes* at' another 'with her tongue,' in an onslaught of abuse; a walker goes along 'at a *pashing* gate' [gih't], with a heavy tread, at a driving speed; and a cart which is being tilted, at last goes '*pash* down,' conveniently, doing damage to nothing.

Pash [paash']; or **Posh** [posh'], a state of sopiness, as a grass field after continuous rain; gen. 'All o' a *posh*' [Yaal' u u' posh].

Pash [paash'], a state of rottenness. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The same idea (as is illustrated above) attaches to this substantive, which

is not used of every object in a state of rottenness; nor is it in its partial use associated with anything unbroken. A rotten apple, for example, is not spoken of as *pash* while it remains whole on the tree, or in the hand; but when it falls, or is thrown down, and bursts, exposing its state thoroughly, then there is the name of *pash* for it at once. The common proverb, 'as rotten as *pash*,' is best understood in this strict sense.

Passing [paas'in]. When a person is at the point of death, the neighbours attend in the chamber, and occupy themselves devotionally. This service, or time, is called, the *Passing*; Mid. When death takes place, the ceremony is at an end, and the usual matronly offices are performed by those present. Afterwards, all sit down to an abundant table, and there is a feast without much noise.

Passion [paash'un], employed as a v. n.; gen. 'What's thou go *passioning* about in that way for; thou can make no better of it' [Waats' tu gaan' paash'nin uboots: i dhaat' wi'h fur'; dhoo kun' maak' ni'h bet'ur ut'].

Pate [pi'h't, pe'h't], the top of the head. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Pate [pe'h't], a badger; gen.

Patter [paat'ur], v. n. and v. a. to tread. '*Patter* down,' to tread down. **Patterment** [paat'u-mint], sb. footprint. **Pattering** [paat'u'rin], sb. footstep (as heard). *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Patter**, sb., also, indicating a thoroughly-trodden state—all over footprints. 'It's all *patter*' [Its' yaal' paat'ur]. 'It's *patter* now; it will be blather to-morn' [Its' paat'ur noo'; it'u'l bi blaadh'u tu -muo'h'n], it will be soft puddle to-morrow.

Pawk [paoh'k], impertinence;

pertness. **Pawky**, adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Is also in use as an active verb (usually followed by *at*), and slightly as a verb neuter. 'Don't begin to *pawk*, now!' [Din'ut bigin' (or 'start' [staa't, ste'h't]) tu paoh'k, noo].

Pèak [pi'h'k], sb. and v. a. offence, umbrage, or, as the spelling suggests, pique; gen. 'He's taken a *pèak* at somewhat' [Eez' te'h'n u pi'h'k ut' suom'ut], has taken umbrage, or offence at something. 'He's *pèaked* about somewhat' [Eez' pi'h'kt uboot' suom'ut], offended about something.

Pèarch [pi'h'ch], v. a. employed in the sense often attached to the verb to *search*, colloquially, in relation to the weather, when penetratingly cold. 'It fair *pèarches* to the bone to-night—it's that raw-cold' [It' fe'h'r pi'h'chiz tu t bi'h'n (and [be'h'n] ref. but common) tu -neet'—its' dhaat' rao'h'-kaoh'd], It quite searches (*pierces* does not suggest itself as so apt a word) one to the bone to-night, the air is so raw and cold. A severe time of this nature is called, in somewhat droll style, 'a *pèarcher*.' **Pèarching**, adj. (*Wh. Gl.*) 'It was *pèarching* cold at the fore-end of (during the early part of) the night' [It' wur' pi'h'ch'in kao'h'd ut' t fuor'-ind' ut' neet']. [This reminds one of Milton's use of *parching*; *Par. Lost*, ii. 594:

"The *parching* air

Burns froze, and cold performs
th' effect of fire."

—W. W. S.] *Fore* has two other vulgar forms [fuoh'r, faor'], and a gradation of refined ones [fur', fu'r, faoh'r, faor'] which, to the native ear, are essentially distinct from the former, even where there is little dissimilarity in pronunciation relatively. Another form may be added, [foa'r],

which is considered too fine to use, and is scouted as an affectation by homely people. This is the current refined form of parts of the south and south-west.

Péart [pi'h't], adj. pert, in the sense of being lively and active; gen. 'As péart as a lop' (flea) [Uz' pi'h't uz' u lop']. The pronunciation is, in Yorkshire, a peculiar one for the class of word, and is common to both rural and town dialect. [Very common in other counties, especially, e.g. in Salop.—W. W. S.]

Péascod [pi'h'skaoh'd], the term for a full shell of peas. '*Péascod-swad*' [pi'h'skaoh'd-swaad'], a pea-shell. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This rural dialect form of *pea* is the refined one of town, or southern dialect, where are two other forms [paey' (and) pey'], the first being the characteristic one.

Peff [pef'], v. n. to cough shortly and faintly, unable or unwilling to make a thorough effort; also, to labour in breath shortly, pursing the mouth, as it were, in the act, as if to make breath. *Peff* is also as commonly heard substantively. 'He gave a bit of a *peff*' [I gaav' u bit' uv' (or) [u'n')] u pef']. The *Wh. Gl.* examples the verb, in its first sense. At times, the senses are so allied in conversation that it is useless attempting to make a distinction.

Pelf [pelf'], a term bestowed on a worthless person; Mid.

Pelt [pelt'], skin. *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-Yorks., applied to the human skin, but usually only when the skin is alluded to in its integrity. The term has, however, a stricter application to the skin or hide of animals. The *Wh. Gl.* illustration ("Horns, tail, and *pelt*" [Ao'h'nz, ti'h'l, un' pelt']) seems also to imply this. With regard to the final *t* of words, parti-

cularly of monosyllables, it must be noted that in Mid-Yorks. it is impossible not to recognise its semi-dental character, especially in women's conversation. [Applied in Middle English to the sheep.

"Off shepe also comythe *pelt* and eke Felle;"

The Hors, The Shepe, and the Gosse; in Polit. Rel. and Love Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 16. It is cognate with Germ. *pelz*.—W. W. S.]

Pelter [pelt'ur], v. a, v. n., and sb. pelt; gen. 'It came such of a *pelter*' (such a torrent) [It' kaam' sa'y'k n u pelt'ur]. 'He's been *peltering* on (of) me with stones.' 'Why, they were only the size of hagstones' (hailstones) [Eez' bin' pelt'u'rin aon' mu wi ste'h'nz, Waa'yu, dhu wu naob'ut t book' u aag'steh'nz].

Perceivance [pusi'h'vuns], perception. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb [pusi'h'v] is also in use, but to a very slight extent compared with its employment in ordinary speech. It is much confined to negative sentences, is felt to be an equivocal term, and a sober meaning is but rarely attached to it. A parent will thus deliver himself, in irony, to a child who has been making excuse for neglectful conduct: 'Nay, bairn, thou *perceives* nothing; thou's no *perceivance* in thee; thou's tuptack!' [N:e'h, be'h'n, dhoo pusi'h'vs naow't; dhuoz ne'h pusi'h'vuns i dhu; dhuoz tuop'taak'], by which the child understands that he has no equal in delinquency.

Perishment [per'ishment], a severe cold. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. To *perish*, v. a. is to be in a state of starvation from cold. 'If thou goes out to-night it will *perish* thee' [If' dhuo gaanz' oot' tu-neet' it'u'l perish dhu].

'We have got hold of some *perishing* weather at last—it would *perish* a toad to death' [Wi git'u'naoh'd'u suom'perish-in widh'ur ut' laast'—it' ud'perish u te'h'd tu di'h'th]. On the part of broad dialect speakers there is a great tendency to make the first vowel in this word [uo], and the actual interchange is often most distinct.

Pettle [pet'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to cling in a gentle fondling manner, with a light embrace; Mid. The *Wh. Gl.* quotes the term, and makes a reference to clag. But this word conveys a coarser idea, and is not usually substituted. Any adhesive substance in contact with an object *clags*, and a child *clags* to mother's skirt; but, in each relation, *pettles* could not be employed to convey the same meaning. Of a lamb and a sheep together, it will be said of the former, that 'it *pettles* with its head against the old one' [it' pet'u'lz wi its' yi'h'd ugi'h'n't ao'h'd un'], plays with the head about the neck of the old one, or rubs head with it.

Peugh [piw'], v. n. indicating the action consequent on a bout of laboured breathing. At such times, afflicted people are in the habit of pursing the lips, and blowing, for relief; and this is *peughing* [piw'in]; Mid. 'Poor old man! he does peff and *peugh*!' [Puo'h'r ao'h'd maan! i diz' pef un' piw']. *Peff*, to breathe shortly and spasmodically, moving the lips, changes its vowel, [paaf', pif'], while maintaining the same sense.

Pewder [piw'd'ur], pewter; gen. In some houses, the dinner-service of plates, dishes, &c., consists almost entirely of this old-fashioned ware.

Pewit [piw'it], the lapwing; gen.

Pey [paey'], v. n. and occasionally

a v. a. to exert the body, in walking, at a fast pace; Mid. This is the usual application of the word; the sense in which it is understood referring to the act of locomotion. 'I met him coming along, *peying* at all ivvers' (all evers) [Aa' met' im' kuo'min ulaang' paey'in ut' yaal' iv'uz], at 'no end' of a pace. In the present participle, a sound like a faint guttural, or rough aspirate, precedes the ending. But the verb does not contain this feature.

Pick [pik'], v. a. and sb. to pitch; to push. *Wh. Gl.* (vb.); gen. **Pick-ower** [pik'-aow'h'r] is as usual a substantive form. 'He gave him a *pick*, and over he went' [Ee gaav' im' u pik' un' aow'h'r i wint']. 'Give him a *pick* - ower' [Gi im' u pik'-aow'h'r], knock him down.

Pick [pik'], v. n. and v. a. to quarrel, or rebuke sharply. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Don't *pick* so' [Di'h'nt pik' se'h']. 'They *pick* and peck at one another the day through' [Dhe pik' un' pek' ut' yaan' unidh'ur t di'h' thruof].

Pick [pik'], v. n. and v. a. to vomit. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Pife [paa-fu'l], v. n. and occasionally a v. a. to pilfer. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Pike [paayk', paa'k], a large cock of hay; gen.

Pikethank [paayk'thaangk], pickthank; gen. This word does not follow the rule in respect of characteristic vowel-changes. The retention of the ordinary vowel *a* [aa] is unusual, *e* [e] being substituted.

Pikle [paa'ku'l], v. n. and v. a. to pick food daintily in eating, and to eat little, after the manner of invalids. *Wh. Gl.* The meaning appended is that current in Mid-Yorkshire, where it is not

restricted in use to the habits of cattle, as is apparently indicated in the *Gl.* The long *i* sound noted there (but really a short element, [paayk'u'l]), and in other such words, is the refined sound in Mid-Yorks., Nidderdale, and the north and north-west of the county generally.

Pimp [pimp'], v. n. to indulge a squeamish appetite; Mid. **Pimperry** [pim'puri], adj. squeamish, with respect to food. It will be said of a cow, that she is 'pimperry-stomached' [pim'puri - stuom'ukt]. **Pimping** [pim'pin] is usually employed superlatively, with the same meaning.

Pink [pink'], v. a. and sb. to toss, by an effort which requires the power of both arms; Mid. 'He pinked it clean over the hedge' [Ee pinkt' it tli'h'n aow'h'r t idj.]. 'Did he push thee into t' dyke?' 'Nay, he pinked me in' [Did-i pish'dhu in'tu t daa'k? Ni'h', i ping'kt mu in'.]

Pinnock [pin'uk], v. n. and v. a. to perch at an edge, or point; Mid. 'Look at yon' bairn where it's pinnocking. Go to it, before it tumbles' [Li'h'k ut' yaon' be'h'n wi'h'r its' pin'ukin. Gaang' tiv' it', ufuo'h'r it' tuom'u'lz].

Pinny [pin'i], a contraction of *pinafore*; gen.

Pinnyshow [pin'ishi'h', (and) shao'h' (ref.)], a child's peep-show. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The charge for a peep is a pin, and, under extraordinary circumstances of novelty, two pins. The pronunciations indicated belong to adults. Children and young people generally usually adopt [shaow] for the last word.

Pis'le [pis'u'l], lit. an *epistle*; a narration of any kind; Mid. Of a wordy woman, it will be said, that she 'went nagging on

with a long *pis'le* that it would have tired a horse to stand and listen to' [win't naag'u'rin aon' wi u laang' pis'u'l ut' it' ud' u taay'ud u 'aos' tu staan' u' lis'u'n tiv']. The initial *e* is likewise dropped in Icelandic; cf. Icel. *pistill*, an epistle.—W. W. S.]

Pit [pit'], a fruitstone; Mid.

Pitch [pich']. When a miner's arrangement is to receive remuneration according to the weight of ore 'got,' he is working 'by *pitch*.' When the arrangement is to work by measurement, he is 'going by t' band'; Nidd.

Plain [pli'h'n], v. n. to lament; to complain, but more varied in application than this word. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *Gl.* has the two apt illustrations: "They are always *plaining* poverty" [Dhur yaal'us pli'h'nin puov'uti]. "A good *plainer*" [U gi'h'd pli'h'nur], a good beggar. Also adding *plaint*, sb. complaint, which is likewise in general use. The verb is spelt '*plean*' by local writers, agreeably with the usual pronunciation, but as the refined form [ple'h'n] identifies itself in pronunciation with the word *plain*, whether this is a simple word or compounded, it seems unnecessary to make any change in the spelling.

Plash [plaash'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to splash. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This form is, however, much less used than *blash* [blaash']. In town, or southern dialect, it is not heard at all.

Pléaf [pli'h'f]; or **Pluf** [pluof']; or **Plif** [plif']; or **Pleuf** [pliw'f]; or **Plawf** [plew'f], plough. These varying pronunciations are arbitrary, and practically general. They are all well-known, and used. **Plough** [pliw'] may be occasionally heard as a substantive, but in this character is al-

together ignored by old people. As a substantive, this form would be highly improper in such a sentence as 'I am going to *plough* now; what *plough* have I to take?' which would be: [Aaz gaa'in tu pliw' noo'; waat' plih'f ev' I tu taak' ?]

Pléat [pli'h't]; or **Plet** [plet-]; or **Plit** [plit-]; or **Plat** [plaat-]. These are all forms of *plait*, in common use. The first is the usual *substantive* form, but is also used as a *verb*, as are the rest. The last also conveys the past tense. The third form, though occasionally heard elsewhere, is the one proper to Mid-Yorks. *Plet* is general to town dialect, too.

Plenish [plin-ish], v. a. to replenish; to fill; to furnish. **Plenishing**, (sb.) furnishing material of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'Plenish that bairn her larl water-kit' [Plin-ish dhaat' be'h'n ur laa'l waat'ur-kit], her little water-bucket. 'This rain will over-plenish the dykes' [Dhis-ri'h'n u'l aow'h'r - plin-ish t daa'ks], will over-fill the ditches. 'They will bide some *plenishing*' [Dhel' baa'd suom' plin-ishin], will take some filling.

Pleugh [pliw-]; or **Pláugh** [plaew-]; or **Plough** [plo-]; or **Pléagh** [pli'h-], v. a., v. n., and sb. plough. These are all general forms. **Pleugh** and **Plough** are the commonest; the first of which is usually employed as the substantive, but it is not put to frequent use. See **Pléaf**, &c.

Pléat [pluoh't], v. a. to pluck, or strip, as of feathers; also, figuratively, to plunder; to ransack. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Plodge [ploj-, pluoj-], v. n. "to plunge up and down in water with the feet." *Wh. Gl.* This explanation only approximates to correctness in relation to Mid-

Yorks. and Nidderdale, where the meaning is not so restricted. One who makes way through puddle without any soft steps *plodges*. The word is also common as a *substantive*. 'He gave a great *plodge* with his foot, and blathered (bemired) me all over' [Ee gaav u gri'h't ploj' wiv iz' fi'h't, un' blaadh'ud mu yaal' aow'h'r]. **Plodgy**, adj. 'Look at that raggetail, what *plodgy* deed he's making there!' [Li'h'k ut' dhaat' raag'u'lti'h'l, waat' ploji' deed' (and [deyd']) iz' maak'in dhi'h'r!], what splashing work, &c.

Plook [plook-], a pimple. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Plosh [plosh-, pluosh-], v. n. and sb. **Floshy** [plosh-i], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Any light feet may *plosh* their way, and call for pity, but when they begin to 'plodge' wilfully, or stupidly, after the manner of a clumsy-gaited person, then rebuke becomes justifiable. *Plosh* is much more heard than 'plodge,' and, as a substantive, bears relation to an object as well as an action. *Plosh* is anything of the nature and consistency of puddle, into which, if a hasty foot be placed, or a stick let fall, there results a *plosh*.

Plowder [plaow'd'ur]; or **Plowd** [plaow'd], v. n. to plod on an impeded way, as through dirt, or refuse; Mid. **Plowderer** [plaow'd'uru], and **plowder** [plaow'd'ur], sb. There are other forms, casual to this district, but more general northwards—[pluo'h'd] vb., [pluo'h'd'ur] vb. and sb. [Ploo'd'ur] is also a form the verb takes. This, in Mid-Yorks., is a more usual one than the preceding forms noted. The verb and derivatives are much used figuratively.

Plug [pluog-], v. a. to load, or stack with the 'gripe,' or dung-

fork. 'We shall have to go to *plug* muck to-morn' [Wi sul' e tu gaang' tu pluog' muok' tu-muo'h'n], to load with manure to-morrow.

Plugger [pluog'ur], applied to anything very large; Mid.

Plunk [pluonk'], the body of grass within a so-called 'fairy-ring'; gen. Also joined to *of*, and used in such phrases as, 'A *plunk* o' folk' [U pluong'k u faowk'], a gathering of people. 'A *plunk* o' trees' [U pluong'k u trih'z], a clump of trees.

Pluther [pluodh'ur]; or **Plutherment** [pluodh'ument, (and) mint], applied to any liquid that is mixed with foreign matter, or is in a greatly muddled state. **Pluthery**, adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The contents of a thickly-scummed, stagnant pool would be associated with one or other of these words.

Pôat [p:uo'h't (but quite often *short*)], v. n., v. a., and sb. This is a word with a nice but well-understood meaning. The *Wh. Gl.* has, "to push slightly at anything with a stick or the hand. Also, to point the ground, as the phrase is, with a stick in walking. 'He now gans *poating* about with a stick,' uses a walking-stick." In Mid-Yorks. and Nidderdale the word at all times means to put or throw out the foot, in a venturesome way, always implying a light action. It is also in use *substantively*. An infant's playful kicks are *pôats*. The action of pawing, like a horse, is also indicated by the same word. It is not often employed in relation to adults, and in usage is frequently boldly figurative. The word in town dialect having a correspondence in meaning is *pawt* [pao'h't], and this pronunciation is also casual to the north.

Poddish [pod'ish], porridge. That is to say, 'oatmeal thicken' [waat'm:i'h'1 thik'unz]; gen. A hound's mess of flesh and oatmeal is also favoured with the name of *poddish*. There are some few other forms receiving a similar termination; *cabbage* becomes [kaab'ish], *manage* [maan'ish], *morrice* [mor'ish], *liquorice* [lik'urish], &c., but the words are not numerous.

Podge [poj, puoj], "A fat, dirty person." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is a common meaning, but, as an epithet, the term is as freely bestowed, in a good-natured manner, upon children of a fleshy appearance, as upon the particular object indicated. 'Come hither, thou old *podge*, and I'll be the kissing of thee to death!' [Kuom' idh'ur dhoo aoh'd poj-un' Aa'l bi't' kuos'in ao dhu tu di'h'th !]. The preposition of also follows the verb idiomatically when there is a pronoun to come immediately after. *Podge* is also a v. n. denoting the heavy irregular gait usual to very fat persons.

Poke; or **Pôak** [puo'h'k], a sack, or long bag of any kind. Used also in figure. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.

Pomeson [puoh'm-sun, su'n, (and) habitually from some speakers, sum, (and) su'm]. *Palm-Sunday* is thus corrupted in parts of Mid-Yorkshire and the north. At Stokesley, a fair, held on the Saturday preceding this festival, is known as '*Pomeson Fair*.' Southward, the vowel in *Palm* is as distinctly [æ]—[Pao'h'm-Suon'du].

Poo [puo'], v. a. and sb. to pull. [Puo'd], pulled. Upper Nidd. This is a Craven form, and may be heard in the mining-dales north-west, where other words have a similar treatment.

Pooch [pooch'], v. a. to poach; gen. An exceptional pronunciation for the class of word. It is employed in the Leeds district, too, with the like peculiarity.

Popple [pop'u'l, puop'u'l], the common poppy of the cornfields. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Porate [puore'h't]; or **Potate** [puote'h't], potatoe; gen.

Porringer [puorinju, purinju (ref.)], applied to a round-shaped, bulging metal or earthen vessel, with a pipe-handle. It is used for children's messes, and also for heating food. *Wh. Gl.*, where the description slightly varies; gen.

Poss [pos'], v. a. and v. n. to mix; to agitate, or dash about, as with a pestle, or staff. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Many of these common verbs are employed as substantives, but in an unmistakably humorous way. This word, for example. 'Thou'll make a *poss* of it before thou's done' [Dhoo'l maak' u 'pos' on' t ufuoh'r dhooz di'h'n]. **Posskit** (*Wh. Gl.*), a covered tub, used in *possing*, or cleansing linen, &c., the *poss*, or *posser*, being a wooden pin "with a thick knob at the immersed end, and worked through a hole in the lid." (*Wh. Gl.*)

Post-house [paost- (and) puost'-oo's], post-office. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Posy [puo'h'zi, paoh'zi, pao'zi], a nosegay. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The two last pronunciations are in the order of their refinement.

Potter [pot'ur], v. a. to fumble; to engage in anything requiring much manipulation, or a fussy movement of the hands. *Wh. Gl.* (part.); gen.

Pouk [puo'k], a pustule; gen.

Pow [paow'], the head, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Pownd [p:ao'wnd], pond; gen. A peculiar pronunciation.

Pratter [praat'ur], v. n. and sb. to prate; Mid.

Pratty [praati]; or **Prutty** [pruot'i]; or **Furty** [puor'ti], adj. forms of *pretty*; gen. The first form (*Wh. Gl.*) is most used, and is general to the north. *Pretty*, as a word, is limited in use, being chiefly heard in connection with certain words and unchangeable phrases.

Praunge [prao'h'nj], a time of wild enjoyment; Mid. 'We had a rare day's *praunge* of it' [Wi d' u re'h' di'h'z prao'h'nj on' t].

Præce [pri'h's], sb. and v. a. the pronunciation of *price*, on the part of those who are most quaint in manners and speech. The general form is [praa's]; and the refined [prey's]; gen.

Præachment [pri'h'chment], applied to a tedious narration, or discourse, or to long-winded speech of any kind, written or oral. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Præam [pri'h'm], anything wordy—a discourse, conversation, or talk of any kind, written or spoken; Mid. 'He wrote her a great long *præam* of a letter' [Ee re'h't ur u 'gri'h't laang' pri'h'm uv' u lit'ur].

Prial [pri'h'l]; or **Prile** [praa'l], a term which, at most times savouring of bad repute, is applied to those who are adapted for each other's company, having a resemblance in manners, or disposition. It is seldom applied to a greater number than two or three. [A corruption of *pair royal*, meaning, properly, three things of a sort. At cards, three of the same value used to be called a *pair royal*, pronounced *prial*. See *pair-royal* in Nares. —W. W. S.] Mid. 'Never a

one is better than the rest—there's a *prial* of them' [Ne'h'n u 'yaanz' bet'ur un' t' rist—dhuz' u pri'h'l on' um']. 'A bonny *prile*' [U baoni praa'l], a fine lot.

Princod [prin'kaod], a pin-cushion. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Prod [prod'], v. a. and sb. to prick, or goad. Also, *substantively*, for the iron point on the stick or staff made use of. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Anything in the shape of a pricker often gets the name.

Proddle [prod'u'l], v. a. to poke with a stick, or other article, within a hole, or so as to make one. Also, figuratively, to trifle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Pronse [praons', praonz'], v. n. to pace ostentatiously. **Pronsy** [praon'zi], adj.; Nidd.

Pross [pros'], "gossiping talk" *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also in common use as a *neuter verb*.

Pruson [pruoz'un], sb. and v. a. prison; to imprison. The usual pronunciation of this word by old people; Mid.

Pubble [puob'u'l], adj. plump, as applied to a round lumpy object. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Pulls [puo'lz], sb. pl. most usually applied to the heads of corn dispersed on a barn-floor, after thrashing, &c.; Mid.

Pundstone [puon'stun, su'n, (and) sti'h'n], a pebble-weight representing the conventional pound, or 'long pound' of twenty-two ounces, in the weight of made-up butter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The 'long roll' of butter is yet supposed to maintain this standard in weight. The weight of the 'short roll' is not entirely established; the market-women being frequently heard tempting the tasters of their dairy produce

with the remark, that 'there is bound to be seventeen ounces, if there is one' [dhuz' buon' tu bi siv'u'tih'noo'nsizif dhuz' yaan'] in the short rolls, which they have for sale.

Purely [piw'u'li], adv. a term expressing a satisfactory state of health, and usual in response to an inquiry. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'Now, bairn, how are you?' 'Why, bairn, I am *purely*, thank you; and pray you, how's yourself, and how goes all at home?' [Noo' be'h'n, oo' aa' yu? W:aa'-yu be'h'n, Aa's piw'u'li thengk' yu, un' pre yu oo's yusen', un' oo' gaangz' yaal' ut' yaam?]

Purvil [pu'vil], v. a. A *purvilled* arrangement of articles, or material of any kind, is when the things are placed one above the other; Mid. [Evidently a peculiar use of Mid. Eng. *purviled*, which had, originally, reference to the arranging of things along a thread or edge. See *purviled* in Chaucer.—W. W. S.]

Put [puot'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to butt; gen. 'Wedding comes all at once, like a *putting calf*' [Wed'in kuo'mz yaal' aat' yaans', laa'k u puot'in kao'h'f]. The word usually implies gentleness. This is not the case in such a sentence as [Ee mi:h'd 'sa'y'k u'n u puot' aat' mu], he made *such* on a *put* at me. *On*, in this sentence, has the sense of *of*, but this sound may arise from the preceding adjective having simply the old participial ending *en*, as some words in rural dialect, and a multitude in town dialect, have.

Putten [puot'u'n], past part. of *put*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also constantly employed when followed by *on* idiomatically, not merely as in the glossary illustration, "She is bravely *putten on*," where *put*

on is the verb, but when the preposition has the meaning of *of*, 'Hast thou *putten* on it away?' [Ez' tu puot'u'n ont' uwi'h'?] 'He's *putten* on it off while to-morrow' [Iz' puot'u'n ont' aoh'f waa'l'tu-muo'h'n]. 'I've *putten* on it down' [Aa'v puot'u'n on it' doon'], I have put, or set it down. So rooted is this form that in some phrases the prepositions follow each other, as when the verb to *put on* (*Wh. Gl.*) is employed with the meaning of, to impose upon, oppress, over-use or take advantage of. 'Thou's *putten* on o' him long enough' [Dhuoz' puot'u'n on' u im' laang' uni'h'f].

Puzzom [puoz'um], sb. and v. a. poison. **Puzzomous** [puoz'-umous], adj. poisonous. Also **puz-zomful** [puoz'u'mfuol], adj. but a term more expressive of the tendency to become poisonous; noxious. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The participles are formed in the usual way, by the addition of *ing* and *ed*, but the last term may be said to fulfil the purpose of a *part. pres.*

Pye [pua:], v. n. to pry; to act inquisitively. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Quart [kwaa't], v. a. to thwart. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid-Yorks, where it is an odd pronunciation, *thwart* [thwe'h't] being used more generally.

Quarterage [kwe'h't'rij], a quarterly allowance; Mid.

Queasy [kwi'h'zi], adj. denoting an unsettled, irritated state of the stomach; inclined to nausea; Mid. [Almost in general use; it occurs thrice in Shakespeare. —W. W. S.]

Queer [kwi'h'r], the pronunciation of *choir*; Mid.

Quest [kwest', kwist'], inquest; Mid. 'A crowner's *quest*' [U

kroon'uz kwest'], a coroner's inquest. Shakespeare has 'crown-er's quest law'; Hamlet, v. 1.

Quidgy [kwid'ji], adj. applied to anything exceedingly little; Mid. 'What a little *quidgy* apple! Aye, it is a *quidgy*' [Waat' u laa'l kwid'ji aap'u'l! Aay', it' iz' u kwid'ji]. Old people also say **Kudgy** [kuod'ji] and, occasionally, **Qudgy** [kwood'ji].

Quip [kwip:], v. a. to equip; but in freer use than ordinarily; Mid. 'Now, then, I am *quipped* and ready!' [Noo, dhin', Aa'z kwipt' un' rid'i], am fully dressed, and ready.

Quit [kwuot:], v. a. and adj. to quit. This is a peculiar change of vowel favoured by some old people; Mid.

Quoit [kw:uo'h't], sb., v. a., and v. n. quoit. A term there is much more use for in town localities, where there are few public-houses which have not their 'skittle-alley' and '*quoit*-garth' rearwards on the premises, but is yet a familiar one in rural parts, and the difference of respective pronunciations suggests the example. In town dialect, the form is [kao'yt], and the word is unknown as a *verb*. A Mid-Yorkshire speaker would readily say, 'I'm bown (going) to *quoit*' [Aa'z boon' tu kw:uo'h't]; but a southern speaker would not, save under exceptional circumstances, be likely to know what the word meant. Himself, if a Leeds man, would say, in unavoidable periphrase, 'I'm bown to lai'k (play) at *quoits*' [Aam' baa'n tu le'h'k ut' kao'ys].

Raader [re'h'd'ur, ri'h'd'ur]; or **Raather** [re'h'dhur, ri'h'dhur], adv. rather; gen.

Raaming [re'h'min], adj. denoting size; gen. 'A gurt (great)

- rdaming height* ' [U:gu't re'h'm-in :e'yt].
- Rabble** [raab'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to gabble in reading. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*. 'He made sike (such) a *rabble* on (of) it, I couldn't understand a word he said' [Ee mi'h'd saa'k u raab'u'l ont' Aa' kuod'u'nt uo'nd'ustaan' u w:a'o'd i sed].
- Rabble** [raab'u'l], v. n. and sb. to wrangle; Mid. 'What are yond two *rabbling* about?' [Waats' yaon' tw:e'h' raab'lin uboot?]' 'Don't talk to him about it; it's sure to end in a *rabble*' [Din'ut tach'k tiv' im' uboot: it'; its' si'h' tu ind' iv' u raab'u'l].
- Rabble-rout** [raab'u'l-root], the noise of a *rabble*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Rack** [raak:]. 'As wet as *rack*' [Uz' weet' uz' raak:] is a common proverbial expression, in allusion to the *rack*, or broken vaporous clouds of the sky; gen.
- Raddle** [raad'u'l], v. a. to beat with a light stick, giving blows in quick succession. **Raddling**, sb. a beating after this manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [*Raddle*, as a sb. and diminutive of *rod* is given in Parish's Sussex Glossary. And see *Radling* in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 1, and *Radlings* in Gloss. B. 17.—W. W. S.]
- Raen** [re'h'n], the uncultivated ground nigh a hedge; gen. [Icel. *rein*, a strip of land.—W. W. S.]
- Raff** [raaf:]; or **Riff-raff** [rif-raaf:], sbs. sing. and plur. applied to low, disreputable people. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The compound is also used as an adjective. A *riff-raff* lot. The first term is occasionally used in Mid-Yorka. as an *active verb*, to brush, or rake together promiscuously. 'Now, then, take the brush and *raff* them well together' [Noo' dhin' taak' t bruosh' un' raaf' um' weel' tugid'u]. A '*raff-monger*' [raaf-muong-ur] is a dealer in odds and ends of wares, and lumber.
- Raffle** [raaf'u'l], v. a. to squander, or dissipate. Also, as a *verb neuter*, to confuse, or create disorder; to wander, or become incoherent in talk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Rafflepack** [raaf'u'lpaak], sb. and adj. a low, rakish company. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Raffing** [raaf'lin], adj. riotous and dissipated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Raflock** [raaf'luk], a fragment; gen.
- Ragabash** [raag'ubaash], sb. and adj.; or **Ragaly** [raag'uli], adj. expressive of a beggarly, untidy state. *Wh. Gl.* The last is a Mid-Yorks. term; the first is general, as are, also, *ragabrash* [raag'ubraash], and *ragabrag* [raag'ubraag].
- Raggles** [raag'u'lz], an untidy person; gen.
- Ragil** [raag'il], a loose, careless person; one of mischievous or wilful, but not of an ill, disposition. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. This is a term mostly bestowed on juveniles, and, being one only of good-humoured reproach, is welcomed. Amongst the adult peasantry it is employed as a somewhat fastidious term, and is used complacently in the company of superiors.
- Ragraver** [raag'raa'vur], a rude romper; a 'tear-clothes.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The 'long i' sound [aay:], noted in the *Wh. Gl.*, is also heard generally, but apart from broad dialect.
- Ragrowter** [raag'raowt'u], v. n. to indulge in rude, boisterous play; to romp, seizing the garments. *Wh. Gl.* (pres. part.); Mid. Also, *substantively*.
- Raitch** [re'h'ch]. The *Wh. Gl.*

definition (see E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2) is, "A white line down a horse's face." The word may be identical with *ratch* (see), yet this distinct pronunciation is also current in Mid-Yorks., and is heard over the north generally. But the term is not restricted to a natural mark or streak of this kind upon a horse, but applies equally to other animals, and to any part of their body; also to persons and objects. It is employed as a *verb*, too, as *chalk* is customarily. On occasions, it is not easy to draw the line between *ratch* and *rai'tch*, as in the phrase, 'I'll *rai'tch* thy rig if I get hold of thee!' [Aa'l re'h'ch 'dhaa' rig: if' Aa git' aoh'd u dhu], will mark your back, if I get hold of you.

Rakapelt [raak'upelt], a dissolute character. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Raketime [re'h'ktaa'm], a miner's term for that time when sets of workmen relieve each other; Nidd.

Ram [raam'], adj. rancid, or rank. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Icel. *ramr*, strong.—W. W. S.]

Ra'me [re'h'm], v. n. and v. a. to vociferate, with an implication of violent behaviour; gen. 'Goes *ra'ming* about like a madman' [Gaan'z re'h'min uboot' laa'k u maad'mun]. One going about a house, singing at the top of her voice, will be desired not to *ra'me* in that way. 'Don't *ra'me* the house down!' [Duon'ut re'h'm t' oo's doon:!] [Very common in Old English. A.S. *hremian*, to cry out.—W. W. S.]

Ramp-an-réave [raamp-un-ri'h'v], applied to lumber, or odds and ends of any kind; Mid. 'Go and fettle (put to rights) the old chamber, at the house end, and if there's any *ramp-an'-réave* about, pretha (pray thou, literally) let's be quit of it' [Guang'

un' fet'u'l t' aoh'd che'h'mur, ut' t' oo's ind'; un' if' dhuz' aon'i raamp'-un-ri'h'v uboot' pred'h'u lits' bi kwit' o t].

Ramp-and-ree [raamp'-un-ree'], a verbal phrase expressive either of that kind of rough conduct attaching to boisterous humour, or of that coming of mad anger; gen.

Ramps [raamps'], a reckless, dissipated person; gen.

Ramscaillon [raamskaal'iu'n], a careless dirty person, of vagrant, worthless habits. Not applied with the direct meaning of the simple forms (see), as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ramshackle [raam'shaaku'l], an unsteady person, one upon whom no dependence can be placed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In some slight use as a *verb*, and common in the form of a *part. pres.*

Randle-balk [raan'u'l-bao'h'k]; or **Gally-balk** [gaali-bao'h'k]; or **Reckon-balk** [rek'un-bao'h'k]; or **Reckon-perch** and **peak** [rek'un-pih'ch (and) p:ih'k]; or **Gally-tree** [gaali-tree']; or **Randle-tree** [raan'u'l-tree']. These are all names given to the iron chimney-bar, by which, with the aid of simple 'crooks,' or a '*reckon*,' vessels are suspended over the fire. Of the number, the first three, together with *Reckon-perch*, are contained in the *Wh. Gl.* The first three are general, and, collectively, are heard in Mid-Yorkshire only.

Random [raan'd'um], sb. and adj. loose; Mid. 'It's bown (going) to be a *random* day with him' [Its' boon' tu bi u raan'd'um di'h' wi'im], a loose, or idle day. 'He's on the *random* again' [Eez' ut' raan'd'um ugi'h'n], off work, or, 'on the loose' again. The *Wh. Gl.* employs *randan* with a somewhat similar mean-

ing. One may hear this form, at times, in the north, but it is hardly recognised.

Rannock [raan'uk], a rake, or spendthrift. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The verb is also common, but the past part. is unheard to any extent. The substantive is also applied to half-wild, romping sheep. Those of the Masham breed are known as *rannocks*.

Rant [raant'], the feast-days of Nidderdale localities are called *rants*. The chief of these is that known as 'Netherdil *Rant*,' held at Pateley-Bridge.

Raps [raaps'], news, familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Rash [raash'], a narrow piece of arable land left uncultivated; gen.

Rasp [raasp'], v. a. and v. n. to overheat; Mid. Bread baked too quickly is *rasped*. A person excuses himself for slow walking, by saying that when he walks quickly he gets '*rasping* hot very soon' [raas'pin uo'h't vaar'u si'h'n].

Ratch [ratch'], a stripe; Mid.

Rate [re'h't], v. a. a weather term. To be *rated*, is to be exposed to inclement or *raty* weather; gen. Timber is *rated* by being exposed through all seasons. See **Rait** in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 2, and B. 15.

Ratton [raat'u'n], rat. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.

Rave [ri'h'v], a state of mad passion, or fury; with the meaning of the verb to *rave*; Mid.

Raw-gob [rao'h'-gob], an abrupt, vulgar speaker; one who is coarse-mouthed. *Wh. Gl.* (past part.); gen.

Rax [raaks'], v. a. and v. n. to stretch, or wrench; gen. A mustard-plaister is said to have been a *raxer*. A person will tell

of 'a nasty *razin*' pain' he is subject to. **Rax**, sb. (*Wh. Gl.*) and v. a. also, a sprain.

Razzen [raaz'un], v. a. When anything out of the oven, or from before the fire, is rather more burnt than baked, it is *razzened*; Mid. To *over-broil* a portion of a joint, would be to *razze* [raaz'u'l] (*Wh. Gl.*) it.

Razze [raaz'u'l], v. a. See **Razzen**.

Réad [ri'h'd]; or **Rid** [rid'], adj. red. These forms are general, but the old Mid-Yorkshire people employ *réad* [ri'h'd] (*Wh. Gl.*) more frequently than is usual in Nidderdale. Nor in words similar to *rid* do the Nidderdale people make such use of the [i].

Réak [ri'h'k], v. a. to reach; Mid. '*Réak* me that flitch down' [ri'h'k mu dhaat flik' doon]. *Flitch* is quite as commonly [fi'h'k] and [fih'k], mostly among the old people.

Réan [ri'h'n], sb. and v. n. the pronunciation of *reign*; gen.

Réang [ri'h'ng], a discoloured line, or stripe, "as, the flesh from the stroke of a switch, or whip. A face is *réanged* with dirt when it has soiled finger-marks down it."—*Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Réap [ri'h'p], a stalk, or stem; Mid. [P:ey-ri'h'ps], pea-stalks.

Réast [ri'h'st], hoarseness. **Réasty** [ri'h'sti], adj.; gen.

Réast [ri'h'st], a rancid or rusty state, as applied to meats, and to bacon particularly; gen. *Wh. Gl.* adj. also common.

Réast [ri'h'st], a state of restiveness, or obstinacy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A term most frequent in regard to a horse's behaviour, but not unusual in its application to persons. *Wh. Gl.* adj. also common; gen.

Reb [reb'], rib; Nidd.

Reckling [rek·lin]; or **Rackling**

[raak·lin], applied to a puny, or rickety child; also, to animals (particularly to swine), a *reckling* being employed to denote the last young one of a litter. [Cf. Icel. *reklingr*, an outcast. — W. W. S.]

Reckon [rek·u'n], an apparatus

attached to a chimney-bar, and used for suspending vessels over the fire. The form varies, but is usually a flat bar of iron, hook-shaped at one end, and angular at the other; drilled, also, with a number of holes, one above the other, to receive a pot-hook, which, sliding through a hole in the bottom piece of the *reckon*, can be put to additional use in diminishing or extending the vessel's distance from the top of the fire. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Ringing the *reckon*,' by way of proclaiming a stroke of good fortune, is not at all times a mere figure of speech, but is a custom often humorously resorted to within-doors.

Reckon-crook [rek·u'n-krih'k];

or **Beckon - cruke** [rek·u'n-kriwk], the hook attached to the '*reckon*' (see). The first form appears in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Red [red', rid'], v. a. to unloose,

or unravel; to unriddle; Mid. 'Red me that out, wilt thou?' [Red' mu dhaat' oot', wi tu?], Unravel me that, will you?

Reek [reek'], stock, i. e. in asso-

ciation with race, or lineage; but employed with an ill-meaning; gen. 'They are a bad *reek*.' 'Aye, and they come of a bad *reek*.' [Dhur' u baad' reek' :E'y, un' dhe 'kuom' u u baad' reek'].]

Reek [reek'], sb. and v. n. a

state of hot anger; Mid. The verb is apt to undergo a vowel-change. [Oo i diz' rih'k !], How

he does *reek*! or, fume.

Reek [reek', rih'k], v. n. and sb. to smoke, or emit vapour.

Reeky [reek'i], adj. smoky. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. to the county.

Reightle [reyt·u'l], v. a. to put

to rights; Mid. 'Nay, *reightle* thyself up a bit before thou goes, or thou'll flay the crows on the road!' [Ne'h', reyt'u'l dhisen' :uo'p u bit' ufuo'h' dhuo gaanz', u dhuol' fl:e'h' t krao'h'z ut' r:uo'h'd], or you will frighten the crows on the way.

Remling [rim·lin], remnant; Mid.**Remmle** [rem·u'l], v. a. to beat

with a stick, but either in sport, or without real angry feeling; Mid. The word is mostly used in playful threat. 'Come, come, that's thy gran'dad's chair; he'll be for *remmle* of thee if thee doesn't get out of it' [Kuom', kuom', dhaats' dhi graan'dad che'h'r; eel' bi fu rem'lin ao dhu, if' tu dis'u'nt git' oot'ont']. 'They want *remmle* well, for their own good' [Dhe waant' rem'lin wee'l, fu dhur' ao'h'n gih'd] or [giw'd], as some of the old people would say.

Remmon [rim·un], v. a. to shift,

or remove. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'The place is just as it was—thou's *remmoned* nought, I see' [T plih's iz' juost' uz' it' waar—dhuoz' rim'und 'naowt', Aa sees'], i. e. the room has not been tidied at all.

Render [rin·d'ur], v. a. to melt,

or boil down. '*Rendered* fat,' dripping. **Renderments** [rin·d'uments], sb. pl. portions of fat, of all kinds, melted into a mass. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Equally applied, as a plural term, to the fat of various kinds in separate portions. Also **renderings** [rin·d'rinz], sb. pl.

Rensh [rinsh'], v. a. to rinse; gen.

- It may be worthy of a note that *wrench* is pronounced identically.
- Bew** [riw·], p. t. of the verb to row; Mid.
- Bezzle** [riz·u'l], the weasel. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Rick** [rik·]; or **Rich** [Rich·], Richard; gen.
- Rift** [rift·], v. n. to belch. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Rig** [rig·], ridge. Also applied to the lower part, or ridge, of the back, and freely employed in place of this word. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Old people are met with who habitually add [h'], but when this is the case the vowel is unusually short. [The original sense of *ridge* is *back*. A.S. *hrycg*, the back; also, a ridge.—W. W. S.]
- Rigging** [rig·in], the roof-timbers, or rafters. **Rigging-tree** [rig·in-tree·], the beam constituting the ridge of the roof. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Trey] is the frequently used refined form of the last word.
- Riggle** [rig·u'l] (commonly spelt *wriggle*), v. n. to sway with the back, with a short, quick motion, as sheep do when standing in flock; gen.
- Right** [reet·], v. a. to put to rights, literally and figuratively; but more particularly employed in place of the verb to *comb*. **Righting-comb** [reet·in-ki·h'm], a hair-comb. To 'right out,' to comb out. **Righting** [reet·in], pres. part. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. These are common southern forms, too. At Leeds, **rightener** [reyt·nu] is also used of a large-toothed hair-comb. **Lash**, v. a., **Lash-comb**, sb. are also more or less employed generally in the county. **Lasher**, sb. as applied to a large-toothed comb is heard, too. This is the most favoured form amongst uncouth speakers in southern localities.
- Right-on-end** [reet·un·ind·], adj. in a straight course. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, used to signify *on end*, or the right way up; as when one is told to roll a barrel to a spot, and place it *right-on-end*; or, to lift up a loose wheel, and place it *right-on-end* against the wall.
- Rigmarowl** [rig·muraowl], a drunkard, familiarly; Mid.
- Rim** [rim·], a spoke, or 'rung' of a ladder; Mid.
- Rimrace** [rim·ri·h's], a very small seam of ore—say, about half an inch in thickness; Nidd.
- Rind** [raa·nd, raa·ynd]. See **Hind**.
- Ringe** [rinj·], v. n. to whine, in pain; to utter a low sharp cry of distress, when this is visible. "To *ringe* and twist"—to complain, with an expression of acute feeling in the countenance. **Ringe**, sb. also, a sprain. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. 'I've got a *ringe* in my shackle' [Aa·v git·u'n u rinj· i maa· shaak·u'l], have sprained my wrist. In the first sense, the form is, also, common as a *substantive*. [Obviously a mere variation of *wrench*, pronounced [rinsh·].—W. W. S.]
- Ripple** [rip·u'l], v. a. to scratch slightly, drawing blood, but not causing a flow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *substantive* is equally common, and may be implied in the *Wh. Gl.* It is not limited in application. Parting a layer of dust on the floor with the point of a stick would, e.g. create a *ripple*. A mark across the grain of wood, as if where a saw had just grazed, would be called a *ripple*, too.
- Risement** [raa·zmont], an increase in price, or wages; gen. 'His wages have always been the same; he's never had any of

- your *risements*' [Iz' we'h'jiz ev' yaal'us bin' t' si'h'm; 'eez' niv'ur ed' aon' i u yu' raa'zmunts].
- Rising** [raa'zin], yeast, or any substitute, usually gets this name; gen.
- Rist** [rist']; or **Rust** [ruost'], sb., v. n., and v. a. rest; Mid. The old people cling to the last form.
- Rive** [raa'v], v. a. and sb. to tear; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* quotes the verb. In Mid-Yorkshire the word is also occasionally heard *substantively*, to denote a *tear-drop*. It is never heard in the plural. **Roven** [rov'u'n] (*Wh. Gl.*), one of the forms of the *perf. part.*
- Rob** [Rob', Raoh'b, Ruoh'b]; or **Robin** [Rob'in, Raoh'bin, Ruob'in, Ruoh'bin]; or **Hob** [Ob', Aoh'b], Robert; gen.
- Rocktree** [rok'tree' (and) t'rih']; or **Balk** [baoh'k], the large swing-bar, belonging to traces, to which smaller bars are attached when additional horses are yoked to an implement, or vehicle; gen.
- Roke** [ruoh'k], v. a., v. n., and sb. to perspire heavily; a state of exhalation. *Wh. Gl.* (sb. and adj.); gen. 'He sweats and *rokes* like an old horse' [Ee 'swi'h'ts un' ruoh'ks laa'k un' aoh'd 'aoh']. 'He fair (quite) *rokes* wet' [I fe'h'r ruoh'ks weet'], said of an animal from which a dense vapour is rising. '*Roky* weather' means a warm, vaporous state of the atmosphere.
- Roek** [rook'], a bundle, as applied to clover; gen.
- Roupy** [roopi, raowpi], adj. hoarse-voiced. '*Rouped* up,' closed in the throat, necessitating laboured, or feeble speaking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Roup** is also a verb *active*, but infrequent in use. In this, as in other words of the same class, with their derivatives, the vowels [oo] and [aow] have about an equal use, and are employed indiscriminately in both vulgar and refined speech.
- Rouse** [roo'zu'l], v. a. to rouse; Mid.
- Rout** [root', raowt'], v. a. to search, employing the hands; to drag forth; to bring to view; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* has to '*rout* about,' with a general explanation.
- Rout** [root', raowt'], v. n. "To low or bellow, as cattle," *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, to bellow, or speak boisterously, and, at times, employed as a *substantive*.
- Reuter** [root'ur, raowt'ur], v. a. and v. n. to search amidst a confusion of things; to turn out mixed contents, for examination, or tidying purposes. **Routering** time [raowt'u'rin taa'm], a house-cleaning, or other such time. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Both terms are also employed *substantively* in the senses indicated.
- Router** [root'ur, raowt'ur], a rushing or confused noise of any kind; a commotion, or 'to do.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is also employed.
- Router** [root'ur], sb. and v. n. loud empty talk; Mid. 'What's he standing *routering* there at?' [Waats' i staan'in roo-tu'rin dhi'h'r aat?]
- Routy** [root'i, raowti], adj. rank and coarse, as applied to grass. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Row** [raow], v. n. to engage in hand-labour vigorously, and with commotion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also in use *substantively*.
- Rowan-tree** [raow-un'tree']; or **Bown-tree** [raown'tree'], the mountain-ash, much used in a variety of superstitious ways as a preservative against witchcraft. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The refined

- forms are [ruw'un (and) ruwn'-t'rey].
- Rowhead** [raowi'h'd (and) yi'h'd], a hobgoblin; Mid.
- Rownd** [raownd'], the roe of fish. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Roy** [raoy], v. n. to indulge in reckless conduct. The word is perhaps oftenest heard with *on* following adverbially, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, but the addition is not obligatory. 'He drinks and roys at t'end on t' [I d'ringks un' raoyz ut' ind' ont'], He 'drinks' and is reckless to an extremity; Mid.
- Rozzil** [roz'il]; or **Russel** [ruos'il], v. n. and v. a. to wither. The *Wh. Gl.* quotes "*russell'd*, withered as an apple," but the verb, though oftenest heard in connection with orchard-fruit, has no restriction. The first verb is, however, in most use.
- Ruck** [ruok-]; or **Ruckle** [ruok'u'l]; or **Rockle** [rok'u'l], a pile; usually applied to one of bean-sheaves. A *ruckle* of these are four, bound together at the top. The two first forms are general; the last a Mid-Yorkshire.
- Rud** [ruod-]; or **Red-rud** [rid'-ruod-], red ochre. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ruddock** [ruod-uk], a robin; gen.
- Rud-stake** [ruod-stih'k], a stake to which cattle are fastened in the barn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Ruff** [ruof], applied to the moon's halo; gen. It is looked upon as a sign of rain.
- Rulley** [ruol'i], a waggon, without sides, and very low in build, used in market-towns where business is going on; Mid. A reduced form of the 'wherry' employed by the railway carriers of the southern manufacturing towns.
- Rumbustical** [ruombuos'tiku'l], adj. of a coarse turbulent address, with venturesome, corresponding manners. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Rumption** [ruom'shu'n], a commotion. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Bump-ture** [ruom'tur], also, for a tumultuous outbreak.
- Rung** [ruong']. The *rungs* of a cart are the topmost side portions; gen.
- Runnel** [ruon'il], a rivulet, or rill. Also, a funnel. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. There are also employed *runlet* [ruon'lit] with the first meaning, and *tunnel* [tuon'il] with the last; these forms being general.
- Runty** [ruon'ti], adj. short-set, active, and hardy in appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The *t* is dental in some cases.
- Rush** [ruosh-], a crowd; a merry-making. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. In several Yorkshire localities, the term is applied to the yearly feast-days.
- Ruttings** [ruot'inz], sb. pl. animal entrails. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also shortened to *ruts* [ruots-].
- Ruttle** [ruot'u'l], v. n. to rattle, usually applied to throat-sounds, and particularly to the noise heard from a dying person, too weak to make the effort to breathe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, common as a *substantive*.
- Sackless** [saak'lus], adj. and sb. innocent; Mid.
- Sad** [saad-], adj. heavy; in a cohesive, moist state, as applied to substances. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'As *sad* as a dumpling' [Uz saad-uz u duomplin]. 'As *sad* as liver' [Uz saad-uz liv'u].
- Sag** [saag-], v. n. and v. a. to gain in bulk, from overweight, as when a full sack on the back of a horse inclines, or *sags*, on

oneside until it 'sags over' [saagz' sow'h'r]. *Wh. Gl.* 'Sag'd out' [saagd' oot'], also common; gen.

Sai'm [seh'm, si'h'm], hog's-lard. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Saint Pawls [Saant' (and) Sih'nt Pao'h'sul]; *Mid.* "In a district of the North Riding, this mythical saint is a subject of constant allusion, as one having superlative excellencies, but a saint whose day in the calendar never comes. Of a bright copper show-kettle, it will be said: 'That's for better days than Sundays: it's for *St Pawle's*, and *St Pawle e'ens*' [Dhaats' fur' bet'u di'h'z un' Suon'duz: its' fu Su'nt' Pao'h'su'lz, un' Su'nt' Pao'h'su'l eenz]. One youth will say to another: 'When's thou going to don thy new coat, Rich?' 'O *St Pawle's*' [Winz' dhoo' boon' tu don' dhi nih' kuoh't, Rich'? U Su'nt' Pao'h'su'lz], will be the evasive response." The above appeared as a communication to *Notes and Queries*, several years ago, but elicited no reply. [Clearly a corruption of 'Saint *Apostle*.' The vagueness is due to the intentional refraining from mentioning which apostle.—W. W. S.]

Sai'r [seh'r], adj. the pronunciation of *sore*. Employed, also, as an adverb. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sai'ry [seh'ri], adj. in a sickly state. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sai'ry [seh'ri]; or **Sôary** [suoh'ri]; or **Surry** [suori, sur'i (ref.)], adj. sorry; gen. The first forms usually precede a noun, especially if emphasis is required. 'He's a *sôary* friend' [Eez' u' suoh'ri frind']. 'Them's *sai'ry* cōal; they won't burn' [Dhemz' seh'ri kuoh'l; dhe win'ut baon']. The first form belongs to Mid-Yorks; the second is most usual in the north; and the last is always used in refined speech. **Sôary**

is a south-west form, too, but rarely with a long vowel sound, and in little character.

Sam [saam'], v. a. to gather; gen. Also, to curdle (v. n. *Wh. Gl.*); *Mid.*

Samcast [saam'kaast, saam'kest], sb. sing. and plur. a farming-term for land ploughed in breadths of five or six yards; *Mid.* 'I am bown (going) to plough in *samcast*' [Aa'z boon' to plooi saam'kaast]. The furrows are not 'crossed,' or traversed, but merely exist as drains. [The prefix *sam* in Old English is cognate with, not borrowed from, the Latin *semi*, with the same sense. Thus, *samrede* = half red, half ripe, is used of cherries in *Piers the Plowman*, C. ix. 311. Hence *samcast* is, literally, *half-cast*; meaning, perhaps, partially ploughed.—W. W. S.]

Saptoppin [saap'topin], a want-wit; *Mid.*

Sark [saak'], a shirt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sarra [saaru]; or **Sarve** [saav], v. a. and v. n. to serve; gen. The last form is usually employed before a word beginning with a vowel. 'Away with thee and *sarra* t' pigs' [Uwi'h' wi dhu un' saaru t' pigz']. *Wh. Gl.*

Sarrowings [saaru-inz], sb. pl. alops or messes for the pig-trough (*Wh. Gl.*); gen.; or, for cattle; *Mid.* Occasionally, in Mid-Yorkshire, the word is used for the quantity of milk yielded by one cow.

Sathan [Seh'thun], is often the pronunciation of *Satan*. When the *t* only is sounded, the word is [Sih'tun]; ref. [Seh'tun], the vowel being invariably long in the last form; gen. Both these may be often heard with a dental *t*.

Saul [sao'h'l], the pronunciation of *soul*; gen.

Saumas [sao'h'mus (but with the first vowel often long)], lit. *Soul-mass*, the feast of All Souls, November 2. **Saumas - e'en** [sao'h'mus-ee'n]. **Saumas-cake** [-kih'k], a small fruit-cake, prepared for eating on this day. *Wh. Gl.* The preparation of these cakes is alluded to in the *Wh. Gl.* as a custom known in the locality in the early part of the century. It yet lingers in Mid-Yorkshire.

Sau't [sao'h't], v. n. and v. a. to saunter; Mid.

Saut [sao'h't], the pronunciation of *salt*, and usual to the class of word. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sawcoome [sao'h'kum], sawdust. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. See *Coom* in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 7.

Say [se'h', si'h'], v. a. and sb. to control, by word of mouth. Also, to convince. **Saying**, and **sayed**, past and pres. parts. The last form is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Scaddle [skaad'u'l], adj. timid, usually applied to a horse; gen.

Scalder [sk:ao'h'd'ur], v. a. to leave the appearance of a blistered, or chafed place. An 'angry' place is also so designated. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Scale [ske'h'l], v. a. and v. n. to scatter; Mid. As a *neuter verb*, its use is infrequent.

Scallibrat [skaal'ibraat], a "passionate or screaming child." *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. A romping, rudely boisterous child also gets the name.

Scallion [skaal'yun], a leak. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Scamperil [skaam'pu'rill], a scampish juvenile; Mid.

Scar' [skaa'r], scare; gen. 'It put such on (of) a *scar'* on them

that they never dared go again [It' puot' sa'yk' n u 'akaa'r on-um' ut' dhe niv'ur 'daa'd gaang-ugi'h'n].

Scarbrow [Skaa'bru-raow].

When sufficiently used tea-leaves have more water added to them, it is a humorous proceeding to give a shaking to the tea-pot, which action is called a *Scarbrow*; an allusion, it may be supposed, to the exigencies associated with the lodging-houses there. The same process is also called, 'a mantua-maker's ([maan'ti-maakuz]) twist;' Mid.

Scald-lit-on't! [skaoh'd-lit-ont!]

an imprecation, used in anger, but meaningless. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [Formerly, the meaning was clear, viz. 'a scald light on it!'] A *scald*, or *scall*, is a sort of scab. See Levit. xiii. 30.—W. W. S.]

Scaum [skaoh'h'm], insincere talk; banter; Mid. One listening to a letter being read will, at a characteristic passage, say of the writer, 'That's like his *scaum*' [Dhaats' laa'k iz' skao'h'm], like his trick of talk; being more humorous than sincere. The term is also applied to scornfully-abusive language. It is also used as indicating the appearance of scorn; Mid. 'And she had such a *scaum* in her face all the time she was going on' [Un' shi'h'd 'sa'yk u skao'h'm i ur' fi'h's yaal' t taam shu wur' gaan'in aon'].

Scau'my [skaoh'mi], adj. gaudy; Mid.

Scalp [skaoh'p], the pronunciation of *scalp*. The top of the head, or skull, when hairless. Also, a stony or rocky surface. **Scalpy**, adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Scirwheew [sku'wiw'], adv. awry; Nidd.

Scoonce [skaons; skons; skao'h'ns], a screen. Used, also, in figure;

Mid. A 'fire-sconce' [faayr-skons]. A beggar will carry a basket holding a few wares for 'a bit of a *sconce*,' i. e. in pretence of being a dealer.

Sconce [skons'], v. a. to seat one's self; to couch, resting on the limbs. Also, *substantively*, for a fixed, shelf-like seat; gen. The word is in greatest use as a verb.

Scopperil [skopril, skuopril], a teetotum. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Scooze [skoos', skaows'], v. a. to seize and beat, with the open hand. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*

Scouch [skooch'], v. n. to couch, or stoop low; *Mid.*

Scourge [skwuoh'hj]; or **Scourgy** [skwuoh'hji], a short whip, the lash of which is usually made of horse-hair.

Scow [skaow']; or **Scowder** [skaow'd'ur]; or **Scowderment** [skaow'd'ument], a cleaning bout of any kind; the confused noise of any process performing by hand. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The two first forms are also in use as *neuter verbs*.

Scruffle [skraaf'ul], v. n. to contend with the hands, as amidst a throng, for place or position; or, in a reaching struggle for something held out. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Scram [skraam'], v. a. and sb. to gather from the ground, by as many as the hand can at once seize; gen.

Scramp [skraamp'], v. a. to gather, clutchingly, as in a children's scramble for nuts; *Mid.* Alluding to a person's savings, it will be said, 'He's gotten it (the money) *scramped* together, somehow,' [Eez' gitu'n it skraampt' tugid'ur, suom'oo''].

Scran [skraan'], food, familiarly. **Scran-time** [skraan'-taa'm],

food, or meal-time. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'He'd neither scrip nor *scran*' [Id' ne'h'd'ur skrip' nur skraan'], had nothing, or, was worth nothing at all. [Of *Icel. skran*, rubbish, marine stores.—W. W. S.]

Scrapple [skraap'ul]; or **Scropple** [skrop'ul], v. n. to struggle with the hands; *Mid.* Of a delirious person, it will be said, that she 'did nought but jolder (jolt) her head about, and *scropple*' [did' naow't bud' jaowld'ur u yih'd uboot' un' skrop'ul].

Scrat [skraat'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to scratch. Also, in the sense of to 'tussle' or struggle for a bare living. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Scrat [skraat'], the devil. Usually with the prefix *Old* [aoh'd]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [*Icel. skratti*, a goblin, a devil.—W. W. S.]

Scrawm [skraoh'm], v. a. and v. n. to scribble, in long character; to smear, in up and down lines; to grope, with great action of the hands. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Scrawt [skraoh't], v. a. to scratch, leaving a mark. **Scrawty** [skr:ao'h'ti], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.* The first form is also employed *substantively*.

Screed [skree'd], sb. and v. a. a long shred, or border, of paper, or any similar material; gen. *Wh. Gl.* As an *active verb*, the word is in common use. '*Screed* that bit off, the whole length' [Skree'd dhaat' bit' aoff', t'yaal' lenth'].

Screeding [skreed'in], a scolding-match among women, when violence may go the length of tearing, or *screeding*, the cap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Screel [skri'h'l], v. n. and sb. to cry, in a shrieking manner; gen.

Screelpoke [skri'h'puoh'k], a name bestowed on a crying child; Mid.

Scribe [skraa'b], an inscription, or writing. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. As a *neuter verb* the term is somewhat more common. It is also occasionally heard *substantively*.

Strike [skraa'k], v. n. to scream. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Equally common as a *substantive*.

Scrimp [skrimp'], a small portion, or object; Mid. *Wh. Gl.*, "*scrimpy*" [skrim'pi] and "*scrimped up*", [skrimpt' uop'], adjs.; also common. [Cf. Eng. *shrimp*. —W. W. S.]

Scrog [skrog'], a shrub, or similar stumpy growth. **Scrogs** (*Wh. Gl.*), underwood generally; Mid.

Scrowl [skraow'l], v. a., v. n., and sb. to scrawl; Mid.

Scrubble [skruob'u'l], v. n. to make shift laboriously; Mid. A person will say, 'I've to *scrubble* hard enough for my bit'—for the little *he* (or *she*) earns [Aa'v tu skruob'u'l aa'd ini'h'f fu' maa' bit']. The word conveys the idea of 'hand-and-nail' work.

Scrudge [skruodj'], v. n. and v. a. to crowd up, or squeeze. **Scrowdage** [skraowdj'], *Wh. Gl.*, past part., in use also; Mid.

Scruff [skruof']; or **Scrufment** [skruof'ment], scum, dross, or other like impurity. *Wh. Gl.*, the last form being given in the plural, which is more used than the singular in Mid-Yorks. and Nidd. Refined speakers usually drop the *s* systematically in the plural use of the last word; and in each there is a change of vowel to [o]; gen.

Scruff [skruof'], to scrub lightly. "**Scruffin** ([skruof'in] sb.), a long mop for cleaning the bottom of the bakers' oven." *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Hard work of any kind

with a mop amounts to no more than *scruffing*. One will be told to get a besom and *scruff* the snow off the doorstone; by which sentence it will be understood that, from its partially iced state, only the surface portions can be cleared to any extent.

Scruffle [skruof'u'l], v. n. and sb. to contend, or scuffle. Also, figuratively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Scrunchings [skruon'shinz], sb. pl. broken bread in small portions, or victuals in remaining morsels. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The form employed in the singular is usually *scrunchion* [skruon'-shun].

Scry [skraa:], v. a. to descry. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Scud [skuod:], v. a. to scrape, with an implement. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Scufter [skuof't'ur], v. n. and sb. to hurry. 'I can bide an hour, then I must be *scuftering*' [Aa' kun' baa'd un' oo'h'r, dhin' Aa' mun' bi skuof't'u'rin]; Mid.

Seug [skuog:], a squirrel; Mid.

Scumfish [skuom'fish], v. a. to stifle, or suffocate. *Wh. Gl.* past part., also employed; gen.

Scutch [skuoch:], v. a. and sb. to whip, or scourge; Mid.

Scutter [skuot'ur], v. a. "To run to waste, as a taper in a wind." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a v. n., to run quickly; or, to flow fast, with a jerky movement, as the contents of a barrel when unplugged.

Sêa [si'h'], v. a. and v. n. to see. This form is usually employed before a consonant. It is a constituent in many interjectional phrases. 'Nobbut *see* buts!' [Naob'ut si'h' buods']. Only *see*, but!—only *see*! 'Sees t'e buts!' [Si'h's tu buods!]. Look you, but!—look you! gen. In all

words where the vowel is [ee'], in dialect speech, there is a tendency to employ a fracture, and to make the vowel a short one, with a final element. But in cases where the word is a monosyllable, this usage occurs by rule in a very pronounced way. In such common words as [dee'] *die*, [nee'] *knee*, [wee'] *we*, [bee'] *be*, [flee'] *fly*, [tree'] *tree*, and others, true dialect speakers make the change insensibly before consonants. Nor are indications of this usage wanting in the refined of these monosyllabic forms (as [sey', dey', ney', wey', bey', fley', trey']), as employed by the peasantry; in two of the above, [sey'] and [bey'], the change is often to [sey'h'] and [bey'h'], with distinctness; but the habit in connection with these refined forms is slight, and unfixed. In only one word in southern dialect, *see* [see', si'h'], does this substitution of [i'h'] for [ee'] occur.

Séagle [si'h'gu'l], v. n. to loiter indolently; Mid.

Séak [si'h'k], p. t. of *suck* (in dialect pronunciation [suo'k]); Mid.

Séak [si'h'k], adj. sick. 'I was neither *séak* nor sore' [Aa' waa naow'd'ur si'h'k nur se'h'r], was without an ailment. Used, also, in relation to condition of mind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Sek** [sek'] is employed as an adjective and substantive, and is the refined form.

Séakening [si'h'knin], a child-birth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Séar [si'h'r]; or **Suar** [siw'h'r], adj. and adv. sure; gen. The last form is often [seew'h'r] in emphasis. The quickest speakers employ [siw'h'r], and, unemphatically, [siw'h'r]. The first form often interchanges with [si'h'r]. In conversation, when the first

pers., pres. t. of *to be* occurs, the verb is omitted, being rendered unnecessary because of the two *s's* in conjunction. In such a sentence as, 'I shall soon come,' where there is also this order of contact, both *s's* are always heard — [Aa'z si'h'n kuo'm]. The same forms of *sure* are also employed for *assure* — 'I assured him it was true' [Aa' si'h'd im' it waa t'ri'h'].

Séave [si'h'v], the common dry rush. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Seeing-glass [see'in-dlaas], a looking-glass. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Ség [seg']; or **Bulseg** [buol'seg], a sedge, or water-rush. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. An old *Holy Thursday* custom prevails in many villages of strewing *segs* over the doorstones of houses. This custom existed in York up to a few years ago. A lady, long a resident of the city, says she remembers having seen Ousegate — a main thoroughfare there — with both causeways covered, for a long distance, with rushes.

Semmant [sim'unt], adj. slender. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Semmit [sim'it], adj. flexible. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Set [set', sit'], v. a. to send forth; to place a value upon; to accompany (*Wh. Gl.*). 'They were *setten* home by half-past one' [Dhu wu set'u'n yaam' biv' ao'h'f-paast' yaan']. 'He puts great *set* on it' [I puots' gut' set' aont']. 'Who *set* thee?' 'I wasn't *setten*; I came by myself' [We'h' set' dhu? Aa' waa'nt set'u'n; Aa' kaam' bi misel']; gen.

Sets [sets', sits'], an equivalent for *matters*, or *things*, as usually employed colloquially; gen. 'She is no great *sets* of a lass' [Shih'z ne'h' gri'h't sets' u u laas'], of no great abilities, in respect of

- what is being spoken of—not much good for. ‘How are you to-day?’ ‘No great *sets*, dame, thank you’ [Oo·aa’ryi tu-di’h? Ne’h gut’ sets, di’h’m, thenk’yu].
- Setten** [situ’n, setu’n], used of anything *set* or burnt to the bottom of a vessel while on the fire, as milk, for want of stirring up, or potatoes, for want of a shake in the pan; gen. The word is usually followed by *on*. Such is the case, too, with the *verb*, to *set*, also in use. **Setting** [sitin], adj. **Pot-sitten** (*Wh. Gl.*) [pot-situ’n], ‘set on’ or burnt to the vessel used. ‘*Setten-on*’ is also used adjectivally in respect of food with a burnt flavour; gen.
- Setten-on** [setu’n-aon], adj. dwarfed; gen. The participial ending is a common addition to verbs.
- Setter** [setu, situ], a seton. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Setty** [seti], adj. and adj. part. conceited; Mid.
- Sew** [siw], p. t. of *sew*, but also used in the *present*; gen.
- Shab** [shaab], v. n. to act meanly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Shackle** [shaak’u’l], the wrist; the ancle. The term ‘*shackle-end*’ is applied to the thin end of any club-shaped article; gen.
- Shaf** [shaaf], the wrist, familiarly. **Shafment** [shaaf’mint], sb. (*Wh. Gl.*) the wrist’s circumference; Mid.
- Shaffle** [shaafu’l], v. n. and v. a. to shuffle. **Shuffling**, pres. part. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Each of these forms, *verb* and *participle*, is also heard as a *substantive* in Mid-Yorkshire.
- Shaft** [shaaft]; or **Shav** [shaav], sheaf. The first is a Mid-York. form. The last one is general, and alone receives the *s* of the plural.
- Shag** [shaag], a large cut portion of bread; Nidd. A ‘*butter-shag*’ [buot’ur - shaag] is such a portion buttered.
- Shak** [shaak’], a large natural opening, or cavern; Nidd.
- Shakbag** [shaak’baag], a lazy, roving person; a vagrant. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Shak’-fork** [shaak-fu’k], a straw-fork. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. ‘An’ there it hung, like a bag of (on) a *shak’-fork*’ [Un’ dhi’h’r it’ uong’, laa’k u baag’ uv’ u shaak-fu’k]. The last part of the compound has often a medial vowel, followed by a trilled *r*.
- Shak’in** [shaak-in], the ague; Mid. ‘He’s at t’ warst (at the worst), like t’ third day *shak’in*’ [Eez ut’ t’ waa’s’t, laa’k t’ thaod’ di’h’ shaak-in]. Said of a person whose ill will has culminated.
- Shakripe** [shaak-raa’p], adj. ripe, and ready to fall, at a shake, or shock. Mostly used with reference to fruit, but freely applied in a general way. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Shale** [shi’h’l, she’h’l (ref.)], v. a. and v. n. to scale, or separate. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
- Sham** [shaam], v. a., v. n., and sb. to shame; gen.
- Shandy** [shaan’di], adj. empty-headed; crack-brained. Applied, too, to a lean person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. With the first meaning, employed, also, as a *substantive*.
- Shank** [shaangk’], v. a. to walk, or ‘foot’ any distance. **Shank-nag** [shaangk’-naag] (*Wh. Gl.*) is employed in an identical manner, colloquially. **Shank-weary** [shaangk’-wi’h’ri], adj. (*Wh. Gl.*) “leg-weary”; gen.
- Shawm** [shaoh’m], v. n. to gather up a garment so as to admit the

- heat of a fire to the feet and legs. **Shawming** [shaoh'min], sb. a 'warming' of this nature. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Shearing-hook** [shi'h-rin-ih'k], a sickle; gen. **Shear** for *reap* is general to the north.
- Sheep-cade** [sheep-kih'd, sheyp-keh'd (ref.)], a sheep-louse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Sheet-dance** [sheet-d'aans]. Rape is thrashed on sheets; the young workers finding employment in laying on the produce, while the men use the flail. When this labour is ended, merriment begins; and, after supper, the young people resort to the barn, where there is dancing on the *sheet* which has been in use during the day; and hence the association; Mid.
- Sherl** [shul, shul'], v. a. and v. n. to slide. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Most used when the act of sliding involves a trembling motion, as in sliding any distance precipitately. [Shol'] is also employed by old people, as in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Shibbins** [shib'inz]; or **Shéabans** [shi'h'bunz]; or **Shubbans** [shuob'unz], sb. pl. shoe-bands. The first (*Wh. Gl.*) is a Mid-Yorkshire form; the remaining ones are general. The singular form of each is also in common use generally.
- Shier** [shaay'h'r], spar. A working in a mine having a 'sharp, sparry' appearance is **shieri** [shaay'h'ri]; Nidd. This is a miner's explanation.
- Shilbins** [shil'binz]; or **Shilvins** [shil'vinz], sb. pl. the shelvings of a cart. The singular forms are also current; gen.
- Shill** [shil'], adj. a weather term, —sharply cold. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Shill** [shil'], v. a. and v. n. to shell, or unhusk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Shill** [shil', shih-'l], v. a. and v. n. to curdle; to scum. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Chiefly in use as an *active verb*.
- Shill** [shil']; or **Thil** [thil']; or **Limmer** [lim'ur], the shaft of a vehicle; gen. 'Shill-horse' [shil'-aos], the shaft-horse.
- Shillock** [shil-uk], v. n. to engage in knitting, or 'tattooing,' with wooden needles, in the case of articles not requiring to be finely worked. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part., also heard; Mid.
- Shim** [shim'], v. a. and sb. to mark, as by the slip of an edge tool; e.g. as when a plane swerves in a wrong direction. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part., also heard; Mid.
- Shine** [shaan'], a shindy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Shinnops** [shin'ups], a youths' game, with a ball and stick, heavy at the striking end; the player manoeuvring to get as many strokes as possible, and to drive the ball distances. **Shinnoping**, for the game in operation, is given in the *Wh. Gl.*, and this form is also casually heard. The first form is subject to the loss of the final *s*, and becomes both a *neuter* and an *active verb*; Mid.
- Shiv** [shiv'], a particle of husk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorks., also **shav** [shaav']. **Shivvy**, and **Shavvy**, adjs.
- Shive** [shaa'f, shaav'], a thickly-cut or sliced portion of anything, but chiefly used of bread; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* has the spelling **sharve** [shaav'], but though this is a generally current pronunciation in the north of the county, it is most frequently employed in connection with the *verb*, also common. There is a corresponding usage in southern speech,

the *f* being heard when the word is a *substantive*, and the *v* when a *verb*. In neither case, as has been intimated, is the rule a rigorous one, but it is only departed from by speakers who do not use the dialect well. [The Icel. *skífa* is both *v.* and *sb.*, meaning to slice, or, a slice.—W. W. S.]

Shog [shog'], *v. a.* and *sb.* to shake, in a jerking manner; also used in a *neuter* sense,—to jog heavily, or jolt along. *Wh. Gl.* past part., with the first meaning, also heard; *gen.*

Shoggle [shog'u'l], *v. n.* and *v. a.* to joggle. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Shool [shoo'l], *v. a.* and slightly as a *v. n.* to intrude. **Shovel** [shuov'u'l] is also in occasional *active* use with this meaning. It may be noted, in passing, that the pronunciation of *shovel*, *sb.*, is in correspondence with that of the verb quoted, [shoo'l] being the commonest form. The *Wh. Gl.* has *shooler*, for "one who goes a *shooking*;" together with this participle; *Mid.*

Shoon [shoon]; or **Shòan** [shuoh'n]; or **Shéan** [shi'h'n]; or **Shun** [shuon']; or **Shune** [shiw'n], shoes. The four first forms are heard in Mid-Yorkshire, as is the last one occasionally, but this belongs to Nidderdale. They are used as freely in the singular as the plural. 'There's an odd shoe of somebody's here' [Dhi'h's un' od' shi'h'n u suom'baod'iz i'h'r].

Shoor [shoor], *v. a.* to make the noise indicated by a loud utterance of 'shoo!' with a forceful *sh* and prolonged vowel-sound, as used in urging on fowl, starting and frightening away birds, &c. *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.*

Shore [shuo'h'r], sewer. This word is most common to the south, but is known to the north

through the refined speech of such places as York, where the form is [shao'h'r]. The peasant usually employs *drain* [d'ri'h'n]; being very much accustomed to this word in connection with operations on the land.

Shorts and owers [sh:uo'h'ts (and [sh:u'ts] *ref.*, but common) un aow'h's], a phrase employed *substantively*, and equivalent to the current one (with transposed terms), 'long times and short.' *Wh. Gl.*; *Mid.* 'How long did it used to take him to come?' 'Nay, bairn, there was no dependence on him—he came at all *shorts and owers*' [Oo' laang' did' it' yiw's tu taak' im' tu kuom' N'e'h', be'h'n, dhu waa ne'h' pen'duns on' im'—i kaam' ut' yaal' sh:uo'h'ts un' aow'h's], came at all times, 'long and short,' before being due, and when over-due. The vowel of the second form of the first word is as frequently short in quantity, and is commonly heard too, though a refined form also.

Shot-ice [shot'-(and) shuot'-aa's], applied to an unbroken surface of ice. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Shout [shoot', shawt' (*ref.*)], a gratulative ceremony on the occasion of a child being born; *Mid.* When the birth is looked for immediately, the neighbours are summoned, and each attends with a warming-pan, but this is not put to any use. After the event, a festive hour is spent, when each person is expected to favour the child with a good wish. In the eastern part of the county the same ceremony is called a *sickenin* [si'h'knin].

Shred [shred'], *v. n.* and *v. a.* to lop, or cut off; *Mid.* The word has the usual meaning of *shred*, too, *v. a.* and *sb.*, and in each case the vowel interchanges with [i].

Shrow [shraow'], the pronunciation of *shrew*; Mid.

Shut [shuot'], v. a. and v. n. the pronunciation of *shoot*, peculiar to the word; gen.

Shut [shuot'], v. a. to get rid of; gen. 'He could fend for himself well enough if he didn't *shut t'* (the, for *his*) addlings in drink' [I kuod' fen' fur' izsel' weel' uni'h'f if i did'u'nt shuot' t' aad'linz i d'ringk'], could contrive for himself well enough if he didn't get rid of his earnings in ale. The preposition *on* (=of) very frequently follows, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, but the vowel in the verb itself, as exemplified there—(*Shot-on* [*shot-on*])—is quite unheard in the localities to which the present glossary bears reference.

Shutten [shuot'u'n], p. t. of *shut*; gen. In the *Wh. Gl.* the word is followed by *up*, but this addition is merely permissible. The ending *en* is also acquired when the verb has a varying meaning: e. g. to get rid of. See **Shut**.

Side [saa'd], v. a. and v. n. to put to rights, or tidy; gen. *Wh. Gl.*, *side-up*, and *sided-up*, in the past. The added word, though common, is not necessary, the verb being quite as much used alone, in our own localities. The verb also becomes *siden* [saa'du'n]; pp. [saa'du'nd], and these forms have, likewise, a frequent association with *up*.

Sideling [saa'dlin], adj. artful and unstraightforward in discourse and manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *sideler* [saa'dlu], sb.

Sie [saa', sey' (ref.)], v. n. and v. a. to stretch, by a natural process of expansion, as a new coat by wearing, grain by soaking, or a door of wood under certain influences of temperature.

Sie-out [saa'-oot'], *Wh. Gl.*, is a much-used compound, but its second part may be dismissed at pleasure; gen. [The original sense of A.S. *egan* is to subside, to settle down, to sink. See **Sie**, sb.—W. W. S.]

Sie [saay', saa'], sb. and v. n. a smallest visible portion or wetting of liquid—something less than a drop, and not more than a 'touch'; gen. 'There isn't a *sie* left' [Dhur' iz'u'nt u' 'saa' lift']. A vessel which has been submerged, and afterwards turned upside down, for the moisture to evaporate, has, when dry, '*sied* itself clean' [saa'd itsen' tli'h'n]; and when another drop of tea cannot form itself on the end of the tea-pot spout, the liquid is said to have '*all sied out*' [yaal' saa'd oot']. The word is also used both *substantively*, and as an *active verb*, with the shade of meaning in the *Wh. Gl.*—i. e. as indicating a very slight appearance of discolouration.

Siff [sif'], v. n. to draw breath, or inhale, by suction, as when the teeth are closed. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*.

Sike [saa'k, saayk', sey'k' (ref.)], adj. such. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Siker** [saa'kur, saayk'ur, sey'k'ur (ref.)]. The last form, though permissible independently, is usually followed by *as*, either immediately, or with the intervention of a noun. **Sike** is the form most usually employed with a *substantive* power.

Sike. Various heard as [saa'k'], [saayk'], [sih'k'], [saayk'], [sey'k'], [sa'yk'], a watercourse; gen. Applied to a natural as well as to an artificial stream; the latter usually constructed to receive the contents of field-gutters, for discharge into the river. The three last pronunciations are different forms of

- the refined. [Se'yk'] is the refined form general to East Yorkshire. [Saayk'] is the form general to the county. [Saa'k'] is the Mid-Yorkshire vulgar form, yet less in use than [sa'yk']. [Icel *sik*, a ditch, a trench.—W. W. S.]
- Sikker** [sik'ur], adj. sure—usually associated with this word in idiomatic phrase, expressive of emphatic belief. 'I'm *sikker* and sure' [Aa'z sik'ur un' si'h'r], certain and sure; Mid.
- Sile** [saa'l, saayl', seyl' (ref.)], v. n. to strain, or separate by filtration; to faint; to glide away bodily. In the first sense, the verb is also employed *actively*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [The vb. *sile*, to filter, is derived from A.S. *sigan*, to subside. See *Sie*.—W. W. S.]
- Sile** [saa'l, saayl', seyl' (ref.)], a strainer. The milk-sile [milk-saa'l] usually answers all purposes, and is a tin or wooden vessel, wide at the mouth and narrow at the straining part. **Sile-brig** [saa'l-brig], a wooden frame to lay across the vessel, for resting the *sile*, while its contents are being received. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Simple** [sim'pu'l], adj. low-born; Mid. Low [lao'h'] is more used. See *Gentle*.
- Sin** [sin']; or **Syne** [saa'yn, saa'n], prep. and adv. since; gen. The first form is most usual as a *preposition*, and the last as an *adverb*, [saa'n] being the commonest pronunciation.
- Sind** [sind'], v. a. to rinse; Mid. **Sind-out** [sind'-oot'] does duty as a *neuter verb*, and in the *past* is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*
- Sintersaunter** [sint'usao'h'nt'u], v. n. to saunter or pace along lazily; Mid. *Wh. Gl.* pres. part. Some speakers do not make the *t's* of this word dental; while others habitually do.
- Sipe** [saa'p, seyp (ref.)], v. n. to drain, or cause a last portion of liquid to drop, as by overturning a vessel, hanging wet clothes on a line, &c. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Sipper-sauce** [sip'u-sao'h's], a liquid compound of any kind, taken as a relish to food. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Sipple** [sip'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to sip, continuously; gen.
- Sitfast** [sit-faast (and occasionally with the final *t* dropped)], a horny sore. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Siz** [siz'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to hiss; to produce a seething noise; gen.
- Sizeable** [saa'zubu'l], adj. fair, or good-sized; gen.
- Skeel** [skee'l], a dairy vessel; gen. The piggan [*see*] is usually employed to ladle, or as a first receiver. The *skeel* is a much larger vessel, and made to contain as much as can be well carried—five or six gallons. It is of a conical shape, with an upright handle; though sometimes two-handled.
- Skel** [skel']; or **Skil** [skil'], v. a. to overturn. Also, in some use *substantively*. 'It has got a *skil*,' or 'a *skil* over' [Its' git'u'n u skil'] or, [skil' aow'h'r]; gen.
- Skeller** [skel'ur, skil'ur]; or **Skelly** [skeli, skili], v. n. to squint. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also *skel* [skel'].
- Skellit** [skel-it, skil-it], a small iron vessel, with feet and a long handle, for use on the fire. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Skelp** [skelp', skilp'], v. a. to beat, in any manner, and not merely "to beat or belabour with the flat hand," as in the *Wh. Gl.* 'He's been *skelping* on (= of) him wi' t' strap' [Is' bin' skel-pin on'im wit' strap']

Also, a v. n. (*Wh. Gl.*), to walk, or run fast; and a *substantive* in the sense before indicated. 'He gave me such a *skelp*' [I gaa mu 'saa'k u skelp'].

Skelping [skel'pin, skil'pin], adj. applied to anything very large. **Skelper** [skel'pu, skil'pu], sb. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Skep [skep', skip'], "A round basket, without a bow." Applied, also, to a basket-hive—'bee-skep' [bee-skep]. *Wh. Gl.* Also, to a scuttle, as 'coal-skep' [kuo'h'l-skep]; or, to anything scuttle-shaped, as a 'skep-bonnet' [skep-buon'it]; gen. [Cf. Icel. *skeppa*, a measure, a bushel.—W. W. S.]

Skew [skiw'], v. a. to propel, or cast forth obliquely; to twist, or wrench. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*, in the last sense.

Skilly [skil'i], adj. having knowledge and ability; clever. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Skime [skaa'ym, skaa'm], v. n. to glance, with distorted vision, as in frowning a person down, or displaying malignant feeling. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*. ["*Skima*, to look all around; of a restless and eager look;"] Cleasby and Vigfússon's Icel. Dict.—W. W. S.]

Skimmer [skim'ur], verb impers. shimmer; Mid. *Wh. Gl.*, part. pres., also used.

Skirl [sku'l]; or **Skel** [skel'], v. n. and sb. to screech. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Skit [skit'], v. n. and v. a. to jibe or sneer at pointedly; to cast reflections. **Skittish** [skit'ish], adj. satirical. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Skivver [skiv'ur], a skewer. *Wh. Gl.* Occasional to Mid-Yorks.

Skuff [skuof']; or **Skuft** [skuoft'], sb. and v. a. the nape of the

neck; to seize, by this part of the body. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorks., there are the additional substantive forms **skruuff** [skuof'], and **skruft** [skuoft'], which are also in some use as *verbs active*. **Skuft** and **skruft** are used as verbs to indicate a beating with the hands or fists, and the first of these forms is almost by rule disassociated from the idea of any scuffle about the neck, and means nothing more than hard hitting in any part. 'They began o' *scuffling* one t' other' [Dhu bigaan' u skuoftin yaan' tidh'u], began to pommel one another.

Slab [slaab'], v. n., v. a., and sb. to sway about in bulk, as water in a pail not full enough to be carried steadily; gen. It is usual to invert a basin, or similar vessel, in a 'skeel' containing milk, or other liquid, or, with the first *slab*, there would be a 'blash ower.'

Slabby [slaab'i], adj. slight in construction. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Slack [slaak'], a name usually given to the bottom of a small dale, having little or no level. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Slake [sleh'k], v. a. and sb. to daub, or lick, leaving a mark; to wipe over, and not to cleanse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Slane [sle'h'n, sli'h'n], the smut of corn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Slape [sle'h'p, sli'h'p], adj. slippery. **Slape - ahod** [slih'p-ahuod], said of the feet when attempting slippery ground. **Slape-tongued** [slih'p-tuond'], smooth-spoken, hypocritical. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In Mid-Yorks., **slape** and **slapen** [slih'pu'n] are employed as *verbs active*, for, to sharpen, or give an edge to. 'Slape us that knife' [Sleh'p uz' dhaat' naa'f], sharpen me

that knife. Following *slape* in the *Wh. Gl.* is “*slapen*, to render slippery. Country-folks talk of *slapening* the insides of their cattle by giving them oil and other aperients.” The word is put to this use in Mid-Yorks., also. It likewise interchanges with *slape*, generally, as an adjective. [*Icel. sleipr*, slippery. — W. W. S.]

Slaps [slaaps-], sb. pl. slops. **Slap-py** [slaap-i], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Slapstone [slaap-stu'n, slaap-steh'n (and) stih'n], a sinkstone. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Slare [sle'h'r], v. a. to half clean, hurriedly. **Slary**, adj. (*Wh. Gl.* — “slutty”); gen.

Slaster [sleh'stu], v. n. to idle about loungingly, or perform work in a careless, slovenly manner. **Slasterer** [sleh's-tur], sb. **Slastering** [sleh's-trin] (*Wh. Gl.*); gen.

Slaster [sle'h'stu], v. a. to flog, or chastise in any manner, with repeated, rapid blows. **Slastering** [sleh's-trin], sb. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The verb is always used stressfully, and with some vehemence. The last form is also employed as an adjective. ‘He made a *slastering* speech’ [I mi'h'd u 'sleh's-trin spih'oh], made a ‘slashing’ speech.

Slate [sle'h't, sli'h't], v. a. to set upon; gen. ‘I'll *slate* my dog against thine’ [Aa'l sle'h't maa' dog uge'h'n 'dhaa'n], will match my dog (to fight) against yours.

Slather [slaad'u], puddle, in a thin state. **Slathery** [slaadh-u'ri (and) occasionally with dental d], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, common as an active verb.

Slather [slaad'ur], v. a., v. n., and sb. to spill; gen.

Slatter [slaat'ur], v. a. and sb. to spill slightly, in volume; gen. To spill in greater volume is to

‘slap’ [slaap-]. [*Icel. sletta*, to slap, dab; used of liquids. — W. W. S.]

Slaumy [siao'h'mi], adj. of huge, swinging proportions; Mid. ‘A great *slaumy* fellow was going down the lane, and he did nought but stare at the wind-mill’ [U gri'h't slao'h'mi fel'u wur gaang'in doon t' luoh'n, un' i did naow't bud' gluo'h'r ut' win'mil]. [“*Slamma*, to shamble along, to walk as a bear;” *Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dict.* — W. W. S.]

Slaver [slaav'u], fulsomeness, or servility in speech. **Slavermint** [slaav-ument (and) mint] (*Wh. Gl.*), also in use; gen.

Slæve [sli'h'v], v. a. to cleave; Mid. Used of anything which an edged instrument can run through easily. *Cleave* [tli'h'v] is in use, with its proper meaning.

Slæa-worm [sli'h'-wom], the ‘slow,’ or blind-worm; gen. [Sli'h] is a pronunciation of *slow*, but [siao'h] is much more heard, and is gen. to the county.

Sleek [slek-], that which alakes thirst. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. ‘When I want good *sleek*, I take to cold tea’ [Wen 'Aa' waants gi'h'd slek Aa taaks tu kao'h'd ti'yu]. Common, too, as an active verb.

Sled [sled-], sledge (vehicle); Mid.

Slek [slek-], v. a. and sb. to slake; gen. to the county. ‘I'm very dry (thirsty); I could do with some *slek*’ [Aa'z vaaru d'raa'; Aa' kud di'h' wiv suom slek-]. The sb. *slack* (small coal) is [slaak-], as is *slack* (i. e. not tense). *Slack* is always used for *slacken*.

Slew [sliw-], v. a. and v. n. to swing or slip out of position sharply. **Slewed**, part. past. Also, intoxicated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb, in the last sense, is quite common. The first form is also heard as a substantive.

Slidder [slid'ur]; or **Sludder** [sluod'ur]; or **Slither** [slī'h'dh-ur]; or **Sluodher** [sluodh'ur], v. n. and v. a. to slide; gen. The two first forms are the commonest, and take the ending *ish* *adjectivally*, besides the ordinary one of *y*, in this character.

Slip [slip', sleyp'], a linen case; a pinafore. **Pillow-slip** (*Wh. Gl.*), [pil'u-slip]; **bolster-slip**, [bol'stu-slip], 'Where's my slip, mother?' [Wi'h'z maa' slip' muod'ur]. A cloth gun-case will often get the name of [guon'-slip]; gen.

Slipe [sla'y'p, slaay'p, slaa'p], sb., v. a., and v. n. a running cut; gen. Soft wood *slipes* when it can be divided by mere propulsive effort the way of the grain. A '*sliping* cut,' or a *slipe* (with its related noun understood), is a cut of some length. Also, figuratively. To '*slipe* away,' is to steal off. 'His talk was all hints and *slipes*' [Iz' tao'h'k wur' yaal' intz' un' slaaps], all hints and insinuations.

Slitheréaps [slidh'uri'h'ps]; or **Slitherups** [slidh'urups], an idle, slovenly person.

Sliver [slaayv'ur], the top portion of the door of a cart; gen.

Sloak [sluoh'k], slime; the surface accumulation in connection with stagnant water. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A farmyard pond will be alluded to as being 'all slime and *sloak*' [yaal' slaam un' sluoh'k], i. e. slime about and below the surface, and *sloak* upon it.

Slockened [slok'u'nd], p. past of the verb, to slake, or quench the thirst. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. **Sleck** [slek'] is the verb, the vowel interchanging with [aa], which is regarded as the more refined. [Slaak'u'n] is employed in the *past*, but there is no corresponding usage in connection with the

other vowel [e]. Each form, however, takes *ed* in the *past*, becoming [slekt'] and [slaakt']. **Sleck** may be employed *substantively*, but there is no interchange of vowel when such is the case.

Slog [slog-], v. n. and v. a. to walk with burdened feet, as through snow, or puddle of a consistency to adhere, and make walking laborious; Mid.

Slope [sluoh'p]; or **Slowp** [slaowp'], v. a. and sb. to swindle. *Wh. Gl.*, *past* parts., and **slowpy** [slaow'pi], adj., also in use.

Slot [slot', sluot'], a bolt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is as common, too, generally.

Slot [slot'], v. a. and sb. to mortise; gen.

Slounge [slooj], sb. and v. n. A *slounge* is one who is idle, and has mischief in him; Mid.

Sloup [slaowp'], v. a. and v. n. the act of feeding vigorously with a spoon; gen. 'An thee an' me had some frumity, wouldn't us *sloup* it, lad!' [Un' dhoo' un' mey' ed' suom' fruum' uti waad'u'nt uz' 'slaowp' it laad-], If you and I had some furmenty (or frumenty—a preparation of wheat and spiced milk) wouldn't we devour it!

Slowdy [slaow'di], adj. meagre, and ill put together. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*, for an ungainly, or loose-gaited person, in odd, ill-fitting garments.

Sluff [sluof'], the skin of berries, of every kind, and the more succulent of garden-fruit, as plums, and cherries. *Wh. Gl.*, *plural*; gen.

Slush-pan [sluosh'-paan], a snow-hole, containing thawed, or muddy contents. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Places of extent of this character are called *slush-*

- dikes** [sluosh'-daa'-ks]. **Slush**, the verb, is mostly applied, as indicated, to the muddy mixture produced by thawed snow; mere puddle being **blather**, or **slather**, &c., according to its state of consistency. The *Wh. Gl.* has to **slush on**, with the meaning of, to persevere; to put 'the best leg first,' as the phrase goes. This form is also common.
- Sluther** [sluod-'u], v. n. to slide, with a shuffling gait. **Sluthery** (*Wh. Gl.*), adj. slippery, as a muddy pavement on which the feet do not slip and slide, so much as shuffle and slip; gen.
- Sluthermuck** [sluod-'umuok, sluod-'umuok], an idle, dirty person; gen.
- Sly-cake** [sloo'-kih'k], a tea-cake, with fruit concealed. Called, also, a **chéat** [chi'h't], familiarly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Smally** [smao'h'li], adj. puny; dwindled. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*.
- Smapple** [smaap'u'l], adj. fragile; Mid. See **Smokkle**. One of these words comes from a village near the confluent rivers Nidd and Ouse; and the other from a village near Easingwold, a few miles further distant, in the north riding. [Halliwell gives "*Smopple*, brittle. *North*."—W. S.]
- Smatch** [smaach'], flavour, or tincture; also twang; yet in these senses not employed as a final word, but as denoting the quality of a following noun. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In the first sense the word is often shortened to **smat** [smaat']. 'This ale *smats* over much of the hops' [Dhis'-yaal'-smaats'-aow'h'r mich' u t ops'], tastes too much of the hops.
- Sméak** [smih-'k], an occasional p. t. of **smoke** [smi:h'k]; gen.
- Smitch** [smich'], a sooty particle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a verb *active*.
- Smithereens** [smidh'-ureen, (and) rinz], sb. pl. anything broken or exploded to particles; with a particular application to the body of sparks produced by beating heated iron on the anvil. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Smithycome** [smidh'ikuom]; or **Smiddycome** [smid'ikuom], smithy or iron-dust, which is chiefly used, in combination with pitch, for coating the roofs of sheds. *Wh. Gl.* (where *t's* take the place of the *d's* in the last word); gen.
- Smittle** [smit'u'l]; or **Smit** [smit'], infection. **Smittleish** [smit'-lish], **Smitting** [smit'in], adjs. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, as verbs *neuter*, but chiefly as verbs *active*, the last form [smit'u'l] being in most general use. An additional and the commonest adjective is **smittling** [smit'-lin].
- Smokkle** [smok'u'l], adj. fragile; Mid. Children will be cautioned to keep away from where young beans are growing, on account of the stalks of these being *smokkle*.
- Smoor** [smoo'h'r], v. a. and v. n. to smother; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* gives **smurr** [smur] and **smorr** [smaor], with **smurr'd up** in the *past*. The first of these vowels [u'] belongs, in the verb indicated, to the refined phase of peasant dialect, and the vowel [ao'] of the last verb to the refined phase of the market-towns. The last vowel, generally short with most speakers, is an exceptionally refined pronunciation, with a final element [h'] commonly added.
- Smoot** [smoot', smih-'t], sb. and v. n. a game or dog-track under cover, as through a hedge; gen.

The verb is much employed in figure. A person is seen to come *smooting* along, in a stealthy manner, bending and hiding his figure beneath low-branched trees. A child *smoots* when hiding the face from a looker-on; and a lover when he does not play the wooer openly. *Smooty-faced* [smooti-fi'h'st], shame-faced. These last examples are given in the *Wh. Gl.*, where the past part. of the verb is quoted. *Smoot* is also used familiarly as a *verb neuter* for, to die, but rarely with other reference than to animals.

Smudder [smuod'ur], v. a. and v. n. to smother; gen. But *smoor* [smuo'h'r, smi'h'r] is the more used equivalent.

Snack [snaak'], a portion, small, or comparatively so; gen. Also, in allusion to a slight repast, a 'mouthful' between meals; gen.

Snaffle [snaaf'u'l]; or **Snavvle** [snaav'u'l], v. n. to speak through the nose. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Snag [snaag'], v. n. to talk at, in a short, sharp manner; to snap savagely. **Snaggy** [snaag'i], adj.

Snap [snaap'], ginger-cake, rolled thin, baked hard, and *snapping* when broken; not necessarily round, for children's hands, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, being quite often prepared in the largest-sized pudding-tin a house can furnish; gen.

Snap [sne'h'p, smi'h'p], v. a., v. n., and sb. to check objectionable behaviour by retort; gen. *Wh. Gl.* " 'I's (I'm) soon *snaped*," as t' chap said when he wur boun (going) to be hung' [Aa'z si'h'n sne'h'pt, uz' t' chaap sed-wen' i wur boon tu bi uong']. As a v. n., the word is followed by *at*.

Snapper [snaap'ur], 'As near as a *snapper*,' as near as possible. Expressive of as little an amount

of time as a mere snapping noise would involve; gen. Southward, another sense furnishes the figure — 'As near as a toucher.'

Snarl [snaa'l]; or **Snarril** [snaar'il], a knot formed by entanglement; Mid. [Of. *Ioel. snarr*, hard-twisted; said of string.—W. W. S.]

Snarling [snaa'zlin]; or **Snarly** [snaa'zli]; or **Snarly** [snaa'li], adj. as a weather-term, applied to a sharp, rough wind. *Wh. Gl.* The two first forms are Mid-York.; the last one is general.

Snattle [snaat'u'l], a little. **Snatling** [snaat'lin], a very little; gen. This form is employed, too, as a participle-adjective. 'What a *snatling* bit thou's given me!' [Waat' u snaat'lin bit dhooz' gee'n mu'l]. In Mid-Yorkshire, the participle is regularly employed in such phrases as, 'I saw old John to-day. He's *snatling* at it yet' [Aa sa'o' uoh'd Juo'h'n tu-di'h. Eez' snaat'lin aat' it' yit'], living on yet (implying effort, through infirmity, or age). 'Has he given over drinking?' 'Nay, he's *snatling* at that, too' [Ez' i gee'n aow'h'r'd'rin'kin? Ne'h, eez' snaat'lin ut' dhaat, ti'h'], doing a bit at that, too.

Snaw [snao'], vb. impers. and sb. to snow; gen. This is the usually spoken sound, and would be the *read* one, but it is the least characteristic. The dialect forms are [sne'h'] and [smi'h'] among those who speak with any breadth of pronunciation. The last form is chiefly employed as a *verb*. Then, there is the refined form [snu']. This is the common one of the market-town people, who refine on their own form in [snuw'].

Snéagle [smi'h'gu'l]; or **Snéasle** [smi'h'zu'l], v. n. to sneak about, with a display of mock activity; Mid.

- Sneck** [snek; snik-], the slip or splint of iron (usually with a thumb-end), which, passing through a door, lifts the latch inside. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb active is also as freely employed, and the word has occasionally a neuter sense. 'Sneck the door,' 'It will sneck of itself' [Snek·t di·h'r. It·u'l snek·uv its·el].
- Snether** [snedh·ur], adj. slender; Mid.
- Snickle** [snik·u'l], v. a. to snare by means of a draw-loop. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Snickle, sb., for the kind of snare indicated, is also commonly heard.
- Snicksnarls** [snik'snaa·'lz]; or **Snigsnarls** [snig'snaa·'lz]; or **Snocksnarls** [snok'snaa·'lz]; or **Snogsnarls** [snog'snaa·'lz], sb. pl. "Overtwisted thread, or worsted run into lumps." *Wh. Gl.* The first two are Nidd. forms, and the last two Mid-Yorks. In figurative use, too. 'The English drove them all to *snicksnarls*' [T Ing·ulish d'ri·h'v um· aoh'l (and [yaal·]) tu snik'snaa·'lz].
- Snifle** [snaa·fu'l], v. n. to breathe through the nostrils audibly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.
- Snifter** [snift'u]; or **Snuffer** [snuoft'u], v. n. and sb. to snuffle; also, to snivel. The last pronunciation is a Mid-York. one, and the first is general. In the case of these, as in many other words, though the *t* in the verb is not dental, it invariably is in the past participle, and is always in the present.
- Snig** [snig], v. a. and v. n. *Snigging*, pp. as a farming term, is applied to the process of removing, with rope and horses, to higher ground, a whole hay-'pike,' as it stands, in a low-lying harvest-field, on occasions when the river rises suddenly, and leaves no time for piecemeal labour. **Snig**, v. a. and v. n. also, to steal; Mid.
- Sniggle** [snig·u'l], v. n. to sneer demonstratively. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.
- Snile** [anaay'l, snaa·l], v. a. to snare, or noose, by means of a running loop; Mid.
- Snite** [snaa·t], v. a. employed as the equivalent of the verb in the phrase, to blow the nose. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.
- Snithe** [snaa·dh], adj. generally used as a weather term. A 'snithe wind,' is a cold, piercing one. [Lit. a 'cutting' one. Cf. A.S. *sníðan*, to cut.—W. W. S.]
- Snod** [snod·], adj. cozy. **Snod**, also, as a v. a. and v. n. to doze; **asnod** [usnod], adv.; Mid. 'He's *snodding* now,' 'Let him *snod* then; and thee come away' [Eez· snod·in noo· Let·im· 'snod·dhen', un· dhee· kuom· uwi·h].
- Snod** [snod; snuod·], adj. smooth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Amongst old people, the vowel is occasionally [uo]. This applies, too, to the verb in use—**snodden** [snod·u'n, snuod·u'n].
- Snork** [snuoh·k], v. n. to sniff noisily. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a *substantive*.
- Snoutband** [snoot·baand], v. a. to snub; gen.
- Snubbings** [snuob·inz], plural of snubbing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, **snubs** [snuobz·]. These plural forms are invariably employed to the exclusion of the singular.
- Snurl** [snu·l]; or **Snol** [snaol·] (*Wh. Gl.*), nostril; gen. The last form is also used familiarly to designate the nose.
- Snuther** [snuodh·ur], v. n. to snore; Mid.
- Snuzzle** [snuoz·u'l], v. n. and sb.

- to breathe noisily through the nostrils, with the respiration impeded; to snore with a whistling noise, as a dog is apt to do; gen.
- Sny** [snaay-], v. imp. to have in great plenty; gen. 'Our orchard snied with apples last year' [Uo'h'r u'chud snaay'd wi aap'u'z t'laast i'h'r]. [Chaucer has — 'Hit sneuede in his hous of mete and drinke;' Prol. 345. Dr Morris, in his Glossary, has—'Sneuede, snowed, swarmed, abounded; Prov. Eng. *snee, snie, snive, snew*, to swarm.—W. W. S.]
- Soamy** [suoh'mi, saowm-i], adj. applied to the weather, when moist and warm; gen.
- Sock** [sok', saoh'k], the share of a plough; gen. The first pronunciation is the most usual.
- Sodden** [sod'u'n], v. a. and adj.; or **Sodder** [sod'u'r], v. n. only, to saturate; to soak to a shrunken state. *Wh. Gl.* past parts. The last form is a Mid-Yorks. one; the first is general.
- Sodgy** [sod'ji], adj. little and fleshy. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Soft** [suoft', soft-], adj. applied to the weather when rainy, or moist after rain. 'It's bown to fall soft' [It's boon' tu fao'h'l suoft-], is going to rain. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The term is usually associated with mild weather in conjunction with moderate rains.
- Sog** [sog-], v. n. and v. a. to soak; Mid.
- Sole** [suo'h'l]. The *soles* of a cart are the middle supporting timbers of the body; gen.
- Sook** [sook', k], v. a. and v. n. to suck; gen.
- Sore** [se'h'r], has the meaning of bruise, or wound, occasionally; gen. 'A lad flung a stone at him, and made him a bonny (fine) sore' [U laad' flaang' u sti'h'n aat' im', un' mi'h'd im' u baon'i se'h'r].
- Soss** [sos', suos-], v. n., v. a., and sb. to fall, or tread heavily—implying a forceful yielding to pressure, as when a weighty stone is let fall into mud, or the feet plash through it. Also, **Soss**, sb. a puddle; and **Soss**, v. n. and v. a. to lap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is also used *substantively*, in the last connection, for the liquid lapped, or intended for lapping. Called also lap [laap-]. In conversation, the noun to which the verb is related is often left to be understood, as in the phrases, 'It went *soss*', i. e. on the ground; 'to come *soss*'—to come in contact with the object understood.
- So the', lo the', leaksta!** [soodh'u, loodh'u, li'h'kstu!] an ejaculative manner of inviting attention to extraordinary objects. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The pronunciation of *so* and *lo*, as indicated, are peculiar to this phrase, although forms vary. These are [suoh'', sih'', seh'', saoh''], and [luoh'', leh'', laoh''] in pause; and, in association, without the respective final elements, save when a consonant follows. The coalescence of verb and pronoun, as in the last word, is excessively common in both rural and town dialect; resulting in numerous idiomatic short phrases, the words of which are often not much more in sound than a single letter. Other phrases, similar to the above, employed in Mid-Yorkshire, are, 'Se' the' buds, li' the' buds!' ['Sidh'u buodz', 'lidh'u buodz'!], *See thee but, look thee but!* 'Hods t'e buds!' ['Aod' stu buodz'!], *Hold thee, but!* = Stay a moment! 'Hi' the' buds!' ['Idh'u buodz'!], probably, *Hither but!* 'Hi' the' buds, here!' ['Idh'u buodz' i'h'r!], probably, *Hither but, here!*

= Come here at once! 'Hark's t'e buds!' ['Aa'ks (and [:e'h'ks]) tu buodz'], *Hark thee, but!* = Listen, now! 'Hear till him!' ['Yi'h' til' (or [tiv']) im'], *Hear to him!* = Listen to him! 'Mind's t'e buds!' ['Maa'ndz tu buodz'], *Mind thou, but!* = Take care! 'Sootha, sootha!' ['Soo'dhu, soo'dhu], perhaps a form of *soothly*, the phrase meaning, Truly, truly! These are recurring phrases, and many more pertaining to this locality might be noted.

Sough [saow'], verb imp. a weather term—to blow, in wailing gusts. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Sough [suof'], v. n. to sob or sigh out, as a dying wind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. In use, too, to denote the tone of cessation accompanying human sobs, as the involuntary half-hiccup of a child concluding a crying bout. Also, a *substantive*.

Sound [soo'nd], sb. and v. n. a swoon; Mid.

Sour-docken [suo'h'-dokin], field sorrel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sour-dough [sooh'-d:ih'f, (and) duoh'f], the more homely equivalent of *leaven*. The refined form is [soaw'h'-dao'f]; Mid.

Sousing [soo'zin], adj. bulky; of large dimensions; great in quantity; Mid. **Souser** [soo'zur], the substantive form, but not applied to quantity. 'A great *sousing* fellow' ['U gri'h't soo'zin fel'u]. 'A *sousing* lot' ['U soo'zin lot']. 'That's none a little one,' 'But look at that for the *souser*!' ['Dhaats' neh'n u lit'u'l un' Bud' li'h'k ut' dhaat' fu' t soo'zur].

Souter [saow't'ur], v. n. and v. a. to lounge; Mid. 'A great *souter* fellow' ['U gri'h't saow't'urin fel'u].

Sowl [saow'l], v. a. to drench or immerse thoroughly. **Sowling** [saow'lin], sb. a ducking. *Wh. Gl.* (the verb slightly varying in interpretation); gen.

Sowp [saowp'], v. a. and v. n. to soak. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; gen.

Sowter [saow't'ur], a shoemaker. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Soutercrown [saow'- (and) soo't'ukroon], a stupid person, of lazy, lounging habits; Mid. The vowel in *crown* at all times undergoes well-defined changes in these and immediately connected localities. Thus, in Lower Nidderdale, the change is to [iw']; in Mid-Yorks. [oo], long and short, is the common dialect form, [uw'] the ref., and [aow'] the current form of the market-towns; north-west of Mid-Yorka, [u'w] is heard; to the south of the same locality, the common vulgar form is [aa']—inordinately long at most times—a less vulgar [aa'w], and the usual ref. one [aaw']; while to the south-west, [e'h'], together with [e'], prevails, the last more characteristic of village dialect, but the two forms interchanging, in the speech of the common people.

Spane [spe'h'n], v. impers. and sb. to discolour naturally; gen. Corn *spanes* when, during an unfavourable spring-time, it turns in colour from green to yellow. 'What's that?' 'A *spane*' ['Waats' dhaat' ? U spe'h'n], a discolouration.

Spang [spaang'], v. a. to throw with violence; to walk at a great pace: with this meaning the word being usually followed by 'along' [ulaang']. **Spang-hue** [spaang'-hiw'], to dash from the hand to a distance laterally. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *h* is invariably strongly aspirated. Southward, the usual form is [speng'-wiw', (and) 'wew'], the last

vowel being equal in interchange, and, in each case, the first *w* very emphatic. Also, a *substantive*, in the several forms noted.

Spanking [spaangk'in], adj. "Lusty—of large size, or span." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Spanker** [spaangk'ur], sb. also.

Spanther-new [spaan'dhur-niw]; or **Spander-new** [spaan'd'ur-niw]; or **Span-new** [spaan'-niw]; or **Brand-new** [braan'-niw]; or **Brandsapan** [braan'-d'urspaan]; or **Branspanther** [braan'spaan'dhur, (and) -spaan'-d'ur], adj. *Brand-new* is usual in received English, and the rest of the forms have the same meaning, i. e. a state of bright newness. They are general, the third and fourth forms being least heard. In those forms where *new* is omitted, its omission in speech is usual.

Spawder [spao'h'd'ur], v. n. to sprawl. **Spawdered** [spao'h'd'ud], sprawled; sprawly, 'as the legs of young birds when turned crookedly over their backs.' *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a *substantive*.

Spéak [spi'h'k], a spoke; Mid. **Spéak-shav** [spi'h'k-shaav], spoke-shaft.

Spéan [spi'h'n, spe'h'n (ref.)], v. a. to wean. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*, for a nipple.

Speck [spek'], a patch; Nidd.

Speer [spi'h'r], v. a. to raise or sustain, by natural or mechanical power, as by leverage; gen.

Spelder [spel'd'ur], v. a. and v. n. to spell. **Spelder-book** [spel'd'u-bi'h'k], spelling-book. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *Gl.* has **beuk** [biwk'], which is the common pronunciation in Niddersdale, but extremely casual in Mid-Yorkshire.

Spelk [spelgk' (and, occasionally) spilgk'], a splinter; a short

wooden rod. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Spelk**, sb. also; Mid.

Spell and knor [spel' un-nor', nuor' (and, casually, in Mid-Yorks., naa'r')]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A game played with a wooden ball, and a stick, fitted at the striking end with a club-shaped piece of wood. The *spell*, made to receive and 'spring' the ball for the blow, at a touch, is generally a simple contrivance of wood, an inch or so in breadth, and a few inches long, but may also be, in these modern days, an elaborate piece of mechanism, with metal cup, catch, and spring; together with spikes, for fixing into the soil, &c. The players, who usually go in and out by turns each time, after a preliminary series of tippings of the *spell* with the stick in one hand, and catches of the ball with the other, in the process of calculating the momentum necessary for reach of hand, are also allowed two trial 'rises,' in a striking attitude, and distance is reckoned by scores of yards. In the south, the vowel in *knor* is at all times [u], and in the designation of the game the nouns are inverted, as is often the case, too, in the speech of northern speakers.

Spew [spiw'], v. n. and sb. to slip, not as land, but as soil will do; Mid. In constructing a 'sike,' for the drainage of land, gravelly earth will often break edge, and *spew*. It is a term most associated with light running soil.

Spice [spaa's], "the common term here for sweetmeats and confectionery of all sorts, but especially for gingerbread articles." *Wh. Gl.* In Mid-Yorks., and the north, and universally in the south, *spice* means sweets of all kinds, i. e. sugary compounds consumed by suction. There is

- '*spice - cake*' [spaa's - k:i'h'k], plumcake, or *spiced* bread (never, as in the glossary, "tea-cakes with currants," which are simply 'currant-cakes' [kon'-k:i'h'ks]), but in this relation the word, properly heard, would be *spiced*; the pronunciation of the *d* [t] before the consonant requiring an effort a native speaker does not think it worth while to engage in.
- Spiff** [spif, spi'h'f], adj. uncommonly fine, or spruce in apparel. Also, applied to a person who is in unusually good spirits; Mid. 'Something ailed the goodman yesterday, but he's *spiff* enough to-day' (Suom'ut ye'h'ld t gi'h'd-maan yus'tudu, buod'eez' spi'h'f uni:h'f tu-di'h').
- Spin'le - chair** [spinu'l - che'h'r]. The very common kind of arm-chair, of plain wood and workmanship, gets this name; gen. It consists, in great part, of wooden *spindles*.
- Spinner-web** [spin-u-wib], a cob-web. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also **spinner-mesh** [spin-u-mesh] (*Wh. Gl.*), but the last word of this compound is more commonly heard alone.
- Spit** [spit-], a spade, narrow and flat in the blade, used for cutting through turf soil, &c. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Spittle** [spit'u'l], sb., v. n., and v. a. a spade, used for light digging, which is *spitting*. The square board, with a short flat handle, used in putting cakes into an oven, is a 'baking-spittle'; gen. The very long-handled article of this kind, used by the few town bakers which exist (bread being, by general custom, made at home), is called a *spittle*, too.
- Split** [splet-], a cleft, or fissure; gen.
- Spløader** [spluo'h'd'ur], v. a. to spread, or display showily, or ostentatiously. **Spløaderment** [spluo'h'd'umint], sb., an exhibition of this nature; also, "extravagance in mode of expression." *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Spløader** is also a *substantive*, but with a literal meaning, which likewise attaches to the verb, and to the substantive before noted. One emptying a sack of potatoes on the ground will be told to heap, and not *spløader*, or make a *spløaderment* of them—an awkward spread of them. The refined vowel is [ao-], losing the final element.
- Spòad** [spuo'h'd, spao'h'd], applied, substantively, to an elongated, concave end belonging to any small object. The *Wh. Gl.* has "the split of a pen, the point;" but the end of a quill, e.g. may be all *spòad*, and have neither split nor point; gen.
- Sponge** [spuonj-], applied to any preparation for raising [raa'zin], or lightening dough [di'h'f]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Used, also, as a verb active, and slightly as a verb neuter.
- Sprag** [spraag-], a bludgeon, or large, wieldy piece of wood; gen.
- Spraggy** [spraagi-], adj. bony, or knotty. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Spraylets**! [spre'h'lits!], a kindly interjection; Mid. 'Bless thee, bairn! *Spraylets* on thee, honey!' [Blis' dhu, be'h'n! Spre'h'lits aoh' dhu, in'i!]
- Sprèath** [speri'h'dh]; or **Spreeth** [spree'dh], v. a. to spread; Mid. **Sprèad** [speri'h'd], and **spreed** [spree'd], are common, too.
- Sprent** [sprint-], the tongue of metal, which, hinged to a lid, of any kind, fits into the lock, by means of a catch that receives the bar. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Sprent** [sprint-], v. a. to sprinkle.

- Wh. Gl.*; gen. Past part. [*sprent*']. Both forms are also heard *substantively*.
- Sprig** [*sprig*'], a headless nail, or 'brad.' *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Sprint** [*sprint*'], a very small round piece of ore; Nidd.
- Sprunt** [*sprunt*'], adj. and sb. steep. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Spurning-ganner** [*spaon-in-gaanur*]. A swift-footed person gets this name; Nidd.
- Spurrings** [*spuorinz*], the banns of marriage. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Spurs** [*spuorz*'] is also employed, familiarly.
- Squab** [*akwaab*'], a long bench, usually cushioned, and boarded, 'langsettle'-fashion, from the bottom, to the seat at the back and sides, but left open in the front, for the sitters' legs. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Squatter** [*skwaat'ur*], v. a. and sb. to squirt; Mid.
- Staddle** [*staad'u'l*], an impression left on a surface by any object, as a beam-end which has rested on the soil; the print being often called a **staddlemark** [*staad'u'l-meh'k*]. Also, a soiled place, as where dirt has been engrained by rubbing in. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a stain.
- Stag** [*staag*'], a young horse. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Stagmire** [*staag'm:aa'y'h'r*, (and, very frequently) *staag'm:i'h'r*], an awkward, ill-gaited person; Mid. The substantive *mire* is never heard in the dialect, as a single word. When read, its pronunciation, in both vulgar and refined speech, is [*mey'h'r*].
- Staiith** [*sti'h'dh*, *ste'h'dh*], a landing or loading place for river-vessels. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The southern pronunciation is [*ste'h*] distinctively.
- Stall** [*stao'h'l*], v. a. and v. n. to tire, weary, or satiate; to disgust, to pall. A verb in excessive use. 'Thou'd *stall* a toad out' [*Dhood' stao'h'l u te'h'd oot*], would weary a toad out, i. e. to the point of resentment. In this, as in other common words, the tone forms part of the meaning. The *Wh. Gl.* examples the past part.,—"satiated with eating."
- Standard** [*st'aa'n'd'ud*]. Beans are called *standards*; probably from their being the last crop to be harvested. The old people of a village go by the name of the 'aw'd *standards*.' 'I can't tell you no more about it, but if you gang to one o' t' old *standards* you are safe to get to know everything' [*Aa' kaa'nt tel' yu nu me'h'r uboot it*, but: if *yu gaang' tu yaan' u t aoh'd st'aa'n'd'udz yur' si'h'f tu git' tu nao'h' ivrithing*]. A stray, stunted stalk of wheat, left by the sickle, is called a *standard*, too; Mid.
- Stang** [*staang*'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to sting; "to shoot with pain" *Wh. Gl.* (last sense); both equally common generally.
- Stang** [*staang*'], a pole. 'The *stang*' is 'ridden' by the young men and lads of the villages very generally, by custom, on occasions when domestic broils have resulted in wife-beating, or where there has been unfaithfulness on the part of either husband or wife. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Stark** [*ste'h'k*], adj. stiff, or rigid; tight; unyielding, as a door with rusty hinges. **Starken** [*steh'ku'n*, *stu'ku'n* (ref.)], to stiffen; also, to tighten; but, in this application, the first of these forms is only employed. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Starvations** [*staa'v'e'h'shus*], adj. chilly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stauving [stao'h'vin], adj. staring, and clumsy in gait. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stav [staav'], staff; gen.

Stave [ste'h'v], v. a. and v. n. expressive of a precipitate motion in walking; to haste, with effort; Mid. 'How he does *stave* along!' [Oo i diz ste'h'v ulaang']. The vowel is in interchange with [i] among old people.

Stawp [stao'h'p], v. n. to stamp and stride widely in walking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Stawter [stao'h't'ur], v. n. to stumble. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Stead [sti'h'd], v. a. to put in the place of; gen. A poor farmer's wife, who has enough to do to make ends meet, will adopt the following form of calculation, with respect to her dairy produce: 'There's t' butter: that's *stéaded* for t' meat; there's t' eggs, for t' back (for clothes); an' t' geese we must *stéad* towards t' rent' [Dhi'h'z t'buot'ur: 'dhaats' sti'h'did fao t' mi'h't; dhuz' t' eggz', fur' t' baak'; un' t' gees' wi' mun' sti'h'd ti'h'dz t' rint'].
Steck [stek']; or **Steek** [steek']; or **Steak** [stih'k], v. a. to fasten, or latch; to close. The *Wh. Gl.* quotes the first form. The several forms are more or less heard generally.

Steem [steem]; or **Stæm** [sti'h'm], v. a. to bespeak; gen. **Steim** [stey'm] is, too, an occasional pronunciation, but this may be regarded as having been imported from the south of the county.

Steer [sti'h'r], v. a. to deafen; Mid.

Steg [steg'], a gander. **Stepping** [steg'in], adj. clownish in gait, and of a staring manner; applied, also, to one who stumps and

strides about awkwardly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* connects the adjective in this last sense with *stag*, pronounced [steg'], but the verb to *steg*, in use generally, has this meaning, and in idea is always associated with a gander.

Steuthing [stiw'dhin], adj. of large dimensions; Nidd. A 'steuthing chimney' [stiw'dhin chim'lu].

Stevvon [stev'un, stiv'un], v. n. to cry out loudly; to roar. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Stickie-haired [stik'u'l-e-'h'd], adj. bristly. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. *Bristle*, sb. is in use generally, and is pronounced [bruos'u'l].

Stiddy [stid'i], sb. anvil; gen.

Stife [staaf], adj. close, or rank; approximating to a fœtid state. Used of the atmosphere. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stiller [stil'ur], a wooden disc, laid on the surface of water, to steady it, when a quantity is being borne in a pail, milk-can, or similar article. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Stinkabout [stingk'uboot], one who is purely troublesome gets this name; gen.

Stirrup-stockings [stur'up-stokinz], sb. pl. knitted yarn overalls, used for winter-wear; Nidd.

Stither [stid'u], v. a. to steady. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Stoarces [stuo'h'siz], a frame to support a wooden roller, in the process of heaving or hoisting by hand; Nidd.

Stob [staob'], v. a. to convulse, or 'choke with grief,' as is the figurative phrase; Mid.

Stob [stob'], a stub, a post; a stump; a splinter; the prick of a plant. **Stob**, v. a. also, to prop, or support. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. **Stob** is also a verb *active*,

- with the meaning, to receive a thorn-prick.
- Stock** [stok'], often heard for *stocking*; Mid. 'Now then, I am ready for going—*stock*, shoes, and gaiter' [Noodhin', Aa'z ridi fu gaang'in—stok' shuon' un' geh't'u], or [shi'h'n un' gih't'u], as most old people prefer to say.
- Stook** [stook'], a dozen sheaves of oats, or barley, laid piled on one side; gen.
- Stooth** [stoo'dh], v. a. to lath and plaster; Mid.
- Storance** [staor'uns], a stir, or commotion; gen. The *verb*, to stir, is pronounced as the first part of the word—[staor'].
- Store** [stuh'r]. Joined to *good*, this word is used adverbially. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'How did you like the meeting yesterday?' 'Good *store*, good *store*; I was well pleased' [Oo did' yu laa'k t mih'tin yus'tudu? 'Gih'd stuoh'r, 'gih'd stuoh'r; aa' wur wee'l pli'h'zd]. [Not connected with the sb. *store*; but with the Icel. *stórr*, great, *stórum*, very much. Mr Atkinson has already observed this in his *Cleveland Glossary*.—W. W. S.]
- Stork** [stao'h'k, stu'k (ref.)], a yearling—applied to cattle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Stot** [stot'], a steer. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Stotter** [stot'u], v. n. and sb. to shiver; Mid.
- Stoup** [staowp'], a wooden drinking vessel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Stour** [stuo'h'r, staowh'r], a cloud of dust; a commotion of any description. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Stoven** [stov'u'n], a shoot from the remaining part of a fallen tree. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. [A.S. *stofn*, the stem of a tree; Icel. *stofn*, a stem, but also a stump of a cut tree.—W. W. S.]
- Stower** [staow'h'r, stuo'h'r], a cross rail, or bar of wood. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a natural cudgel, or hedgestake. 'He'd neither stick, staff, nor *stower*' [Id' ne'h'd'ur stik' staaf', nur' staow'h'r], had no stick of any kind; Mid.
- Stowp** [staowp']; or **Stêap** [stih'p]; or **Stoop** [stoop'], a post. *Wh. Gl.* (first and last form); gen. The last form is least used. The second one is the *verb*.
- Strackling** [st'raak'lin], a de-ranged, or distracted person; Mid.
- Straddler** [straad'lur], used of a young tree, when growing from the root of a parent one; gen.
- Straight** [st'reyt, st'reet, (and occ.) st'rih't], v. a. to straighten; gen.
- Straightwards** [st'reyt-, st'reet-, (and occ.) st'rih'tudz]; or **Straightlys** [st'reyt'li:z], adv. straightway; Mid.
- Stramash** [st'raam'ush], a state of wreck, or destruction; Mid.
- Stramp** [st'raamp'], v. a. to tread underfoot; gen.
- Stray** [stre'h']. The common land appertaining to some localities, as York and Harrogate, goes by this name. At York, the historic name of the great common, 'Knavesmire,' is more generally heard. At both places, the peasantry occasionally employ the dental t.
- Strêak** [st'ri'h'k], v. a. to garb, or bedizen. The *Wh. Gl.* has the *past* of *streak* out. In Mid-Yorkshire, and the north generally, it is a common usage for a pronoun to follow the verb exemplified.
- Streck** [st'rek'], adj. straight; **streckly** [st'reck'li], adv.; Upper Nidd. 'Go thy ways *streckly*,

- now' [Gaan' dhi wi'h'z 'strek'li, noo'].
Streek [st'reek'], v. n. to stretch, or lay out. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. *Stretch* [st'rich'] is usually employed *actively*; gen.
Strensai [Stren'su'l]. 'That's a capper o' *Strensai*' [Dhaats' u kaap'ur u Stren'su'l]. A proverbial remark in respect of anything which has produced astonishment; Mid. *Strenshall* is a biggish village in the north-riding, a few miles from York. A similar phrase, likewise current, 'That's come fra ower t' moor,' may be the equivalent of the first one. It is, however, probable that so considerable a village acquired a notoriety for recounting tales of itself, and hence the proverb. Between some villages, there exists a mild state of feud, which finds display in the sawing down of each other's Maypoles, and in other proceedings, on the part of the 'lads,' of great size. The inhabitants collectively of a village are, in many cases, humorously designated, in supposed character, by a byname, usually coarse, and always unfair.
Strickle [st'rik'u'l], a scythe-sharpener. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Stride - kirk [straa'd - kur'k], a clumsy, awkward-gaited person; gen.
Stroke [st'ruo'h'k, st're'h'k], a measure of two pecks, or half a bushel; gen. The last distinct pronunciation is much favoured by the old people of Mid-Yorkshire and the north. The first is nearly general to the county.
Strown [straow'n], a runlet of water, answering the purpose of the 'sike,' but not having the same force of current; Mid. [Cf. *strand*, used in the sense of a small stream by Gawain Douglas; see Jamieson's Scot. Dict.—W. W. S.]
Strucken [st'ruok'u'n], p. t. of struck = astonished. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The verb is common, too, preceded by fair [fe'h'] = quite.
Strunt [st'ruont'], applied to a short tail. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Struntish [st'ruon'tish]; or **Strunty** [st'ruon'ti], adj. ill-humoured; short-tempered and obstinate. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Strut - stower [st'ruot-staow'h'r (and) stuoh'r], a wooden bar, or stake, placed buttress-fashion against a fence, for its support. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Stub [stuob'], sb., v. n., and v. a. stump. The verb, when applied to tree stumps, is usually followed by *up*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Stuffle [stuof'u'l], a state of angry, breathless perplexity; Mid. 'He can't speak, he's in such a *stuffle*' [I kaa'nt spi'h'k, ee'z i saa'k u stuof'u'l], too angry to speak connectedly—from over-excitement.
Stunge [stunj'], in a stunned state. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
Stunt [stuont'], a fit of obstinacy. **Stuntish**, adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, **stunty** [stuon'ti], adj. [A.S. *stunt*, blunt, stupid, foolish. —W. W. S.]
Stunt [stuont'], adj. short and thick. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Stut [stuot'], v. n. to stutter. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
Sty [st:aa'y], a pustule incident to the eyelid. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
Sucker [suok'ur], a shoot from the root of a fallen tree; Mid.
Sug [suog']; or **Sew** [siw'], a sow; gen.
Sumph [suomf'], a sink; a covered drain. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Sunder [suon'd'ur], v. a. to expose to, or create warmth by the sun. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Sundown [suon'doo'n], sunset; the time of early evening. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Suny [Siwni]; or **Suke** [Siw'k]; or **Suky** [Siw'ki]; or **Sucky** [Suoki, Suo'ki], Susan, or Susanna; gen.

Sup [suop'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to drink; also, *substantively*, in the sense of a *little*. In each case, the substantive has also a plural form. **Suppings** is most usual in application to liquids taken with a spoon. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Suther [suod'ur], v. impers. to seethe; Mid.

Swab [swaab'], a person of drunken habits. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, the name for a heavy kind of mop, made of pieces of cloth.

Swad [swaad'], a 'hull,' or shell; used of vegetable growths. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swaimish [swe'h'mish], adj. diffident; timorous. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swank [swaangk'], v. a. and v. n. to eat with gusto. **Swanking** [swaangk'in], adj. of large, healthy size. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, **swanker** [swaangk'ur], sb. large and lusty; huge and structurally perfect, as applied to a building, *e. g.*

Swap [swaap'], v. a. and v. n. to exchange. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *substantive*.

Swape [swe'h'p], a wheel-handle; gen.

Swarble [swaa'bu'l], v. a. and v. n. to climb, chiefly implying hand action; Nidd.

Swarth [swi'h'dh, swe'h'dh], grass; gen. '**Swarth** - balks' [Swe'h'dh - baoh'ks], the end portions of a field, left un-

ploughed, for a cart-way. When these portions are tilled, they are called 'headlands' [i'h'd-lunz, yi'h'dlunz]. [Swaah'dh], the ref. form, is very much heard.

Swarth [swe'h'dh, swaad'h, swaa'dh (ref.)], the skin of cooked bacon. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Swash [swaash'], v. a. and v. n. to wash or sway about in volume turbulently, as water in a pail, with the motion of conveyance; or, as waves amongst rocks. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Swat [swaat'], v. n. and adv. to fall flatly; Nidd. 'It fell *swat* to t' ground' [It' fel' swaat' tu t' gruo'nd]. '*Swat* it down!' [Swaat' it' doon!], Dash it down! 'It fell *swat*' [It' fel' swaat'], fell flat, with violence.

Swat [swaat'], v. a. to sit, or be seated. '*Swat* thee down' [Swaat' dhu doon], sit you down; Nidd. Also heard in the extreme south. It is not known anywhere in the localities between. [Of. Eng. *squat*; so also *swirt* is to *squirt*.—W. W. S.]

Swatch [swaach'], a small cut portion of anything, as a *swatch* taken from a piece of goods, for a pattern. *Wh. Gl.* (with a restricted meaning); gen.

Swatter [swaat'ur], v. n. and v. a. to sweat down, literally and figuratively. **Swatterment** [swaat'umint], a remaining quantity. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The word is widely applied.

Swattle [swaat'u'l], v. a., v. n., and sb. to let run to waste, as one dissipates savings by a succession of little extravagances; Mid. 'If thou'd taken it by the lump thou'd ha' been frightened to begin with; but thou'd no sense to look at it in that light, till thou'd *swattled* it clean away, by bit and bit' [If dhoo'd ti'h'n it' bi t' luomp

- dhoo'd u bin·freet' und tu bigin·wi; buot' dhoo'd ne'h' sens' tu li'h'k aat' it' i 'dhaat' lee't, (peasants' ref. [laa't]) til' dhoo'd·swaat'u'ld it' tli'h'n uwe'h', bi bit' un· bit'.
- Swéal** [swi'h'l], v. a. and v. n. to waste, or gutter away, as a candle exposed to the wind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Swebby** [sweb'i], adv. faint; Nidd.
- Sweb** [sweb·], a swoon; Mid.
- Swelt** [swilt; swelt·], v. a. and v. n. to become heated to the melting degree; to sweat profusely; to smother with wraps; to suffocate; to be in a state of feverish excitement, and, as it were, ready to perspire. Much used in figure. *Wh. Gl.* (with a limited application); gen.
- Swidge** [swij·]; or **Swither** [swidh'ur, swid'ur], v. a. to burn, or smart, in a quickly pulsating manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Of. Icel. *sviða*, the smart caused by a burn; from *svíða*, to singe.—W. W. S.] **Swidge** is also employed as a *singular substantive*.
- Swilk** [swilk·], v. n. and sb. to splash about, like a little water in a rolling cask; gen.
- Swill** [swil·], hogwash. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Swill** [swil·], a shallow basket, without handle. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Swingle** [swing'u'l], v. a. To *swingle* line, is a process in dressing it for flax. A *swingle* is an edged implement of wood, used for beating and separating; gen.
- Swingle - tree** [swing'ul - t'ree· (and) t'ri], a small swing-bar; gen.
- Swipple** [swip'u'l], a flail; Mid.
- Swirt** [swu't, swut·], v. a., v. n., and sb. to run swiftly; Nidd.
- Swirt** [swu't], sb., v. a., and v. n. squirt; gen. Often with a short vowel-sound. Employing a low figure, it will be said, 'Now, then, *swirt!*' [Noo dhen', swut·], be off!
- Switch** [swich·], v. a. to make drunk. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Switching** [swich'in], adj. astonishingly great; of great bulk. **Switcher** [swich'u], sb. anything great in substance, manner, or conception. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Swizzen** [swiz'u'n], v. a. to singe, or burn down. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Shortened, also, to *swiz*, with the restricted meaning of, to singe. The last form is also used *substantively*.
- Swizzle** [swiz'u'l]; or **Swizzlement** [swiz'u'ment (and) mint], applied to any kind of beverage, imbibed incessantly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A more emphatic term is *guzzle* [guoz'u'l], implying great immoderation in use.
- Sword-slipings** [swuo'h'd, swu'd-, su'd-, sa'o'd-, (in order of refinement) alaa·pinz, (and) sleyp·inz (ref)], sb. pl. a figurative term equivalent to the common one 'daggers-drawing,' as used of people at sharp enmity with each other. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Syler** [saay'lur], the fresh-water shrimp; gen.
- Tâ** [ta'h, tae·]; or **Tâin** [tæ'h'n]; or **Téan** [tæ'h'n]; or **Téa** [tæ'h'], adj. the one; gen. Though these forms may be conveniently varied, their being so does not follow of necessity. At times one or other of them are put to a wilful use, as if to baffle all but native ears in the endeavour to get a meaning out of them. Let us suppose a speaker addressing three persons; and here is a sample sen-

- tence: 'Let *ta* be at *ta* side, and *ta* wi' *ta* at tother' [Lit' 'te'h' biv' ut' 'tae'h' saa'd, un' te'h' (or [ti'h']) wi' tae' ut' 'tuod'u], a sentence often made more idiomatic by the substitution of *by* [bi] for [wi]; and, literally: 'Let the one be at the one side and the one with (or, by) the one at the other; ' which is plain enough to understand; so the Yorkshire farmer favours it with his vernacular, which is, as nearly as possible, all of a sort to an unaccustomed ear.
- Tackling** [taak'lin], gear, service, or outfit of any kind; Mid. 'Tea - *tackling*' [Ti'h' - taaklin], tea-service.
- Tæe** [te'h'], sb. and v. a. the pronunciation of *toe*; gen.
- Tagreen** [taag'reen], adj. combined with *shop*, as a following word, is used to denote a ragmart, or place where odds and ends of apparel, and other material, are sold. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tak' off** [taak' aof'], v. n. and v. a. to journey. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tale** [te'h'l], v. n. and v. a. to make agree; to reconcile, or become reconciled. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tang** [taang']; or **Teng** [teng'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to sting; gen.
- Tang** [taang'], sb. sing. and pl. tangles, or frondent sea-weed. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tant** [taant'], v. n. to job about, in a slight way, doing anything or nothing; gen.
- Tantle** [taant'u'l], v. n. to go about, or engage in action, with weak, slight movement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tanril** [taant'r'il], a vagrant; a person of vagabond habits. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tantrun** [taant'run], v. n. to plod, or drudge slowly about at work, as is the habit of old people, to keep things straight, as they are apt to say; Mid. 'He's *tantruning* about in the garth, now' [Eez' taant'runin uboot' it ge'h'th, noo'].
Tappy-lappy [taap-i-laap-i], adv. pell-mell; Mid.
- Tastril** [ti'h's'tril, teh's'tril], a rogue; a bad-dispositioned, or, mischievous character. In the last sense, chiefly used towards the young, and is often a playful term. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tatch** [taach'], v. n. to 'tat'; Mid.
- Tæa-grathing** [ti'h'-gre'h'dhin]; or **Tæa-tattling** [ti'h'-taatin], tea-things. *Wh. Gl.* The first is a Mid-Yorkshire term; the last is general. In pause, or as an isolated word, *tea* is usually constant to its refined form, [tey'h'], generally.
- Tæague** [ti'h'g], a plague of a person; Mid.
- Tæam** [ti'h'm], v. a. and v. n. to pour; to empty. *Wh. Gl.* In the last sense, the use of the word is very occasional, and confined to Mid-Yorkshire. The *past* of *tæam*, to pour, is *tame* [te'h'm]. Southward, the *present* and *past* are [tey'm] and [tem'], respectively. The southern refined form is [tee'm].
- Tæaty** [ti'h'ti], adj. testy; touchy, and inclined to snap. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tæv** [ti'h'v]; or **Tiv** [tiv']; or **Tev** [tey']; or **Tuv** [tuov]; or **Tæa** [ti'h']; or **Tuh** [tu]; or **Tæe** [teh'h']; or **Ti** [ti]; or **Tå** [te]; or **Til** [til]; or **Tul** [tuol], prep. forms of *to*. Some are but occasional, yet all heard. The *v* forms usually find place before vowels, ignoring any *h*'s which may stand in the way. They are, too, employed occasionally as emphatic words, and occur in pause, but not necessarily. At

times, they are heard before the usual contracted form of the definite article [t']. The consonant *v* will occur also before *to* compounding with or preceding another word, as in [ti'v tu-di'h'], *to*, or, until to-day. This [tu] is the usual form in the connection indicated; and is also used in other ways, but, considerable as this usage is, it is not very noticeable. In *toward*, *tiv* and *tuv* are employed, and, but very occasionally, *tul*. Old people are partial to [ti'] in this connection. The least used form is *tul*, which impresses one as having merely strayed north, and is the less heard as advance is made in this direction. It is a form distinguishing southern speech. *Tiv* and *til* may be set down as the most used forms, in connected speech; the last form being regarded as the most characteristic. *Ti* is highly distinctive. *Tuv* straggles south, by way of Craven, but is essentially a rural form. [Ti] and [te] acquire [h'] in pause and emphasis, and are so constantly heard with this form in addition that it may readily be taken for being an obligatory one in relation to the word, however used.

Têave [ti'h'v], *v. n.* to act violently, in any way, as to be rampant in speech, or physically demonstrative. *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.*

Tell [tel; til], *v. a.* to count; *Mid.* It is often employed with *over*, as an adverb, mostly following immediately, or after the noun or its equivalent. This and the verb are frequently used in idiom by reason of an intervening preposition, 'on' for *of*. 'Go and *tell* the ewe lambs over; I am afraid one of them is missing.' 'I can't *tell* on them now; it's over dark' [Gaan un til t yaow laamz aow'h'r; Aa'z fle'h'd yaan uv' (or [aon']) umz mis'in.

Aa' kaa'nt til' aon' um' noo'; its aow'h'r deh'k].

Tell-pie-tit [tel'-paay'-tit]; or **Tell-piet** [tel'-paay'-t]; or **Tell-pienot** [tel'-paay'-nut]; or **Tell-pie** [tel'-paay']; or **Pienot** [paay'-nut]; or **Pie-ot** [paay'-ut]; or **Nan-pie** [naan'-paay']. The magpie gets these various names, which differ even in neighbouring villages, and are difficult to refer to locality. The first four also designate a *talcbearer*.

'*Tell-pie-tit*,
Thy tongue 'll slit,
An' every dog i' t' town 'll get a bit!'

[Tel' paay' tit'
Dhi tuo'ng ul' slit'
Un iv'ri dog it' too'n ul' git'u bit'].

'*Tell-pie-tit*,
Laid a' egg, an' couldn't sit!'

[Tel' paay' tit'
Li'h'd u egg, un' kuo'du'nt sit'],

are samples of children's rhymes, in connection with this bird of imagined omen. The word is one in which [aay'] is usually employed, as indicated, but there are very many speakers who substitute [aa'] always, and this last vowel is practically in interchange with the first.

Telt [telt'], *p. t.* of *told*. This is but a casual pronunciation in Mid-Yorkshire, the usual one being [tild']. The thinning of the final consonant, though heard, also, in other words, is a more noticeable feature northwards, as in Cleveland.

Temse [temz; timz], "a coarse hair-sieve, used in dressing flour." *Wh. Gl.*; *gen.* **Temsings** [tem'zinz], siftings.

Tengin - ether [tengin - edhur, (and) idhur], the dragon-fly; *gen.*

Tent [tent; tint'], *v. a.* and *v. n.*

- to watch over, or care for; to wait upon; to lay wait for; to compare, or count, *i. e.* to watch, for the purpose of comparing or enumerating. A term much used in ironical remarks. It is only employed as a neuter verb in the sense first indicated. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tetherment** [tedh'ument], a binding or wrapping of any kind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. There is an interchange of [i] with each [e].
- Tetter** [tet'ur, tit'ur], *v. a.* and *sb.* to ring or curl up, towards entanglement. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; gen.
- Tew** [ti'h', teew'], *v. n.* and *v. a.* expressive of the act of exertion: to labour wearily; to be restless against one's will; to finger or turn over with the hand repeatedly; to fatigue; to harass, in body or mind. **Tewing** [tiw'in], past part. and *adj.*, *Wh. Gl.*, with a limited application. This verb is in excessive use over the county, and is also employed as a *substantive*.
- Tewit** [tiw'it], the pewit, or lapwing; gen.
- Thabble** [thaab'u'l], a plug used in connection with a cream-bowl, and removed to withdraw the milk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thak** [thaak']; or **Théak** [thi:h'k], *sb.*, *v. a.*, and *v. n.* thatch. **Théaker** [thi:h'ku], **thakker** [thaaku']. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'As thick as and *thak* to-gedder' [Uz' thik' uz' ao'h'd thaak' tugid'ur]. Said of persons on terms of close intimacy.
- Tharf** [thaa'f]; or **Thauf** [thao'h'f], *adj.* diffident; unwilling; reluctant; tardy; gen. The last form is a Mid-Yorka. one. A **thauf-comer** [thao'h'f-kuom'u] is one who comes slowly, in reluctance. Also, **tharfish** [thaa'fish], *adj.*, and **tharfily** [thaa'fi], *adv.* *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thêaf** [dh:i'h'f]; or **Thuf** [dhuof, dhuoh'f]; or **Thof** [dhof]; or **Thauf** [dhaof, dhaoh'f]; or **Tháf** [dh:e'h'f], *conj.* forms of *though*. The two first are common northern forms. **Thuf**, **Thof**, and **Tháf**, are Mid-Yorkshire forms, casual to the north. **Thauf** [dhaoh'f] is most heard in Mid-Yorkshire, too, and without the final element; whilst its variant, [dhaof], is the refined form general in this locality, and northward. The [ao] is sometimes heard long, but never in refined dialect. From short [ao] to long [ao] the lapse is into vulgarity at once, in native estimation.
- Thick** [thik'], *adj.* friendly; on close terms of intimacy; in collusion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thick** [thik'], *v. impers.* to thicken; Mid. The participle is in use, too. 'T day's *thick-ing*' [T di'h's thik'in], getting cloudy.
- Thick** [thik'], *adj.* hard, having reference to hearing. 'He's *thick* of hearing' [Lz' thik' u yi'h'rin], hard of hearing, or deaf. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A more usual though less gainly expression is, '*thick* i' t' lug' (ear) [thik' it' luog']. The word is also employed as a *neuter verb* occasionally in Mid-Yorka., in coarse conversation. 'He begins to *thick* i' t' lug a bit' [I biginz' tu thik' it' luog' u bit'].]
- Thir** [dhu'r]; or **Thor** [dhaor'], pronominal *adj.* these. The first is a Nidderdale form; the last is general.
- Thivyle** [thiv'u'l]; or **Thavvle** [thaav'u'l], a pot or pan-stick; Mid. The last form is heard also in Nidd.
- Thoil** [thaoyl]; or **Thole** [thuo'h'l], *v. a.*, *v. n.*, and *sb. a*

- much-used word, with various shades of meaning, but all grounded, as it would seem, on the verb *to suffer*; gen. 'It was ill to *thole* what he did to me' [It wur il (and [yil]) tu thuo'h'l waat i did tu mey], was hard to bear. 'He's no *thoil* in im' [Eez ne'h' thao-yl in im], no generosity, or liberality. '*Thoil* us (me) a shilling' [Thao-yl uz u shil'in], an appeal to good nature. 'An old miser; he can *thole* nobody nought' [Un aoh'd maa'zur; i kun thuo'h'l ne'h'bdi naowt], cannot bear to give. 'I know his *thoil*' [Aa' nao' iz thao-yl], his disposition. 'It was badly *thoiled*; it will do us no good' [It wur bead-li thao-yld; itu'l di uz nu gi'h'd]. 'He's a rare *tholer*' [Eez u re'h' thuo'h'lur], a liberal giver. [A.S. *þolian*, Icel. *pola*, to suffer, bear, endure; cognate with Lat. *tollere*, Sanskr. *tul*, to lift.—W. W. S.]
- Thor** [thao'r], pron. pl. those. *Wh. Gl.*; gen., but most heard northward.
- Thorp** [thu'p], a hamlet. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Thrang** [thraang', (and) t'raang'], adj., v. a., and sb. busy; throng. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Threåd** [thri'h'd], sb. and v. a. the pronunciation of *thread*; gen. The southern form is [three'd], with a varying, but less used one, in [threy'd].
- Threave** [thri'h'v], a large pile of sheaves; of wheat, &c., twelve; of 'ling,' or broom-heath, twenty-four; of straw twelve 'bats,' or sheaves; gen.
- Thrib'lous** [thrib'lus], adj. the way *frivolous* is treated; Mid.
- Throdden** [throd'u'n], v. n. to thrive physically. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Thropple** [throp'u'l, thruop'u'l], v. a. to throttle. **Thropple** [throp'u'l], sb. the windpipe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Through open** [thruof op'u'n], adj. a ready idiom in which the first word has the meaning of *thoroughly*, and is applied to persons and things, or to any condition. A '*through - open draught*' [d'ruoft'], a free draught—one from end to end, as through opposite doors of an apartment. A '*through-open sort of person*;'—one whose motives are transparent. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrum** [thruom'], v. n. and sb. to purr. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrummle** [thruom'u'l], v. a. to feel or test with the fingers, but using the thumb chiefly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrummy** [thruom'i], adj. having substance, to bear feeling at, or, fingering and thumbing. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrusten** [thruos'u'n], p. t. of *thrust*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Thrustle** [thruos'u'l], an occasional form of *thistle*; Mid. [Dunbar has the form *thriissil*, as in his poem of The Thriissail and the Rois (Rose).—W. W. S.]
- Tice** [taa's], v. a. to tempt; *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tick** [tik'], a woodlouse; gen.
- Tid** [tid'], sb. an udder; Mid.
- Tid** [tid'], prep. toward; Mid. 'He was flaid (afraid) of going *tid* it' [Ee waar' fi'h'd u gaan'in 'tid it']. 'Go *tid* it, honey' [Gaan' 'tid it, in'i]. One of the forms of *to* is [ti], which might be regarded as a doubtful sound if this *tid* did not bring it out clearly. *Tid* is a form only old people indulge in; the younger prefer *tuvvard* and *tivvard* [tuov'ud], [tiv'ud], but, as a rule, add *s* to these forms, even when the sense is singular.
- Tie** [taa'], v. a. to bind, or render

- obligatory; gen. The verb is usually associated with a pronoun, as before the indefinite one in the phrase, 'It will *tie* nobody to go' [It'u'l taa' ne'h'bdi tu gaan'], but the *past part.*, as in the *Wh. Gl.*, is much more heard.
- Tietop** [taa'top, taay'-, (and) tey'-top (ref.)], a rosette, or ribbon-bow. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tiffany** [tif'u'ni], a fine gauze sieve. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tiffytaffy** [tif'itaafi]. One who can neither work, nor yet let work alone, gets this name; Mid.
- Tift** [tif't], v. a. to set to rights, or adjust. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tift** [tif't], v. n. and sb. to scold; to betray hurt feelings passionately. **Tifting** [tif'tin], sb., also. *Wh. Gl.* (sbs.).
- Tike** [taa'k, ta'y'k, tey'k (ref.)], a dog. Much employed in figure, and often bestowed playfully. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Til** [til'], prep. to. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tilings** [taa'linz], sb. pl. tiles; Mid.
- Tine** [taa'n], a prong. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tinkler** [tingk'lur], sb. and v. a. tinker; Mid. As a verb, the word is widely applied in the sense of to patch, or mend. 'I'm going to *tinkler* that up a bit' [Aa'z boon tu tingk'lur dhaat' uop' u bit]. **Tinkler** is also employed as an epithet towards unruly or mismanaging persons, young and old.
- Tip-trap** [taa'p-t'raap], a trap with a movable bottom, which falls at one end and precipitates the live weight into a pit, or other prepared receptacle. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Tippy** [tip'i], the brim of a hat, or bonnet. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Tite** [tay't, tey't, taa't], adv. soon; gen. 'I had as *tite* go by the waygate as the Foss' (the name of a river) [Aa'd uz' tey't gaang' biv' t wi'h'gih't uz' t faos']. 'Tey't' is the refined form, but most used. [Taa't], the vulgar form, is least heard.
- Titling** [tit'lin], a hedge-sparrow; gen.
- Titter** [tit'ur], adv. sooner, soonest. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Well, "*titter* an' better," as t' theaker said by t' dinner' [Weel, tit'ur un' bet'ur, uz' t thi'h'kur sed' bi t' din'ur], Well, 'sooner and better,' as the thatcher said (prospectively) of his dinner. **Titterest** [tit'u'rist] superl. soonest.
- Tiv** [tiv'], prep. till. Heard occasionally in this sense in Mid-York. 'Thou will have to wait till I do' [Dhool' e tu weh't tiv' aa di'h'].
- Tivvy** [tiv'i], v. n. to be hurriedly active. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'Now, come, *tivvy*!' [Noo, 'kno'm, 'tiv'i!], be off! 'We went, as hard as we could *tivvy*' [Wi wint' uz' 'eh'd uz' wi'kud' tiv'i]. Also, *substantively*.
- Tod** [tod'], a fox. Upper Nidd.
- Toffer** [tof'ur]; or **Tofferment** [tof'ument (and) mint], rubbishy material; odds and ends. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Toit** [taoyt'], a helpless, dawdling person; one without managing capability; Mid.
- Toit** [taoyt']; or **Hoit** [aoyt'], v. n. to trifle foolishly. *Wh. Gl.* (pres. part.); gen. The first form, as usually employed, refers directly to the action of so trifling, and the last bears a personal reference. **Toit**, v. n., also, to dawdle. Both forms are heard as *substantives*.

Toitle [taoy'tu'l], v. n. to busy one's self in a petty manner, with unequal strength; labouring more in idea than reality; Mid. 'Poor old man of ninety! He goes *toitling* about at all ends (incessantly), and never thinks he's done' [Puo'h'r ao'h'd maan' u nee'nti, i gaanz' taoy'tlin uboot' ut' yaal' inz', un' niv'ur thingks' eez' di'h'n].

Toll-booth [taowl'-bih'dh, boodh (ref.)]. The public official building of a market-town is so designated in some localities of Mid-Yorks.

Tommyparty [Tom'ipaa'si], the stickleback; Mid.

Tom-pimpernowl [Tom'-pim'pu-naowl], the pimpernel, or 'poor man's weather-glass;' gen.

Toom [too'm], adj. empty. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Topping [top'in], the foretop of hair. To 'cowl' [kaow'l] (to rake, or gather) a person's *topping*, is to beat him about the head. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Torment [tu'ment], a contraction of the herb *tormentil*; Mid.

Torple [taoh'pu'l]; or **Turple** [tu'pu'l]; or **Torfie** [taoh'fu'l]; **Turfie** [tu'fu'l], v. n. to die. The term is only used in connection with animals; and the various forms are general.

Tottering [tot'u'rin], adj. variable, or indifferent; of a character to create suspense. Frequent as a weather-term. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Touchous [tuoch'us], adj. touchy; testy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Town [toon]. Every little village gets this name; the way through being called the *Town-gate* [toon-gi'h't]; gen.

Towp [taowp]; or **Towple** [taowpu'l]; or **Tipe** [taa'p]; or **Tiple** [taa'pu'l]; or **Téap** [ti'h'p];

or **Téaple** [ti'h'pu'l], v. n. and v. a. The usual signification of the radical form is, to *tip*, or *tilt*, and the affix is supplied when the meaning is changed to express *over-turning*, or in implying this meaning. The two last forms are used by old people; the two first are most generally characteristic; the middle two are employed as refined forms. The three first are exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Towser [taowz'ur], a place of custody, having an indefinable locality; Mid. 'I'll put thee i' *Towser*' [Aa'l puot' dhee' i' 'Taowz'ur]. In some localities, the word is used of the common jail.

To-year [tu-yi'h'r], this year; Mid. Heard but at chance times.

Trabbil [t'raab'il], a housewife's boiler-stick; Mid.

Tracens [t're'h'sinz], sb. pl. traces, belonging to harness; Mid.

Trail-tongs [t're'h'l-tengz], a slipshod female, whose manner of movement is suggestive of the trailing of a pair of tongs. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Trallok [t'raal'uk], v. a. to trail, in an obstructive manner; Mid. A cheap, showy dress is spoken of as a '*tralloking* thing;' in indication of the use it is only good for.

Trallop [t'raal'up]; or **Trallops** [t'raal'ups], an untidy, indolent person. **Trallopy** [t'raal'upi], adj. (*Wh. Gl.*); gen.

Tramper [t'raam'pu], a tramp, or vagrant. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Transh [t'raansh'], v. a. and sb. to toil in walking, as in going a distance across fields on a wet day; Mid.

Trap [t'raap'], v. a. to jam. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; gen.

Trapes [t're'h'pe], v. a. slightly

as a v. n., and substantively. To trudge along, with a dragging gait, through 'thick and thin,' as the phrase goes. In such sentences, frequent in angry talk, where opprobrious adjectives accumulate, "trapsing" [t're'h'pain] (*Wh. Gl.*) is often one of the number; gen.

Trash [t'raash'], a worthless female; a mischievous girl. Applied, generally, as a term of reproach towards females. *Wh. Gl.*, but where this restriction of meaning does not seem to be implied; gen.

Trenity [T'ren'uti], Trinity. May be noted as a peculiar pronunciation, which obtains in the refined as well as in the vulgar phase; gen. In the former, 'Holy Trinity Church' would be designated [Ao'li Tren'uti Chaoch']. In the latter, these words repeated would be [Ai'h'li Tren'uti Chuoch']; and, familiarly, [T'ren'uti Kaork'], Kirk.

Tribit-stick [tribit-stik]; or **Trivit-stick** [trivit-stik'], the long pliable stick, with a loose club-end, used in the game of 'knor and spell.' *Wh. Gl.*, where there is the suggestion, that the first form is derived from "three feet," the required length of the stick. This is a mistake; and now-a-days expert players require a much longer-sized stick, for the purpose of "getting swing"; gen. [*T'revit* or *trivit*, *tribbet*, and *trippet* are all corruptions from the O.Fr. *trebuchet*, a pitfall or trap; see Cotgrave's French Dictionary. The forms *trypet*, *trebgot*, *trepgette* occur in the Promptorium; and *trepget*, a pitfall, occurs in Piers the Plowman, A. xii. 86, on which I have a note in the press. The *t'revit* is, in fact, the trap itself; and the *t'revit-stick* the stick with which the trap is struck. See this discussed in Atkinson's

Cleveland Glossary, s. v. *tribbit-stick*, where the correct explanation (of which there need be no doubt) is suggested and illustrated.—W. W. S.]

Trig [t'rig'], v. a. (usually followed by a personal pronoun) and v. n. (casually) to feed plentifully, or cram; to recover condition by feeding. *Wh. Gl.* past part.; gen.

Trigger [t'rig'ur], a hard task, familiarly; Mid. 'Thou's gotten (got) a trigger at last' [Dhooz' git'u'n u t'rig'ur ut' laast'].

Trist [t'rist']; or **Thrust** [t'ruost', t'ruo'st'], sb., v. n., and v. a. trust; Mid.

Trod [t'rod'], a footpath. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Trollybods [t'rol'ibuodz (and) bodz], sb. pl. entrails. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Trough [t'ruof'], a coffin, of old shape (*Wh. Gl.*); a stone cistern; Mid. *Trough* is pronounced identically.

Trounce [t'roons'], v. a. to flog; **trouncing** [t'roon'sin], a flogging; gen.

Trumpery [t'ruomp'uri], a pretentious, or disreputable female. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Trundle [t'ruon'u'l], sb. and v. a. a hoop. *Wh. Gl.* (vb.); gen.

Trunnels [t'ruon'ulz], sb. pl. the entrails of an animal; Mid.

Trute [t'riwt'], truth, as sometimes pronounced; Mid.

Tuft [tuoft'], the ground occupied by a dwelling-place; Mid. Cf. Lowes-toft, in Suffolk; and Burman-tofts (locally pronounced [Bu'muntops]), near Leeds.

Tum [tuom'], v. a. and v. n. to rough-card wool. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Tumbrel [tuom'ril]; or **Tum'le-car** [tuom'u'l-kaa'r], a rude kind

of cart, with heavy block wheels, in use on the peat-moors. It is in more character, however, among the fells of the north-west dales, jolting its way down steep and rough inclines which would render a break-down to any ordinary - limbed vehicle inevitable.

Tup [tuop'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to butt; gen.

Tup [tuop'], a ram; gen. Antiquated people more frequently employ [ih'] for the vowel.

Tuptak [tuop'taak'], used of a person, a related event, or circumstance of any kind of a surpassing character—beating all and everything. Spelt **uptak** in the *Wh. Gl.* The term is general to the county, and if the initial *t* represents the definite article, the letter has become welded to the substantive, the article intact being, at times, employed before it. 'What a *tuptak* he is!' [Waat' u tuop'taak' i:z!]. Also in infrequent use as an *active verb*, to astound.

Turmot [tu'mut]; or **Turmit** [tu'mit], turnip; gen.

Turnpool [ton'poo'l], whirlpool; Mid.

Tutty [tuoti], adj. testy; touchy. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Twangy [twaang'i], adj. affected in talk. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Twattle [twaat'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to talk to, persuasively, or coaxingly; to entice with words and behaviour. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, *substantively*.

Twattle [twaat'u'l], v. a. to chide; Mid. *Twaddle*, sb. has also this pronunciation.

Twæg [twi'h'g], v. a. and sb. to tweak; gen.

Twill [twil'], quill. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Twilt [twilt'], a quilt. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Twilt [twilt'], v. a. to beat in any manner, save with the closed fist. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.

Twine [twaan], v. n. to whine discontentedly. **Twiny** [twaan'i], adj. (*Wh. Gl.*); gen. **Twine** is also used *substantively*.

Twist [twist'], v. n. to utter a laboured, peevish cry, or strain the tone in complaining. **Twisty** [twist'i], adj. (*Wh. Gl.*); gen.

Twitchbell [twich'bel]; or **Twitchibell** [twich'ibel], the earwig. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Twitter [twit'u], v. a. to tease; Mid.

Twitter [twit'ur], noun-adj. the time of twilight; Mid. 'He came about the *twitter* of day' [Ee kaam' uboot' t twit'ur u di'h'].
Twitter [twit'ur], v. n. to run up to a curled, twisted state, as thread after being knit, or when unevenly spun. The plural is formed by the addition of *s*, as in the *Wh. Gl.* Also, to give way to fretful complaint or foreboding. **Twitters** [twit'uz], sb. to be in this state, or in a state of anxious suspense; gen.

Twitter [twit'ur], v. n. to run up to a curled, twisted state, as thread after being knit, or when unevenly spun. The plural is formed by the addition of *s*, as in the *Wh. Gl.* Also, to give way to fretful complaint or foreboding. **Twitters** [twit'uz], sb. to be in this state, or in a state of anxious suspense; gen.

Udder [uod'ur], adj. other; gen.

Udge [uoj'], v. n. to shake in laughter, convulsively. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Umstrid [uomst'rid'], adv. astride. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. The last form is also in use [ust'raa'd].

Unbethink [uonbithink'], v. a. to take unawares, by words or conduct; to recur to recollection. **Unbethinking** is employed *substantively* in the first sense. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Under - anenst [uon'd'ur- (and)

[uon'ur - unen'st], adv. on the opposite side below. Forms of this construction are more heard in town than rural dialect, but are still current in the latter. They are convenient ones. Other similar general forms are:

Yonder - anenst [yaoh'nd'ur - unen'st, yuoh'nd'ur - unen'st], opposite at a distance. These are heard with the dental *d*, north and east generally; but with *th*, commonly, in the south.

Over-anenst [aow'h'r - unen'st], over-against. This is the general town form. The country form is [aow'h'r - unen'st], refined [aov'] for the first syllable; and in very refined speech, with the long vowel always. In town dialect, the refined form of *over* is [uoh'vur] and [ov'ur], which are always employed in reading.

Close - anenst [thi'h's - unen'st], refined [tlaoh's (and) tlaos'], close opposite.

Farther - anenst [faa'd'ur - unen'st], opposite in a further direction. The [d'] is usually [th] in the south, but the simple [d] is frequently heard in the Leeds district.

Fore - anenst [faor' - unen'st, fur' - unen'st], straight before. The last is the very much used rural refined form, which, refining upon itself, as in the York tradespeople's dialect, has always the *u* long [fu'r'].

Even-anenst [i'h'vun - unen'st]; or *Fair - even - anenst* [fe'h'r - i'h'vun - unen'st], alongside, and, quite alongside, respectively. In the pronunciation of *even* the initial vowel is, in this connection, one of those distinctive ones which mark rural speech. The usual pronunciation of this word in town dialect is [ev'u'n], and, very casually, [i'h'vu'n]; but when the word is compounded, then the liability to change ceases, and [e] is always employed. The *s* in the last word

of these several forms, may be, in all cases, and is very often elided; and the vowel also interchanges with [i].

Undercold [uon'd'ukao'h'd], a cold caught from the ground. A term associated with loose apparel. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Undergang [uond'ugaang' (and) gaan'], v. a. to undergo. **Under-ganging**, sb. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Undertunnel [uon'd'ugaang'], a tunnel, or long archway. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Underhanded [uon'd'uraan'did], adj. undersized in person. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Underlings [uon'd'ulinz], prep. under; Mid.

Ungain [uonge'h'n], adj. not conveniently near. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Unheppen [uonep'u'n], adj. unfitting; unhandy; unadapted for a position, or for particular duties. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Unkerd [uon'kurd], adj. strange; Mid. 'Unkerd noises' will be heard about a house by bed-listeners. When a person is necessitated to perform duties he is not accustomed to, he will apologise for their performance by saying he is *unkerd* to them.

Unlisting [uonlis'tin], adj. unwilling. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Ummenseful [uonmens'fuol], adj. unbecoming, unseemly; ill-mannered, or ill-dressed; untidy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Unsayable [uonse'h'bu'l], adj. not to be controlled by word; wayward. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Until [uontil'], prep. unto; Mid. In occasional use.

Uppang [uop'gaang], a hilly path, or track. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Upho'd [uopaoh'd, uopod'], v. a. to uphold, or maintain in asseveration. Usually followed by

a personal pronoun singular. Also, with an increase of idiom, used *substantively*, for a maintained or upholden state of waywardness. 'He's of a desperate *upho'd*' [Eez' uv' u' dis-prut uopod'], bears a character for the disposition indicated, or understood. *Wh. Gl.* The verb is general; the *substantive* is heard in Mid-Yorkshire.

Uplooking [uop-li'h'kin], adj.

An *uplooking* person, is one with a brave, bright face; Mid. 'She's nought but one bairn, and a fine *uplooking* young dog he is—as sharp as a briar' [Shih'z nob'ut yaan' be'h'n, un' u faa'n uop-li'h'kin yuo'ng dog' i iz'—uz' sheh'p uz' u bri'h'r].

Upshak' [uop'shaak], a commotion; gen.

Upstand [uopstaan'], v. a. to stand up. **Upstanding**, pres. part. (*Wh. Gl.*) and adj.; gen.

Urchon [u'chun]; or **Otchon** [ot'chun, aot'chun], a hedgehog; gen.

Ure [yiw'h'r], udder. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Of. Icel. *júgr*, udder.—W. W. S.]

Urf. See **Hurf.**

Url. See **Hurl.**

Urling [uo'h'lin], a dwarfish child, or person. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Venture [ven't'ur, vin't'ur], v. a. used occasionally in the sense of to *hope for*, or *expect*; Mid. The dental *t* is infrequent in the last form. Sometimes *on* is used conjointly. 'I shall *venture* on his coming: he said he would' [Aa' sul' ven't'ur on' (or, of [uv'z]) iz' ku'o'min: i sed' i waad']—would come.

Viewly [veew'li], adj. comely, or good-looking. Applied to persons and things; Mid.

Viewsome [veew'sum, feew'sum], adj. comely, or good-looking. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, in allusion to any natural object which is pleasing to the eye.

Wacker [waak'ur], v. n. and sb. to shake, noisily; gen. To take the blinders off a horse's head in a busy thoroughfare will be likely to cause the animal to *wacker*, in affright.

Wae's me! [we'h'z mee!]; or **Wae's o' me!** [we'h'z u mee! (and) mey'! (ref.)]; or **Wae's heart!** [we'h'z:e'h't!]; or **Wae's heart o' me!** [we'h'z:e'h't u mee! (and) mey'! (ref.)]; or **Waes is t' heart!** [we'h'z iz t:e'h't!]; or **Wae's o' thee!** [we'h'z u dhee! (and) dhey'! (ref.)], a common interjection on slightly serious occasions, and thus varied. The vowel in the first word interchanges with [i], and this is often heard amongst old people. The last form (*Wh. Gl.*) is used by some Mid-Yorkshire speakers. The preceding ones are general. The third and fourth are much employed in *Nidderdale*.

Wae worth! [we'h' 'waoth'! 'waoh'th! 'wuoth'! 'wuch'th! 'woth'! 'wih'th! (and, occasionally) 'waath'!], an interjectional form, usually followed by a pronoun, but not restricted to *ye*, as in the *Wh. Gl.* At odd times, the phrase is uttered in real excitement, but it is generally associated with a playful temper. It is much employed in refined speech [wao' 'wuth'!]; gen.

Waf [waaf']; or **Waft** [waaft'], a gliding spectra. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Waft [waaft'], a waft or puff of wind. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wage [wih'j], wages. *Wh. Gl.* The use of this singular form for the plural is general to the county.

Wail [we'h'l], v. a. to beat; gen. Also, v. n. to walk rapidly; gen. 'Didn't us *wail* away!' [Did'unt uz we'h'l uwe'h'l], Didn't we go at a rate!

Wain [we'h'n], waggon. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Waintly [weh'ntli], adv. very greatly, or *desperately*, with the exaggeration attaching to this word colloquially; Mid. 'We are always *waintly* throng again (near to) Martinmas' [Wih'yaal-us weh'ntli t'raang'ugi'h'n Me'h'timus]. See *Went*.

Wa'ke [we'h'k], casually employed in Mid-Yorks. and the north, for vigils, or the superstitious rites performed on the eves of St Agnes and St Mark. Also, *substantively*, in the more usual sense of, to carouse from night to morning in a house containing a corpse—a custom lingering more especially amongst the Catholic peasantry found in some of the villages and market-towns. *Wh. Gl.*

Wakeman [we'h'kmun], formerly the title of a chief magistrate, as at Ripon; Mid.

Wakensome [waak'u'nsum], adj. indisposed to sleep, at a seasonable time; easily awaked. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wakken [waak'un], v. a. and v. n. to wake; and also employed as an adj.; gen. to the county.

Wale [we'h'l, wi'h'l], v. a. to flog, or beat, with force; to flog with a heavy lash, or strap. **Weals** [wi'h'lz], and **walings** [we'h'linz], sbs. pl. a continuous flogging, or beating. A **tongue-waling** [tuong'-we'h'lin], or **tongue-padding** [paad'in], sbs. a severe scolding, or round of abuse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Waling [we'h'lin], adj. Anything very large is of 'a *waling* size' [u we'h'lin saa'z], or 'a

waler' [u we'h'lur]; Mid.

Walk [waoh'k], v. a. to beat, or thrash; Mid. The use of the verb for to *full* has not yet died out in some rural localities. The figure is in very common use southward, but always in company with the preposition into—to '*walk* into' [waoh'k in'tuol], a phrase which, in its meaning of to beat, is widely known for a long.

Walker [w:ao'h'kur], a fuller. **Walking-mill** [w:ao'h'kin-mil], a fulling-mill. *Wh. Gl.* Not much heard in Nidderdale, but general to Mid-Yorkshire and the north. The verb, to walk, is also heard. The vowel interchanges with [uo].

Wallet [waal'it], a travelling, provision, or hand-bag of any kind, usually of spun material. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Walsh [waalsh'], adj. insipid. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Walt [wolt', waolt'], v. a. and sb. to overturn; gen.

Wam [waam'], a swamp; Nidd. [Cf. *wambe*, a bubbling up; Halliwell: and cf. *s-wamp*.—W. W. S.]

Wamble [waam'ul], v. n. used to denote the rumbling action of the bowels when the stomach is empty; gen. The equivalent southward is *grum'lin'* [gruom'-lin]. The first term is often heard as [waam'bul].

Wamp [waamp'], the sand of mines—very small and fine; Nidd.

Wandy [waan'di], adj. 'A *wandy* body,' is a person one would consider stout, but who is well-made and active; Mid.

Wangle [waang'u'l], verb impers. to rock, or shake, noisily. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, to jangle.

Wankle [waang'ku'l], adj. weak;

unstable; irresolute; inconstant. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, wanklety [waang'ku'lti], shaky, or unfirm; loose-jointed. In Nidderdale, and parts of the north, the second vowel of the first form is changed to [i].

Wap [waap'], v. a. and sb. to bang, or slam; also, a smart blow, and to give one. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wap [waap']; or **Walp** [waalp']; or **Wallop** [waal'up], v. a. to beat. *Wap* and *walp* are also used substantively; gen. A story is told of a girl, who, on being interviewed by the clergyman of the parish, responded to the two first questions of the Catechism as follows:—*What is thy name?* 'Moll Wallop' [Mol'Waal'up]. *Who gave thee that name?* 'T lads, when they were laking at shinnups' [T laadz', wen' dhe wur' le'h'kin ut' shin'ups], playing at the game of stick and ball known by this name.

War [waar], adj. aware; gen.

War [waar], adj. worse; gen.

Warday [waa'du], weekday. Also, with added *s* (*Wh. Gl.*); gen. In Mid-Yorkshire, the first vowel is often [e'h']. [*Lit. work-day*. Halliwell gives—'Warday, a workday. North.'—W. W. S.]

Wardle [waa'du'l], v. n. to shuffle, or equivocate; gen.

Ware [we'h'r], v. a. to spend. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wark [waa'k], v. n. to ache. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'My back warks while I can hardly bide' [Maa'baak' waa'ks waal' Aa kun' aa'dliz baa'd], aches so that I can hardly endure.

Wark [waa'k], v. n., v. a., and sb. to work; gen. Also, substantively, in the sense of a structure; also, a bulwark. Mr Marshall (*Rural Economy of Yorkshire*), in a note

to this word, exemplified as a *substantive*, says: "But, what is noticeable, the verb *to work*, and the substantive *worker* take the established pronunciation;" see E. D. S. *Gloss. B.* 2, p. 42. In the *Wh. Gl.* the word is not recognised. In Mid-Yorkshire, and the north generally, the pronunciation is common to the several parts of speech. At the same time, the vowel [aa'] interchanges with [uo] in the forms referred to by Mr Marshall. Nor is this interchange brought about by the adoption of the refined vowel, which is [ao] distinctively. No such interchange is observable in southern dialect, the vowel employed being, in all cases, [aa'].

Warp [we'h'p], an accumulation of sand, or other matter, obstructing the flow of water. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *verb active*.

Warridge [waaridj], v. n. to manage, in the sense of making shift; Nidd.

Warridge [waarij], withers. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Warrish [waarish], v. a. to vanquish; Mid.

Warsen [waa'su'n], v. a. and v. n. to grow worse. **Warsening** [waa'smin], pres. part. Also, substantively, for a state of declension. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Warzle [waa'zu'l], v. a. to cajole. **Warzlement** [waa'zu'lmint], blandishment. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Was [waaz'], v. n. The employment of this form is a distinctive feature of rural dialect. Its other form in this connection is *war* [waar] (short or long, according to position). Neither is this form employed in town dialect. *Wor* [waor', wor'], and *Wur* [wur'], are the town forms. The declension of these forms is shown in the notes prefixed to the glossary.

Wasteness [wi'h'stnus], a waste place; Mid.

Wastril [we'h'st'ril], a waster, or spendthrift. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid. Also, a worthless article; an imperfect piece of any set of things.

Water-crow [waat'ur-krao'h'], the coote, or water-hen; gen.

Water-whelp [waat'ur-welp], a dumpling, made of flour and water, with salt added; Mid. The poor people are apt to be shy in confessing they have ever partaken of this dainty.

Wattle [waat'u'l], a rod, or stout flexible twig; chiefly used in thatching. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wauf [wao'h'f]; or **Waufish** [w:ao'h'fish], adj. faint. Also, anything faint or feeble to the taste. **Waufishness** [w:ao'h'-fishnus], sb. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Waver [we'h'vur], a light coquetting breeze. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Waver [we'h'vur], another term applied to a twig shooting from a fallen tree; Mid. See **Sucker**.

Wax [waaks'], v. n. to grow. Also, *substantively*, for growth. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Waygate [wi'h'g:eh't], footpath, usually, but applied to any kind of pathway, indiscriminately; gen. Also, in figurative use. 'No man's so hard set (finds it so hard to get on) as a poor farmer. He can make a *waygate* for all that he has, from an egg to a calf' [Ne'h' maanz' su aa'd set' uz' u puo'h'r faa'mur. I kun' maak' u wi'h'g:eh't fur yaal' ut i ez', frae' un' egg' tiv' u kao'h'f].

Waygoing [wi'h'gaa'in (and) gaangin], adj. Applied to the growing crops, produce, or stock generally, left behind by an outgoing tenant of a farm. The term does not necessarily stand

in a definite relation either to the outgoer or the incomer. A crop is often referred to as a *waygoing* one while the arrangements for the rights of ownership are yet pending; gen.

Waywarden [we'h'waa'du'n], a highway-surveyor; Mid. A thoroughly antiquated speaker would say [wi'h'weh'du'n].

Wêa [wi'h'], noun-adj. troubled in mind; having the feeling of woe; Mid. 'He's very *wêa*' [Eez' vaar'u wi'h']. This is the pronunciation of *woe*, as heard from the old people of the north; and the terms may be identical. Such phrases, too, as 'Wêa for thee, my lad!' [Wi'h fu dhu, milaad'], are familiarly known. The true Mid-York. pronunciation of *woe* is [we'h'].

Wêabel [wi'h'bu'l], a minute worm infesting the granary; a weevil; gen.

Wêad [wi'h'd]; or **Wud** [wuod'], adj. mad. *Wh. Gl.* In occasional use in Mid-Yorkshire.

Wêaky [wi'h'ki], adj. moist, juicy. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. [Cf. Icel. *vökr*, moist.—W. W. S.]

Wêam [wi'h'm], the stomach; gen.

Wêan [wi'h'n], not restricted in application to infants; but bestowed, too, as an epithet, on those of larger growth. 'Now then, you two great lallopin' *wêans*, where have you been all t' morn?' [Noo dhen', yi' twe'h 'gut' laal'upin wi'h'nz, wi'h'r ae yu bin' yaal' t' muoh'n?]. Employed, also, familiarly, for *woman* (*Wh. Gl.*). **Wêanish** [wi'h'nish], adj. womanish, or effeminate; Mid.

Wêang [wi'h'ng], the pointed tooth of any metal instrument, as a spur. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. A peculiar pronunciation, and distinct from *wang*, as in *wang-*

tooth [waang'-ti'h'th], a jaw-tooth; and [weng'-tuoyth'] southward, where *wéang* is unheard.

Wéat [wi'h't], v. n. and sb. to sweat, is sometimes heard in this form, with the loss of its initial consonant; Mid. 'I don't know what ails thy back, Will, (proper name), but mine *wéats* above a bit' [Aa' di'h'nt nao'h' waat-yaalz' dhaa' baak', Wil', but-maa'n wi'h'ts uboo'n u bit']. The word may be *weet*—*wet*, which has two pronunciations: the common one, [wee't] or [weet], and a conditional one, [wi'h't]. [The latter supposition is the more likely; cf. Ícel *vátr*, wet, adjective; *vátina*, to become wet, verb.—W. W. S.]

Wéazand [wi'h'zu'nd], the wind-pipe. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wed [wed; wid'], v. a, v. n., and adj. to marry; also, sb. married. **Weddinger** [wed'-inu], sb. one belonging to a bridal party. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Weft [weft'], v. a. to fight, or beat with determination; gen. 'Weft into him!' [Weft' in-tu'l im'!], go into him! 'I gave him a good *wefting*' [Aa' gaav im' u gi'h'd weft'in]. Buft [buoft'] is used in the same manner in the Halifax district.

Weigh [wey'], a hundred-weight, in the measurement of ore; Nidd.

Weigh-balks [wey'-b:ao'h'ks], beam-scales, balanced when lifted. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The term is more usually applied, in the singular and plural, to the scale-beam alone, but has also the application indicated.

Welt [welt'], v. a. and sb. to beat with a flexible article of any kind. **Welting** [wel'tin], adj. and sb. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Went [went'], adj. vast. *Wh. Gl.* Occasionally heard in Mid-

Yorkshire. See **Waintly**.

Wény [wee'ni], adj. tiny; Mid.

Wet [wit; wet']; or **Weet** [weet'], v. a. and sb. employed as the equivalent of *rain*; gen. The first form is the usual substantive one. 'It's boon to *wet*' (or *weet*) [Itz' boon' tu wet'], or [weet']

Wewt [wiwt'], a tuft; applied to young grass; Mid.

Whack [waak'], a large quantity, or portion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Whacking [waak'in], adj. 'A *whacking* lot'—an impressively large number, or a substantial portion.

Whaff [waaf'], v. n. and sb. to bark; gen. *Wh. Gl.* The effort of barking is rather implied, since *whaff* and *bark* are frequently used together. Dogs bark till they can but *whaff*, in an exhausted state. A '*whaffy* body,' is a neway person; and a *whaffler* a talebearer; Mid.

Whang [waang'], a large slice, or cut portion, of any kind of food. **Whanging** [waang'in], adj. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Whang [waang'], v. a. and sb. to beat with a thong, or strike about. Also **whang**, and **whéang** [wi'h'ng], sbs. a thong. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Whang [waang'], v. a. and sb. to fall heavily. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Whank [waangk'], a large portion; gen. 'A *whanking* lump!' [U waang-kin luomp']. 'That's a *whank* big enough' [Dhaats' u waangk' big' uni'h'f]. 'A *whanker*' [U waangk'-kur].

Wha's owt? [we'h'z aoh't?]; or **Whéa's owt?** [wi'h'z aoh't?]. Equivalent to, Whose own is it? —to whom does it belong? The last form is given in the *Wh. Gl.* In each case the vowel is sensibly long at times. The last word of

the phrase is not used in refined speech, which, however, has a similar idiom in *owes*—'Who's *owes* that?' [Wao'z ao'z dhaat' p], Who's own is that? gen.

What cheer! [waat' chi'h'r!], interj. a form of salutation between equals; gen. Thus, two 'teams-men' meeting on the highway will, while yet at some distance, shout together: 'Good-morning; *what cheer!* *what cheer!*'

What on? [waat' aon'], pron. rel. an interrogative phrase equivalent to, What do you say? as employed to elicit repetition. *Wh. Gl.* Casual to Mid-Yorks.

Whaup [wao'h'p], the curlew.

Whêa's o' thee? [wi'h'z u 'dhee' (and) 'dhey' (ref.)], Who's own is thou? or, Who's of thee? i. e. Who are you? Who do you belong to? *Wh. Gl.*; Mid-Thou [dhoo'] is also employed as the personal pronoun. This form is roughly refined in [dhaow'], and in refined speech proper is heard as [dhuw' (and) dhuuw'].

Whelk [welk'], a large portion, or quantity; gen. 'There were a *whelk* o' folk there' [Dhu wur' u 'welk' u fuoh'k dhi'h'r]. The word *whelking* [wel'kin], adj. is also resorted to, to convey the same idea. 'There were a *whelking* lot there' [Dhu wur' u 'wel'kin lot' dhi'h'r].

Whelk [welk'], a sounding thwack. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, a *verb active*.

Whelper [wel'pur, wil'pur], anything very large. The first pronunciation is general, and the last a Mid-Yorkshire. In both cases there is an adjectival form [wel'pin]. There is a great disposition to sound *h* after the *w*. It is often heard.

Whemmle [wem'u'l], v. a. and v. n. to totter or sway violently,

with a lost equilibrium. *Wh. Gl.*, "to totter and then upset." This is not the necessary implication of the word. When a basin, e. g. is, by an accident, set rocking, with a circular movement, it is said to be *whemmling*, or, to write the word as its vowel-sounds are heard, *whemmling* [wem'ulin], and to have 'done *whemmling*' when it has recovered its position. When it is intended to denote a fall, the word is followed by *over* [aow'h'r] *adverbially*, as in the illustrative phrase in the *Wh. Gl.* **Whemmle** is also used *substantively*. The first vowel in the several forms interchanges with [i]; gen.

Whewt [wiw't], v. n. and sb. to whistle shortly, in a sharp, careless, subdued manner. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. 'It's a poor dog 'at isn't worth a *whewt*' [Its' u puoh'r dog' ut' iz'u'nt woth' u wiw't].

Whewtle [wiw'tu'l], v. n. and v. a. to whistle in a low tone, at half breath, carelessly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Whiles [waa'lz], adv. and sb. while; gen. But, as a substantive, most heard in Mid-Yorks.

Whilk [wilk'], pron. inter. which. *Wh. Gl.* Occasionally heard in Mid-Yorkshire and the north; and employed habitually by individuals.

Whimly [wim'li], adj. softly. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Usually associated in meaning with the act of pacing.

Whin-kyd [win'kid'], sb. and v. a. 'Whins' are *furze*, and a 'kyd' is a *bundle*, but the *whin-kyd* may consist of thorns, or whatever other ligneous growths are procurable. These, in bundles, take the place of straw thatch on old tenements, and are also used for fencing. Old post- and-stave buildings were usually

- thatched on the roof and sides with this material, and the parcels of land belonging to the occupiers *whin-kydded* about.
- Whins** [winz], sb. pl. furze. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The singular form is also in common use.
- Whippet** [wip'it], a neat, nimble person, of small figure. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- White** [waat, weyt (refined)], v. a. and v. n. to bleach; Mid. **Whitester** [waat'stur, weyt'stur], a bleacher.
- White** [waat, waayt], v. a. to shave wood lightly with a knife. **Whittings** [waa'tinz], sb. pl. wood-shavings. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The substantive has also a singular form, but this is not heard frequently.
- White-heft** [waat-, (and) weyt-est]. See **Heft**.
- White-heft** [waat-est (and) -ift], v. a. and sb. to flatter; to deceive with plausible words. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Whittle** [wit'u'l], sb., v. a., and v. n. Any kind of knife, from a carver to a pocket-knife, gets this name; gen. The *Wh. Gl.* examples the verb, — to shave wood, with a knife.
- Whoor** [wuo'h'r]; or **Hoor** [uo'h'r], adv. where; gen. [Uoh'r-i'h'r], *wherever*.
- Howl** [waow'l], v. n. and sb. to howl; gen.
- Wick** [wik']; or **Wicken** [wik'un], sb. and v. n. weed; gen. Usually employed in reference to garden-labour. **Wick**, also, a plant of hawthorn; Mid.
- Wick** [wik'], adj. alive. **Wicken** [wik'un], v. a. and v. n. to restore to life; to make active, or quicken. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Wicksilver** [wik'silvu], quicksilver. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Wid** [wid']; or **Wiv** [wiv'], prep. with; gen.
- Widdy** [wid'i, wid'i], withy; a hazel or willow twig, of the 'sucker' kind (see the word), but growing from the root of a standing tree; Mid. Used to bind bundles of thorn, &c., being adapted to this purpose by reason of toughness and pliability. Also, occasionally heard as an active verb.
- Wife** [waa'f], usually employed for woman. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The plur. is yet more employed.
- Will** [Wil'], the common abbreviation of William. The usual pronunciations of proper names are rarely heard. 'William Poppleton's boon (going) to preach in the barn on Sunday' [Wil' Pop'u'lz boon tu pri'h'ch i t baa'n u Suo'nd'u]. For [boon], going [gaa'in], would also be used.
- Willy-nilly** [wili-nili], used as in ordinary speech, in the sense of 'willing or unwilling,' but, as a form, of commoner occurrence, and not accounted colloquial in character by the peasantry. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Wimmle** [wim'u'l]; or **Wummle** [wuom'u'l], an augur. *Wh. Gl.* The last is a Mid-Yorkshire form; the first is general.
- Winder** [win'd'ur], v. a. and v. n. to winnow; gen.
- Windle** [win'd'u'l], a reel (instrument); gen.
- Winge** [winj'], v. n. and sb. To *winge* is to make a noise like the unconscious, half cry coming from a child in pain; gen. Infants *winge* when they are teething. Older people are disposed to gasp and *winge* when they are just about to have a tooth drawn.
- Winnel-grass** [win'u'l-graas, gres, (and) gu's], a grass weed,

of a lank, parched appearance; Mid. In Mr Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary*, the term is well-defined under the varying one of "*windle-strae*, a dead seed-stem of grass in pasture-fields."

Winrow [win'rao'h']; or **Winrae** [win're'h'], sb., v. a., and v. n. When hay is raked into parallel lines, previous to being thrown into 'cocks,' it is in *winrow*; gen. The last pronunciation is but the distinctive Mid-Yorkshire form, yet, as exemplified in this word, is employed so generally in the north that it must be recorded.

Winsome [win'sum], adj. winning in manner; engaging in appearance. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Compar. winsomer* [win'sumu]; *superl. winsomest* [win'sumist].

Wit [wit']. To 'get *wit*' [git'wit'] of anything (the usual phrase), is to be made wise or come at private knowledge concerning it. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wither [wid'ur]; or **Wuther** [wuodh'ur], v. a. and sb. to hurl, with an impetus imparting a trembling or whizzing motion to the object thrown. **Withering** [widh'urin], adj. and sb. (*Wh. Gl.*) Also **witherment** [widh'ument'], sb. (*Wh. Gl.*)

Witherer [widh'uru], sb. a person or any object of surpassing size. A whistling, impetuous wind, which dashes against objects with momentary violence, is said to '*wither* and *wuther*.'

Wuthering [wuodh'uring], part. pres. is also employed *adjectivally*, to denote any object of huge size, or a person who, in conjunction with a heavy appearance, has a violent manner of displaying activity. Many people employ [uo] for the vowel in each of the forms freely; gen. [The word *quhedirand* is applied, in Barbour's Bruce, xvii. 684, as an epithet of a heavy stone whizzing

through the air, when shot from a large war-engine.—W. W. S.]

Witrat [wit'raat']; or **Witratten** [wit'raatu'n], weasel; Mid. These terms are also occasionally used in the North. On the part of most dialect-speakers, the first word is definitely associated in idea with its old signification, as may be inferred from other examples of its use. See **Wit** and **Wittering**.

Wittering [wit'u'rin], knowledge, in the sense of a passing conception, or notion; Mid. 'I had no *wittering* on 't at 't time' [Aa'd ne'h' wit'u'rin on t' ut' taa'm], I had no notion of it at the time. 'I got a *wittering* o' 't from him' [Aa' gaat' u wit'u'rin aoh't fre im'], I got a notion, or hint of it from him. The final *g*, though unindicated in the example, is often heard.

Wizzen [wiz'u'n], v. a. and v. n. to wither; to become skinny, or shrivel—used of persons or growths of any kind. *Wh. Gl.* (past part.); gen.

Wizzle [wiz'u'l], an epithet bestowed on a mischievous child; Mid. Perhaps *weasel*, usually [wi'h'zu'l].

Wol [waol'], hole; gen. As common pronunciations are [wuoh'1, uo'h'1, uoh'1]. The refined form in peasant speech is [aoh'1], and in that of the market-towns-people [ao'1].

Wold [wao'h'd], a hilly surface of great extent, notably the range of North-Riding *wolds*, designated the 'Yorkshire'—a tract comprising a large extent of country, much of the land being highly-cultivated, and farming operations extensive. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Woonkers! [wuo'ngkuz!], interj. expressive of wonderment, or surprise. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Woonsey [woon'si], sb. and adj. woolsey; gen.

Wop [wop], v. a. and sb. to beat. Also, with *s* added, *substantively*. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Worken [waor'kun], v. a. to wreath, or twirl up in mass, as twine when overtisted. *Wh. Gl.* (past part.); Mid.

Worth! ['waoth! 'wuoth! 'woth! 'wu'th (ref.)]; or God worth! [Gaod: 'wuth!]; or God woth! [Gaod: 'waoth! (and) 'woth!]; or 'Od woth! [Aod: 'waoth! (and) 'woth!]; 'Od wuth! [Aod: 'wuoth!], an imprecatory phrase, but without significance in usage. When additional emphasis is required [h'] follows the vowel of the first word, and sometimes that of the last, as well. Very often the first word is entirely omitted; though it must be doubtful whether 'Worth!' has any connection with this form, from the circumstance of **Woe worth!** [we'h 'wu'th] (['waoth! 'wuoth!]) being one equally in use. In every case [ao] is superseded by [o] at times, but very rarely from the lips of a person who employs broad dialect in speaking; and never when the word carries most emphasis.

West [wost'], host. **Wosthus** [wost', wuost', wuoh'st, waost', (and) waoh'st, -oos', -uos', (and) -us'], sb. a market-inn, or bait-house. **Wos'le** [wos'u'l, waos'u'l, wuos'u'l, (and) wuoh'su'l], v. a. and v. n., to bait, or put up for refreshment. **Wosler** [wos'lu, (and) wuos'lu], sb. hostler. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wotwel [wot'wel], a hangnail. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wounds! ['woondz! waowndz! (ref.)], interj. expressive of startlement, or rebuke. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wow [waow']; or **Wowish**

[waowish], wan; dejected, or feverishly pale in look. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.

Wreath [ri'h'dh], a twisted circular pad, placed on the head, for burdens, — chiefly used in bearing vessels. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wreeght (Wright) [ree't], a carpenter; gen.

Wrowt [raowt'], past part. worked. Also, employed as the *past tense* of the *active verb* to work, in the sense of to purge; and as the past of to clear, or clarify, as liquors in passing the stage of fermentation. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Wun [wuon'], v. a. to abida. *Wh. Gl.* Occasional to Mid-Yorkshire.

Wurly [wur'li], adj. A very small portion of anything is of a *wurly* size; gen. 'What a *wurly* bit o' bread, and nought on 't!' [Waat u wur'li bit u bri'h'd, un' naowt' on' t!], i. e. no butter, or anything on. The *r* is often strongly trilled in this word.

Wurale [wus'u'l]; or **Wossel** [wos'u'l, waos'u'l]; or **Wussel** [wuos'u'l]; or **Warale** [waas'u'l]; or **Wrus'le** [ruos'u'l]; or **Wras'le** [raas'u'l], v. n. and v. a. wrestle. All these forms are heard in Mid-Yorkshire. The two last are general, and the *a* forms are usually employed in the past. 'He *wras'led* me' [I raas'u'd mu], a common form of challenge being, *I'll wrestle you!* With the exception of **Warale**, these several forms are also more or less used *substantively*, but the last form, **Wras'le**, is only of accidental occurrence in this sense.

Wut [wuot'], the pronunciation of *wit*, amongst old people; Mid. 'He has got *wit* of it by some crook' [Iz git'u'n wuot on't biv' suom' kri'h'k], has obtained knowledge of it by some crooked act, or trick.

Wya [waay'h'], adv. a common term of assent, having for its equivalent *well*; also, with the meaning of an indecisive *yes*; gen. The town equivalents are [waa', we', (and) we'h'], the first form being employed over the largest area. It is also casual to the rural north. The form '*wya*' would seem to be the words *why* and *you*, employed idiomatically.

Wye [waa', waay', wuy' (ref.)], heifer. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yabble [yaab'u'l], adj. able; also, wealthy. **Yabliah** [yaab-liah], adj. **Yabable** [yaab'ubul], able, in the first sense is a vagary of a pronunciation occasionally heard in Mid-Yorkshire and the north generally. **Yabble** is also heard thus generally as an *active verb*, to enable.

Yack [yaak']; or **Aak** [eh'k']; or **Eak** [ih'k']; or **Auk** [aoh'k' (ref.) and [ao'k' (more ref.)], an oak. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yacker [yaak'ur], acre. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. The *r*, in accordance with a general rule, is lost before a consonant.

Yacklys [yaak'liz], adv. the way actually is treated; Mid.

Yackron [yaak'run]; or **Ackron** [aak'run], acorn. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yah [yaa']; or **Ean** [i'h'n']; or **Yean** [yi'h'n']; or **Ain** [eh'h'n']; or **Yain** [ye'h'n']; or **Ea** [i'h']; or **Yea** [yi'h']; or **Yan** [yaan']; or **Yun** [yun', yuon']; or **Aa** [eh']; or **Yaa** [yeh'], adj. one. These various forms, which, with the exception of four others, [yaon', yaoh'n', yon', yuoh'n'], exhaust the rural pronunciations, north and east, are all heard in Mid-Yorkshire. Nor must it be supposed that the people who are in the habit of thus varying their forms are inconstant in the

use of a plain variety of dialect. The numeral exemplified is one of those exceptional words the free play of which, however unreasonable, must be recognised in the locality indicated. Of the pronunciations given, **yah**, **yean**, **yain**, **yaan**, **yun** (with **yuon'**), **yaa**, and occasionally **aa**, are also heard in Nidderdale. The final element of the several forms is lost before a vowel. Instead of merely noting, within brackets, those pronunciations which only differ in having initial *y* added, they are noted independently, for the reason of their being chiefest in use. The forms without the *y* are, in accidental character, among people in the habit of using the dialect broadly. **Ea** and **Aa** are not usually followed by the preposition *on*, as are the rest, but, by rule, immediately precede a noun. It has been supposed (as by Mr Atkinson, in his *Cleveland Glossary*) that the vowel-ending forms are exclusively employed before a next word beginning with a consonant. This is far from being the case, even in the most systematic Yorkshire variety. It is often agreeable, and, under certain qualities of tone and emphasis, even necessary for the vowel to meet a vowel in this way. The forms without initial *y* are not used absolutely, nor in pause. **Yah** [yaa'] is the form most general in use, and, of the consonant forms, **yan** [yaan']

Yaffle [yaaf'u'l], v. n. to talk indistinctly, mincing the breath, as in the case of toothless persons. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yal [yaal'], ale. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Yal [yaal']; or **Yéal** [yi'h'l']; or **Yail** [y:eh'l']; or **Whol** [wol', wao'l (ref.)]; or **Yahl** [yaa'l (ref.)], adj. and sb. whole. **Yail** and **Yahl** is a Mid-York form. The rest are general; the

- last one being often accompanied by an aspiration.
- Yal** [yaal'], adj., adv., and sb. all; gen.
- Yam** [yaam'], v. n. and v. a. indicative of the act of masticating grossly, with much movement of the jaw. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Yamust** [yaam'ust], adv. almost; gen.
- Yannerly** [yaan'uli]; or **Yannish** [yaan'ish], adj. from the form **Yan** (see **Yah**), i. e. *one*; selfish; warm in regard to personal interests generally. **Yannerly**, also, to be unyielding, rudely retiring, or unsocial in manners. The first form is exemplified in the *Wh. Gl.*, and is heard in Mid-Yorkshire. The last is general.
- Yap** [yaap']. This term, with an application, in the *Wh. Gl.*, to "a cross or troublesome child," is also used in this sense throughout Mid-Yorkshire and the north, but is equally common *substantively* for the short, noisy cry of a peevish child; and is also common as an *active verb*, with the same meaning.
- Yape** [ye'h'p, yi'h'p], v. n. and sb. to cry, as children, in a meaningless, worrying way; Mid. 'What's thee *yaping* and making that din about?' [Waats' tu ye'h'pin un' maak'in 'dhaat-din' uboot?]. 'Thou young *yape*, get out of the road (way) with thee, before I pick thee over' [Dhoo' yu'ong ye'h'p, git'oot ut' ruoh'd wi dhu ufuo'h'r Aa' pik' dhu aow'h'r], get out of the way with you before I overturn you.
- Yark** [yeh'k, yaa'k], v. a. to inflict strokes, or switches, with any handy, flexible article; to lash, or flog, with a sharp, dexterous motion. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*. Has also the meaning of *to jerk*, v. a., v. n., and sb. being, in fact, but a varying form of that word.
- Yarm** [yaam'], v. n. to rate, in an ill-tempered manner; Mid.
- Yat** [yat'], adj., v. a., and v. n. hot. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.
- Yat** [yaat']; or **Yeat** [yi'h't]; or **Yet** [yaet, yaeh't]; or **Yut** [yuot'], gate. 'As fond (foolish) as a *yat*' [Uz' fond' uz' u' yaat']. The two first forms are general; the last two are Mid-Yorkshire.
- Yaud** [yao'h'd], i. e. jade; a riding-horse. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Occasionally used of a draught-horse. An old market-horse of this character will be alluded to as [t' aoh'd yao'h'd].
- Yearb** [yi'h'b], herb; gen. **Y** is the usual initial letter before a vowel, and, also, in many words, supplants *h* before a vowel.
- Yearning-skin** [yi'h'nin-skin], a calf's-bag; gen. [Lit. running-skin, the verb *run* being not unfrequently written *yerne* in Middle English. The names *rennet* and *runnet* are formed from *run* (formerly *renne*) in a similar way.—W. W. S.]
- Yéasing** [yi'h'zin], eaves; gen. This is the usual form, but [i'h'zin] is much heard. Younger people avoid the use of initial *y* in most words. See note to **Yearb**.
- Yed** [yed', yid'], sb., v. a., and v. n. a burrow; Mid. A 'fox-yed' [foks'-yid']. (*Wh. Gl. verbs*.) [Corresponds to A.S. *ead*, native soil, home, just as *yeth* does to A.S. *eart*, earth.—W. W. S.]
- Yed-wand** [yed- (and) yid-waan (and) -waand], 'yard-wand,' or stick. Also, *elwand* [el- (and) il- waan (and) -waand]. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. *Yard*, as a simple word, is usually pronounced [yeh'd] (and) [yih'd]; the *d* being distinctly dental at times.
- Yernut** [yun'ut]; or **Yenut** [yen'ut], earthenut. *Wh. Gl.*;

- gen. Also, *yéarthnut* [yih'th-nuot].
- Yeth** [yeth'], the pronunciation of *earth*. Also *yéarth* [yih'th].
- Yether** [yedh'ur]; or **Yedder** [yed'ur], v. a. and sb. To '*yether* and *dyke*' [yedh'ur un daa'k] is to *hedge and ditch*; and *yethering* ([yedh'u-ring]) is *hedging*. *Yedder* and *yeddering* ([yed'u-ring]) are quite as often used. A *yedder*, or *yether* proper, is a large twig of hazel, ash, or other pliable wood, and is used, along with stakes, in constructing thorn, or 'cut and laid' hedges; Mid. [Called *ether* in the South of England; see *Yeather*, in E. D. S. Gloss. B. 15.—W. W. S.]
- Yethworm** [yeth'waom], earthworm. Employed *figuratively*, too, to denote a miser. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also *yéarthworm* [yih'thwaom].
- Yetling** [yet- (and) yit'lin], a small iron vessel for the fire. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Yok** [yok'], v. a. To '*yok* off' a burden, is to throw it off calculatingly. It is a jerking action; Mid.
- Yoldring** [yaol'drin, yaow'ld'ring], the yellow-hammer; gen.
- Yotten** [yot'u'n]; or **Yottle** [yot'u'l], v. a. to perform the act of imbibing or swallowing any liquid, in quantity. **Yot-tening** [yot'nin], part. pres. and sb. These forms are quoted in the *Wh. Gl.* The verbs are there bracketed, but there is really a distinction felt by those who employ them; the last verb denoting an advanced stage of deglutition, beyond the mere strains in swallowing expressed by *yotten*. [*Yottle* is another form of *guttle*. Halliwell gives — "*Guttle*, to be ravenous. *North*."—W. W. S.]
- Youp** [yaowp', yach'p, yuoh'p, yuop'], v. a., v. n., and sb. to whoop; to bawl; to yelp; gen.
- Yous** [yaow's], v. a. and sb. the refined pronunciation of *use*, which, in this instance, is not less characteristic than the vulgar pronunciation [yiw's (and) yih's]; Mid.
- Yowden** [yaow'du'n], v. n. to yield. *Wh. Gl.*; Mid.
- Yowl** [yaow'l, yoo'l], v. n. and v. a. to howl. *Wh. Gl.*; gen. Also, *substantively*.
- Yowse** [yaow's], house. An occasional pronunciation heard in Nidderdale. It is more usual in upper Craven.
- Yuck!** [yuok!], interj. an exclamation expressive of boisterous feeling; Mid. '*Yuck!* lads! the game's our own' [Yuok-laadz' t gaamz' wur' eh'n].
- Yuk** [yuok'], v. a. to labour, by reason of overweight; Mid. A little child who *will* carry a great baby, goes '*yukking* about' with it.
- Yuke** [yiw'k, yih'h'k], v. n. to itch; gen.
- Yuke** [yiw'k']; or **Yéak** [yih'h'k], the pronunciation of *hook*; gen.
- Yuke** [yiw'k'], v. a. to beat with anything, as a stick, strap, or rope. Used also *substantively*, to designate a quick smart stroke, as a lash with a whip; Mid. See **Yark** (which is merely a variety).
- Yukle** [yih'h'ku'l, yiw'ku'l], v. a. to pucker; Mid.
- Yule** [yiw'l]; or **Yul** [yuol']; or **Yel** [yel']; or **Yéal** [yih'h'l], the time of Christmas; gen. Old people employ the last form. The several forms are also compounded with various words, as in **Yul-éen** [yuol'-een], Christmas-eve. **Yul-cake** [yuol-(and) yih'h'-kih'k], **Yule-clog** [yiw'l-tlog], **yule-log**. **Yel-**

candle [yel'-kaanu'l]. Yule-tree [yiw'l - t'ree], Christmas-tree. Yule - yal [yiw'l - yaal], Christmas-ale.

Yure [yiw'h'r], udder; gen. See Ure.

Zinny [zin'i], a feeble-brained person; Mid.

Zolch! [zaolsh·!], interj. a threatening, mock - angry exclamation; Mid.

Zoldering ['zao'ld'u'rin], adj. an opprobrious epithet, reserved for very wrathful occasions, but without more meaning than the force of sound conveys; Mid.

Zookerins! [zook'tinz!], interj. expressive of amazement. *Wh. Gl.*; gen.

Zounderkite ['zoon'd'ukaa't, kaeyt (ref.)], usually applied to one whose stupid conduct results in awkward mistakes; Mid.

Zounds! ['z:oo'nz, 'zaow'nz (ref.)], interj. more commonly heard than in ordinary speech, and often used as a mere expression of wonder, or surprise. 'Zounds! father! do you see what's going on down there!' ['Z:oo'nsfi'h'd'u, di yu si' waats' gaang'in soor' duo'n dhi'h!]. 'Zounds! is that thou?' ['Z:oo'ns is' dhaat 'dhoo'], is that you? Mid.

ADDENDA.

Anter [aan'tu], excuse; gen.

Arn [aan], v. n. to run, or walk hastily; gen. [The A.S. for 'to run' is *yrnan*; Mid. Eng. *ernen*, or *irnen*.—W. W. S.]

Gan [gaan']; or **Gang** [gaangg']; or **Gæ** [ge'h, gaeh']; or **Géa** [gi'h]; or **Gah** [gaa'], v. n. all forms of *go*; gen. **Gan** and **Gang** are most generally heard; and **Gæ** and **Géa** are common; but each have usually their place in conversation. The two last forms frequently help the tone of a remark, and may also serve to vary the meaning by a shade, as in banter, or light ridicule, or when the motives of speakers are opposed. For example, a mother with some knowledge of clandestine proceedings which are disturbing the peace of a household, exclaims, wrathfully, to the person most interested in their continuance: 'I tell thee now, he shall *gang*, and thou may *gan* with him' [Aa' tils' dhu noo i su'l' gaangg', un' dhoo' mu gaan' wiv' im']; whereupon, the daughter, making light of the weighty sentence, and, from vexation, scouting part of its cumbersome forms, responds: 'Very well, mother; let him *gæ*; and let it be a *gaeing* altogether, for I am safe to *gang* with him' [Vaar'u wee'l, muod'u, lit' im' ge'h, un' lit' it' bey' u gein yaaltugid'u, fur' Aa'z 'si'h'f tu gaangg' wid' im']. **Gah** is chiefly used in addressing children. There are also the refined forms **Gôa** [guoh'], and (more peculiar to Mid-Yorkshire), **Gauh** [gaoh']. The last form is further refined upon in **Gau** [gao'], which belongs, characteristically, to the market-towns.

Greatsome [gritsum], adj. huge; Mid.

ERRATA.

In the Glossic rendering of words, wherever [''] occurs, read [·].

Page 1, **Aggerheads**, line i, for [aag'uri'h'dz] read [aag'uri'h'dz].

— 3, **Arvil-oake**, l. i, for [aa'vil-ki'h'k] read [aa'vil-kih'k].

— 3, **Ass**, l. ii, for [aas'-ke'h'd] read [aas'ke'h'd].

— 3, „ l. iii, for [aas'-uo'h'i] read [aas'uo'h'i].

— 4, **Backbearaway**, l. ii, for [baak'bi'h'ruwe'h'] read [baakbi'h'ruwe'h'].

— 4, **Back-kest**, l. i, for [baak'kest] read [baak'-kest].

— 5, **Bairn-bairn**, l. xvi, for [graon'-be'h'n] and [graan'-baa'n] read [graon'-be'h'n] and [graan'-baa'n].

— 5, **Bairnteam**, l. i, for [be'h'nti'h'm] read [be'h'nti'h'm].

— 5, **Balk**, l. xi, for [sweh'h'dh-bao'h'k] read [sweh'h'dh-bao'h'k].

— 6, **Balks**, l. x, for [baa'n-bao'h'ks] read [baa'n-bao'h'ks].

- Page 6, Barzon, l. ix, for [baazun] read [baa'zun].
- 6, Bass, l. ii, for [di'h'r-baas; diw'r-baas'] read [di'h'r-baas, diw'h'r-baas].
- 6, Bass, l. iii, for [paan'-baas'] read [paan'-baas].
- 7, Bean-day, l. i, for [bi'h'n-di'h'] read [bi'h'n-di'h'h].
- 7, Beck, l. ii, for [bek'sti'h'nz] read [bek'sti'h'h'nz].
- 7, Beggar-face, l. i, for [beg'ufi'h's (and) fe'h's] read [beg'ufi'h's (and) fe'h's].
- 7, " " l. iii, for [beg'uluog'] read [beg'uluog].
- 7, " " l. xviii, for [beg'ufi'h's] read as above.
- 7, Beggarstaff, l. i, for [beg'urstaaf'] read [beg'ustaaf].
- 8, Bellaces, l. i, for [bel'usiz'] read [bel'usiz].
- 8, Bell-horse, l. i, for [bel'ao'h's] read [bel'ao'h'h's].
- 8, Bell-house, l. i, for [bel'oo's] read [bel'oo's's].
- 8, Bellkite, l. i, for [bel'kaa't] read [bel'kaa'tt].
- 8, Bellywark, l. i, for [bel'iwaa'k] read [bel'iwaa'k].
- 8, Best-like, l. i, for [bes'tlaa'k] read [bes'tlaa'k].
- 9, " " l. ii, for [gi'h'd-laa'k] read [gi'h'd-laa'k].
- 9, " " l. iii, for [bet'ulaa'k] read [bet'ulaa'k].
- 9, " " l. iv, for [bes'tlaa'k] read as above.
- 9, Bettermost, l. i, for [bet'umust'] read [bet'umust].
- 9, " " l. vii, for [bet'urmus'] read [bet'umus].
- 9, Bettermy, l. ii, for [bet'umuoh'] read [bet'umuoh'].
- 9, Betweenwhiles, l. i, for [bitweenwaa'lz] read [bitween-waa'lz].
- 9, " " l. iv, for [Utweenwaa'lz] read [utween-waa'lz].
- 9, Bide, l. viii, for [langur] read [laang'u].
- 10, Binwood, l. i, for [bin'wuod'] read [bin'wuod].
- 11, Blash, l. vi, for [ne'h'bdi'] read [ne'h'bdi].
- 11, Blen'corn, l. i, for [blen'kuoh'n] read [blen'kuoh'n].
- 12, Bolly, l. x, for [paobz] read [paobz].
- 13, Bowdykite, l. i, for [boaw'dika'yt (and) kaa't] read [boaw'di-ka'yt (and) kaa'tt].
- 14, Braunging, l. i, for [brao'h'njin] read [brao'h'njin].

